

THE SCHOOL FIRE DISASTER  
IN CLEVELAND SUBURB.

Janitor Insists Furnace Was Not the Cause—Police Searching for Three Little Girls Who First Told of the Fire—Fire Drill Was Frequent—Story of Lady Principal—Rigid Investigation to be Made.

(See also Page 14.)

Cleveland, March 5.—One hundred and sixty-five lives, all but two of them children, between the ages of six and fifteen, are known to have been lost in the fire which yesterday destroyed the public school in North Collingwood, ten miles east of this city. Several others still are missing, and their bodies may possibly be several days before the exact number of dead is accurately determined. Of the bodies recovered, 108 have been identified. The remaining bodies are so blackened by fire and smoke, so battered and bruised by tramping feet, that it is only by means of some unburned article of wearing apparel that their names can be ascertained.

The cause of the fire which, aided by a frantic panic, a narrow hallway and doors, which it is claimed by many were made to open inward, still is a mystery. It was at first supposed that it came from an overheated furnace, or an explosion of a boiler in the basement of the school house. It has been established that there was no explosion, and the janitor of the school, Fred Horter, three of whose children perished, declares that he could not have come from the furnace. Yesterday in Collingwood was comparatively warm, and Horter declares that he maintained the fire at a lower rate than usual. Fearing he had not sufficiently warmed the building, he was, according to his story, on his way to open the furnace doors, when he was met by three little girls running from the basement, who told him there was a fire below. These three little girls are now being sought by the police, and by the fire commission.

It is considered entirely possible by certain members of the Collingwood School Board that they may have, through carelessness, started the fire which cost the lives of so many children.

Mr. L. R. Gardner, a member of the School Board, is positive in his assertion that the fire was not of incendiary origin. In that portion of the building where it was discovered there were no matches, light wires, there was no gas and no pipes, nor were there any direct means of reaching the fire.

There were in the building at the time the fire was discovered between 210 and 250 pupils, and nine teachers. Two of the latter are among the dead. It is this morning in the exterminated remains in the warehouse of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway at Collingwood.

The school was overcrowded and quarters had been provided for the younger children in the attic. Strange as it may seem, more of the pupils escaped from this part of the schoolhouse than from any other.

The children were under good discipline, they had been practiced frequently in the fire drill, their teachers without exception retained their self-possession, showing great courage in the face of imminent death, and yet more than half of these little ones died horribly because of faulty building arrangements. The schoolhouse was two stories and a half in height, the walls being of brick and concrete. Inside it was a shell, which burned with almost inconceivable rapidity.

The entire interior was a mass of smoking ruins lying in the cellar within thirty minutes after the alarm of fire was sounded.

Miss Anna Moran, the principal of the school, denies that the doors opened inward, and insists that they were never locked during school hours. She said: "When the bell rang, I, and I suppose other teachers, thought it was a regular fire drill. Every child in the school has gone out over and over again from the second floor to the open air in a minute and thirty seconds. You can judge from that how quickly we reached the first floor. When we neared the front door we saw the flames coming up the basement stairs, and without knowing it, we led those little children into the very face of the fire. Only one of the double doors was open. The other was fastened by a spring at the top. Before the janitor got it open the children had wedged themselves into the vestibule, and the others in a panic stumbled and climbed and crowded over them. It was frightful—so near safety."

"If I could have turned my lot back they would have had some chance on the third floor, but they kept coming down, and I could not stop them or do anything to save them. Men from the outside were trying to pull the children out, but the crush was so tight, no human strength could clear a passageway. Dozens died within a foot of absolute safety."

A rigid investigation into the cause of the fire is promised. Governor Harris last night announced that the state authorities would look into the matter in a most minute manner. He issued instructions to the Department of Work and Factory Inspection to commence an investigation at once.

Fire marshals are earnestly seeking to establish the cause and place the responsibility for the fire. The officials of the coroner's office are also working to the same end. The school board of Collingwood has taken up the matter, and will look into it carefully. So far, however, no clues of value and no definite information have been obtained.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Ames Opens Inquiry into Transactions in Western Timber Lands.

Ottawa, March 5.—There was a large turnout of the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee to-day when Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., opened his inquiry into the transactions in western timber lands, in which the name of Mr. A. W. Fraser, K.C., of Ottawa, figures.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, of Ottawa, chief of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, was first called by Mr. Ames and questioned in regard to payments of \$1,000, \$1,174 and \$357 to the Department of the Interior by Perkins, Fraser and Gibson in connection with timber lands in the Edmonton, Calgary and Prince Albert districts. The first lease to which Mr. Ames directed attention was one of 118 square miles on the North Saskatchewan River, between Rocky Mountain House and Oak River.

This was for one year, renewable as long as any merchantable timber remained on the lands in question. This lease was signed by the Imperial Pulp Company, D. H. McMillan, president, and R. R. Patterson, secretary. The D. H. McMillan referred to is supposed to be Sir Daniel McMillan, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

The first lease for this land was made three years ago.

Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) observed that the Public Accounts Committee was limited in its review of the public receipts and expenditures to the transactions of 1907 and 1908 and had no right to go back of that.

Mr. Ames answered that he wished to go into the question whether the present area of the lease and the payments thereon corresponded to the figures from the lease was originally made in 1904.

After some argument, Mr. R. H. Campbell produced the list of bids for this lease in 1902, six in all, the largest tender being that of the Imperial Pulp Company, for \$31,575. This tender was received from Toronto. The letter which accompanied it was signed with the name of the Imperial Pulp Company, in typewriting. It mentioned no figure, but merely enclosed two cheques, one for \$17,575, and another for \$34,000.

Mr. Ames was going on to ask about the envelope in which this tender was received, when objection was taken by Messrs. Macdonald and McLean, M.P. (Lunenburg), that the committee had nothing to do with these matters.

Mr. Maclean—What has the committee to do with the question whether the envelope was blue or white. Surely we've got all we want already.

Mr. W. H. Bennett—Let the public get something now.

Mr. Ames received from the witness a minute description of the envelope, including the time and date in red ink.

"Thin red line," from several of the Conservative members of the committee.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT

BOY COLLARED BY THE POLICE WHILE STEALING SHOES.

While Constable Lafontaine (133) was on his beat about 12 o'clock last night, he noticed the glass in the front door of J. G. Watson's shoe store, 343 St. Catherine street east, broken. Looking into the store he was surprised to see two young men packing up boxes of shoes and placing them in a case. He entered the store and collared one, but in the struggle that ensued the other managed to escape.

The constable took his prisoner to the lockup and here he gave his name as John McDonald, Champlain street. When he was searched about thirty different sizes of keys were found in his possession, some small enough to fit a penny bank, and the largest in the shape of a skeleton key. From a description of the constable had of the man who escaped he felt sure he knew him. He started for his house, and found him in bed shamming sleep. He was taken to the station to keep his mate company.

When they appeared before Mr. Lafontaine, the police magistrate, this morning they pleaded not guilty to the charge of burglary. Enquete was fixed for March 12.

## AVA MEMORIAL KETTLE

The lady curlers of the Montreal Club took part in the annual points competition for the Ava Memorial Kettle, this morning. Mrs. Ryde and Miss Green tied with a score of 24 points, and on the play-off, Mrs. Ryde won the trophy.

The scoring was close, among the best cards returned being: Miss Tyre, Miss Pangman, 23; Miss Rawlings, 22; Miss L. Smith, Miss E. Clay, 21; Miss Olive Smith, 20.

## J. HAYASHI'S POLICY

RESOLUTION OF CENSURE NOT SUPPORTED IN JAPANESE HOUSE.

Tokio, March 5.—Twenty members of the Constitutional Party, who had been expected to support a resolution of censure of Mr. Hayashi, Foreign Minister, today in the House after a lengthy conference during which they received an explanation of his policies, when leaving expressed their satisfaction with them, and a determination not to support the resolution. It is improbable now that the resolution will be introduced.

## THE STRIKE CONTINUES.

Only One Girl Reported for Work this Morning.

IT IS SAID THAT OPERATIVES UNDER FOREMAN VENNE HAVE NOT JOINED ACTIVE STRIKERS.

A visit to the mills at Hochelaga this forenoon proved that things were practically the same as they were yesterday. Excepting one girl, none of the strikers turned in to work.

It was stated that Mr. A. B. Mole was out of town, but it was claimed on behalf of the company, by a responsible official, that the foreman, Venne, is one of the best men they have in their employment, turning in more work than any of the other foremen. According to the statement, coming from the source referred to, the few operatives that have refused to join the strikers and are still at work, are the very ones working under the direct supervision of Venne.

Tremblay Hall, the strikers' headquarters, is just as crowded and as noisy today as it was yesterday, and the merry strains from the piano in the women strikers' hall, can be heard above the noise of the passing cars.

The strikers' officials deny strongly that there was anything like a temporary conciliation arrived at after last night's meeting. But they were to have another big meeting this afternoon, and the issue remained yet to be told.

## RECTIFICATION.

There appeared in the "Witness" on Feb. 27 a news item referring to Mr. Gurus, a member of the Second Douma, at present in Montreal. Upon making inquiry, we find that the person apparently indicated as being a Russian spy is nothing of the kind, but a respectable fur merchant. We regret any annoyance that the publication of the item may have caused him.

## FUNERAL OF SANG KEE

LITTLE CHINESE BOY WAS GREAT FAVORITE WITH NURSES AND PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

(See also Page 14.)

Quite a large number of sympathizing friends, both English and Chinese, attended the funeral of George Sang Kee this afternoon. The service was conducted at the mission by Dr. Thomson, general superintendent of Chinese missions, assisted by other Presbyterian ministers of the city churches. In connection with the service, Dr. Thomson read and commented upon the following letter from one of the nurses in the Children's Memorial Hospital:

"As the school teacher in the Children's Memorial Hospital, I would like to say how much we all loved dear George in our little school."

He was indeed a lovely boy! Yesterday, in class, as we were talking about him, one little lad—the one who had been his special companion in lessons since George came into the hospital—Ned Thornley, said: "We have all the nice songs which George taught us, and we can sing them. I would like to go to heaven to George." Another said, "We can always remember George here. He is not 'poor George,' but 'happy George' now."

The little patients are always taught by nurses and everyone to look on heaven as the brightest of bright places. And even death, they none of them dread, for they all know that it leads to brighter joys.

George's life was short as regards years, but he accomplished a great deal in the short time; and now his exit to heaven has left a bright light, showing us all the way more clearly, and pointing to the "Beautiful Beyond."

Some time ago in speaking with George I asked him to take a message up yonder to my mother, if he should reach there before me; he always mentioned the message to me, and said he would remember to give it. He told the nurses that the angels were with him every night, and that he longed to go and take those messages, for some among the nurses had given him messages too. Everyone loved him.

We all trust that George will ever have a bright influence in the lives of all who knew him, and especially do we tender our sympathies to his parents and other loved ones.

## A HUSBAND'S NEGLECT

RESULTS IN DEATH OF WIFE AND HER TWIN BABIES.

Tweed, Ont., March 5.—The coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Richard Lindsay, who, with two newborn babies, was alleged to have died at her home near Jackson's corners as the result of neglect on the part of her husband, was held last night. The jury decided that Lindsay was guilty of criminal neglect, and the man as a result was sent up for trial at Belleville. Lindsay had been sent for a doctor to attend his wife. He took a cow along with him to sell, and, succeeding in this, he forgot all about the doctor, and proceeded to spend the money for liquor. Alone with her young son, Mrs. Lindsay gave birth to twins. The boy ran to neighbors half a mile away, but before these could reach her the neglected mother died, together with her two babies.

## SCOTTISH SONGSTRESSES.

"The songstresses of Scotland" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Prof. Clark Murray before the Caledonian Society in the parlors of St. Andrew's Home this evening.

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Ask Provincial Government to Tax Factory Buildings, But Exempt Machinery and Plant.

Quebec, March 5.—The government was waited upon this morning by a deputation from the Manufacturers' Association, headed by the Hon. J. D. Rolland, and Mr. Hetherington, president of the Quebec Board of Trade, to ask that in the revision of the Municipal Code an amendment be made providing that factories and industrial buildings in the municipalities be taxed to their full valuation, but that the machinery and plant which they contain be exempted.

## TO ENCOURAGE COLONIZATION.

Deputation Wait Upon the Quebec Government in Reference to Temiscouata, Rimouski and Matane.

Quebec, March 5.—A deputation, headed by Senator Casgrain, waited upon the government to-day and asked for greater encouragement to the colonization of the rear townships in Temiscouata, Rimouski and Matane, and for the opening up of the same by a railway.

## FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENT LAW.

Mr. Bickerdike Presents Petition From Rural Dean Sanders and Others

Ottawa, March 5.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., presented the petition of Rural Dean Sanders, of St. Edward's Church, Montreal, and about 3,500 others, 1,000 of which were signed in the "Witness" office, praying for the enactment of a juvenile delinquent law on the lines of that introduced by the Secretary of State in the Senate last year. The petition asserts that it is desirable that legislation be enacted providing for special trials of juvenile offenders under special procedure and before a special court, and that a probation system be established for juvenile offenders in place of imprisonment and the punishments at present provided.

## QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Address in Reply to Speech Passed by the Legislative Council—Standing Committees

Quebec, March 5.—The address in reply was passed by the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Gihman being the mover and the Hon. Mr. Devereux, the seconder. After a few remarks from the Hon. Messrs. Chapais, Allard and DeBoucherville, the motion was adopted unanimously, and the House adjourned.

The different standing committees of the Assembly met this morning and elected their chairmen, as follows:—

Standing Orders.—Mr. Bissonnette. (Montreal: Private Bills, Mr. Ferraill; Railway, Mr. Gillies; Public Accounts, Mr. Weir; Industries, Mr. Smith; Agriculture, Mr. Morin; Privileges and Elections, Mr. Champagne; Legislation, Mr. Gouin.

## THE LATE BRIG.-GEN. VIDAL

FUNERAL TOOK PLACE AT OTTAWA THIS MORNING WITH MILITARY HONORS.

Ottawa, March 5.—The funeral of Brigadier-General B. H. Vidal, late Inspector-General of the Canadian militia, took place this morning with military honors to St. Joseph's Church, and thence to Notre Dame Cemetery, and was very largely attended. His Excellency was represented in the cortege by his A. D. C.'s. Others noticed in the funeral were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, Major-General Lake, Chief Justice H. T. Taschereau, of Montreal, father-in-law of the deceased, and Mr. Armand Lavergne, M.P., together with the headquarters militia staff and most of the leading members of the civil service, as well as many private citizens.

I. C. R. PICTURES FOR ENGLAND.

Many persons to-day have admired the large pictures of scenes in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island which the Intercolonial Railway is exhibiting at Bell's Galleries on St. Catherine street west. These pictures, which are to be sent to the British Empire Exhibition to be held in London, England, on May next, are big enlargements of photographs, and comprise attractive views of St. John and Halifax and farming and sporting scenes, in the Maritime Provinces on the lines of the I. C. R.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

In China, for sixty miles west from the mouth of the Peiho, which changed its banks last summer, there are said to be tens of thousands of persons, driven from their homes with all the horrors of famine added.

There is said to be working up in India a strong movement towards emigration to Canada.

The British War Office is working to secure closer co-operation between the general staffs in Britain and Canada by an exchange of officers.

The Dowager Czarina arrived in London yesterday to visit the Queen.

The King left London today for a month's holiday at Biarritz. Before leaving he visited Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and, forbidding all formalities, chatted at the sick man's bedside for half an hour.

Sir Robert Gordon, the premier baronet of Nova Scotia, is dead in London.

At the Royal Horticultural Show, in London, today, Nova Scotia apples carried off a gold medal.

The famous Dickens collection of china was sold in London yesterday. One Sevres jardiniere brought \$16,000.

The C. P. R. has earned the gratitude of the people of Ignace, in the Rainy River region, by closing up the saloon there.

The government steamer, the "Lady Grey," has made a safe return from the Labrador coast, and is now near Quebec. She successfully landed supplies at Seven Islands, and called at Tadoussac, though unable to land, owing to heavy ice. The trip is reported to have been successful, and the boat behaved well in the ice.

## AFTER FORTUNE TELLERS

WILLIAM HUCKLE SAYS THEY ARE WRECKING HOMES IN HAMILTON.

Hamilton, March 3.—William Huckle, chief of the International Detective Bureau, today sprung the first of what he promises will be a series of sensational attacks that will set Hamilton by the ears, when he made public some particulars of a crusade on fortune-tellers, palmists and others of that sort, who, he declares, have been reaping a golden harvest in the city. "I have a list," he said, "of sixty-eight homes in Hamilton that have been wrecked through fortune-telling, in many cases the husband being separated from the wife, and engaged couples severing the ties that bound them. I have sworn evidence to prove that the grossest immoralities have been committed in different places in the city under the guise of psychic reading, and so on."

Huckle is known in Montreal, where, a few years ago, he established his detective bureau (the International) and later managed a labor bureau. He left here suddenly. He is also well known in Toronto and in some of the towns in the Maritime Provinces. His specialty is working on blackmailing and illegal liquor-selling cases.

## BASKETBALL

The M. A. A. basketball team had a fine-out last night in preparation for their match against St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., and are in good trim to meet the students to-morrow evening at the Gymnasium in Peel street. The team chosen to represent the M. A. A. is as follows:—Scott, McCaig, Leonard, Prince, Ernie Hamilton. The game will commence at 8.15 o'clock.

## THREATENED WITH A KNIFE.

Constable Valade, of the Cheminville street police station, and a struggle for life at about three o'clock this morning in Chinatown with a drunken Italian. The constable had ordered the Italian to move on; he refused to obey, and showed fight, but the constable started to push him along, when they both clinched and rolled over into the snow. The Italian pulled out a knife and made repeated efforts to stab the policeman, when Alexandre Lefebvre, on his way from work, went to the rescue of the constable. The Italian gave his name as Ronaldo Yerome, 17 Latour street. In the Recorder's Court this morning he was sentenced to three months in jail, a fine of \$25, or two months more.

## THE LATE MRS. WOODWARD.

Toronto, March 5.—The body of the late Mrs. Alfred Woodward, who before her marriage was Miss Chamberlain, and was related to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, left here this morning for St. John, N.B., on the way to Surrey, England, for interment. Mrs. Woodward died of pneumonia. Mr. Sydney Frederick Chamberlain, of the Bank of British North America, this city, is a brother.

## THE FORESTRY CONVENTION

An Ottawa despatch says that at the Canadian Forestry Convention in Montreal, on March 12, Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, of Quebec, will attend the opening exercises. The Toronto Board of Trade will be represented by Mr. F. R. Wickett and Mr. J. Y. Ellis; Queen's University will send Mr. G. Y. Chown and Prof. W. T. McClelland.

## CITY FINANCES

It is Expected the \$5,000,000 Loan Will be One of Four Percent, Issued at Ninety-Five.

The City Finance Committee will this week decide on the means to adopt to float the five million dollar loan, the probabilities being that tenders will be called for as an alternative to the proposition considered at the last meeting of the committee, that the Bank of Montreal be given a certain commission to raise the entire amount. It is anticipated that the loan will be one of four percent, and issued at about ninety-five. The amount to be borrowed will be utilized for the following chief purposes:—\$2,000,000 will be employed for urgent wants in anticipation of revenue, \$1,000,000 for the enlargement of the aqueduct, \$575,000 to pay certain debentures falling due in the course of the year, and \$620,000 for public works.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH

MANY CASES TAKEN UP AND DATES FIXED FOR HEARING.

The Court of King's Bench resumed its sittings today under presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Laverne.

On the course of the proceedings, Mr. Justice Laverne, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, asked the matter of the proposed grand jury to the jury and to the refusal of the judge to permit them to visit the scene of the crime.

Mr. Justice Laverne desired the press to state that it was out of his jurisdiction to give permission to the grand jury to visit the scene of the crime, and that he was not vested with sufficient authority to permit them to inspect the scene.

He made this statement because he had been asked to permit them to visit the scene of the crime, and he was not vested with sufficient authority to permit them to inspect the scene.

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### MONTREAL PRESBYTERY

#### MARKED DIVISION OF OPINION ON THE QUESTION OF UNION.

The "Church Union" was the principal topic of discussion at yesterday's session of the Montreal Presbytery held in Knox Church.

The Rev. W. D. Reid presided. The Rev. Dr. Barclay considered that at the present time it was inopportune to take the matter up. He considered the question should be submitted to the synod in a constitutional way.

The Rev. Principal Schirmer said he did not agree entirely with the Rev. Dr. Barclay's remarks and referred to the minutes of the last General Assembly.

Mr. Walter Paul considered it was a question for the occupants of pews to decide and if they wanted to push the question of Union forward, he thought they would have to be educated.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell said that each church should publish its own declaration. They would change the articles of the constitution of 1875 but he would not change the principle of the Presbyterian Church. We cannot go on union and abandon everything that belongs to the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Campbell exclaimed.

To this the Rev. Dr. Barclay replied that he thought the Rev. Dr. Campbell was going into the subject too deeply, and the question of union was only in a preliminary stage at present.

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## EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

### Report of Mr. Bruce Walker Sweepingly Condemns Methods of Some of the Charitable Organizations in Great Britain—Classes These Bodies Send to Canada are for the Most Part Very Undesirable.

Ottawa, March 4.—The Department of the Interior has just published a report by Mr. Bruce Walker, late emigration agent in London, England, on the aims and methods of charitable organizations promoting emigration to Canada. It is a sweeping condemnation of the methods of some of these bodies. Last year certain organizations sent migrants to Canada as follows:—East End Emigration Fund, 6,006 (the figures include those sent out by the East End Fund for the central unemployed body). Self Help Emigration Society, 506 (either the whole or the greater part of the passage of these people was provided by the friends of those interested, small grants only being made by the society), the Salvation Army (area wholly or partially advanced), 406. The Church Army, 1,310 (received financial assistance from the Church Army funds), the Church Emigration Society, 663, the Central Unemployed Body, 2,942 (the figures do not include 2,573 persons sent out by the East End Emigration Fund); the Central Emigration Board, 228.

Mr. Walker says the work of these societies has always given him the gravest anxiety, and from the information he has been able to obtain, after a close study of their methods, he says, frankly in his judgment, the classes which these organizations send to Canada are for the most part not desirable citizens.

"There is no doubt," he says, "that all the philanthropic and charitable societies engaged in the work of emigration to Canada are able to point with satisfaction to a certain proportion of their emigrants who have been successful in the Dominion. I am very far from seeking to convey the impression that all the material sent to Canada by these organizations is either unsuitable or undesirable; I readily recognize that many gratifying instances can be shown in which the emigrants availing themselves of the new conditions have been able to start life afresh and are able to look forward to a life of comparative comfort as compared with the conditions in their former home. I do not think, however, that emigration to Canada is a solution of the London unemployed problem, and I do not think, speaking generally, that the class of persons coming within the scope of the associations to which I am referring in this report are suited to the requirements of Canada, and are likely to succeed in any great numbers in this country, even under the most favorable conditions. These state added and the rate added—these are the products of the distress committees and of the workshops. The distress committees are bodies in large centres of population, permitted under the terms of the Unemployed Workmen's Act, to levy a small rate, as a tax upon the public for the emigration and for provision by employment, or otherwise, of the unemployed in such communities. This tax is imposed up to a certain

amount per pound, is used partly to provide food and shelter, partly to provide temporary employment, and partly to provide emigration.

"The distress committees usually operate through some recognized booking agency, providing the fares for the transportation, and leaving such booking agency to provide the employment on the Canadian side. There is no supervision of an official character exercised over these emigrants. The emigration branch of the Department of the Interior is neither advised of their numbers, their character nor the date of their sailing. In the present condition of the law, if a distress committee is satisfied that a booking agency organization can satisfactorily dispose of the men, the bargain is completed between that organization and the distress committee, and that is the end of it. In my opinion it will be an unfortunate condition of affairs if such organizations are permitted, unrestricted and unrestrained, to pour upon the shores of Canada large numbers of persons, few of whom are at all fitted for our conditions, and most of whom are morally and physically quite unfitted. It might be well to institute a regulation that the same permission should be obtained for the emigration of persons from workhouses, and it might be permissible to insist that such organizations in England must have a competent organization in Canada, and be able to show their ability to absorb and employ such emigrants as they send.

"As most of these organizations carry on their operations in large centres of population, they seldom reach persons of agricultural experience, and consequently have, in proportion to their numbers, sent to Canada very few claims for the bonus given by the department to persons bent upon agricultural pursuits in Canada, and therefore I think it would be judicious to withhold the bonus in the case of any persons obtaining a free or an assisted passage, ability to pay the necessary transportation charge being one of the most satisfactory proofs of thrift and industry.

"I have discussed with the leading officers of the local government board the question of the supervision of the efforts of charitable and philanthropic associations, and have been given to understand by these officials that the local government board would look with great favor upon any regulations formulated by the department tending to ensure that all charitable and philanthropic societies, either using public money or working from funds provided by public generosity, shall provide the same strict investigation into the antecedents, both moral and physical, of the persons proposed to be emigrated, in like manner with the regulations adopted with reference to persons emigrated from the workhouses of England."

### BROCKVILLE PRESBYTERY.

#### Committee to Propose Union of Some of the Smaller Rural Churches.

MR. WALTER PAUL NOMINATED AS MODERATOR OF THE SYNOD OF MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Brockville, March 5.—At the Brockville Presbytery meeting here yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed naming the Rev. Dr. Strachan and the Rev. James Cummings a committee to interview the Methodist congregations in this locality and ascertain whether they would be willing to come to an agreement with the Presbytery in closing some of the smaller churches in the rural districts.

The Rev. James Carmichael, of King, was nominated for moderator of the General Assembly, and Mr. Walter Paul, Montreal, was nominated for moderator of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

### THE G.T.R. AND OTTAWA

#### MODELS OF STATION AND HOTEL AS FIRST PLANNED NOW ON VIEW.

The deadlock between the G. T. R. and the City of Ottawa over the proposed station and hotel, which the company proposes building there still continues, many of the members of the City Council objecting strenuously to the Grand Trunk effecting an economy in the proposed expenditure by at least a million dollars. It is considered probable that now that Mr. William Wainwright has secured a settlement in the protracted negotiations between the G. T. R. and the British Columbia Government, he will be able on his return east next week to give his attention to the Ottawa matter, and come to some understanding so that the work may be proceeded with. Meanwhile it is announced that models of the hotel and a station will be on view today in Mr. Meredith's office, in the Sparks Chambers, Ottawa. These models, which have been prepared by Mr. Gilbert, the New York architect engaged to supply the plans, are constructed to show the buildings as they would appear if the original scheme, costing one million dollars for the station and one million five hundred thousand dollars for the hotel, were carried out.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CABINET

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 4.—It is announced that the government has been reconstituted as follows: The Hon. F. L. Hazard, premier; the Hon. S. E. Reid, provincial secretary and treasurer and commissioner of agriculture; the Hon. J. H. Cumiskey, commissioner of public works; the Hon. P. McNutt, the Hon. G. E. Hughes, the Hon. B. Galant, the Hon. M. Smith, the Hon. J. M. Clark, the Hon. J. A. McInnis, without portfolio; Mr. Herbert James Palmer, attorney-general.

### CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE OPENS

Ottawa, March 4.—The tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute opened here this morning with a representative attendance from all parts of Canada. Frederick Keefe, Greenwood, R.C., president, is presiding. The Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and Mines, welcomed the delegates and assured the Institute the support of the Department. The meeting then heard a number of papers. The session will continue till Friday evening.

### FOOD DUTIES

#### IMPERIAL HOUSE OF COMMONS DECLARE AGAINST PREFERENCE TO COLONIAL WHEAT.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, March 4.—There was a lively debate in the House of Commons to-night on the food duties. The amendment favoring a preference to colonial wheat was defeated by 233 to 90. Mr. Lloyd-George aroused opposition cheers by admitting the question was a real live issue.

### NOVA SCOTIA APPLES

#### WIN GOLD MEDAL AT ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, March 5.—Nova Scotia's exhibit of apples at the Royal Horticultural Show to-day was awarded a gold medal. The apples shown were in splendid condition, though packed six months ago.

### 4 HOSPITALS FAILED.

James Heard, of Morton Park, Ont., says: "While employed at the Speciality Works of Newmarket 6 or 7 years ago, I bruised my ankle, but through neglect this bruise turned to an ulcerated or burning sore which caused me a great deal of suffering. I tried a great number of doctors, and was in the hospital four times. I tried almost everything, but nothing did me any good. I could not sleep at night with the scalding and burning pain, but from the first application of Zam-buk I never lost any sleep, and felt nothing more of it than if I hadn't had any sore at all. It started healing, and gave me no further trouble. Shortly after this, as I was getting on a street car, my foot slipped and I came with all my might down the edge of the step and gave my foot a terrible mangle. This made it far worse than ever, but I started again with Zam-buk, and it did the same work over again as it did at first and my ankle is sound and well as ever it was. I cannot speak too highly of Zam-buk."

Zam-buk cures cuts, burns, chapped hands, chafings, cold sores, itch, chilblains, eczema, running sores, sore throat, bad chest, ringworm, piles (blind or bleeding), bad legs, inflamed patches, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, abscesses and all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Obtainable of all druggists and stores, 50c., or post-paid upon receipt of price from Zam-buk Co., Toronto.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street West, Montreal.

### RUSSIAN NAVAL SECRETS REVEALED.

#### An Interpellation in the Douma—Method of Preparing Armor Given to Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—An interpellation was introduced in the Douma to-day, demanding explanations from Admiral Dikoff, Minister of Marine, of the changes current in navy circles that Russian naval secrets had been communicated to Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, the English shipbuilders, in connection with the construction of the new Russian cruiser "Rurik" by this firm. These secrets were thereby rendered available to other nations. It is alleged that the armor, guns and shells manufactured by Vickers, Sons & Maxim were unsatisfactory. The Ministry of Marine, instead of replacing this material direct from Russian factories, ordered supervising experts to instruct Vickers, Sons & Maxim to prepare the armor according to a secret process worked out at the Kolpino factory, and it furnished plans of Russian 8 and 10-inch guns to the English firm when the English shell failed to meet the high velocity requirements insisted upon by Russia. The ministry also communicated the Russian method of attaching rifling bands to armor piercing guns, which was one of the cherished secrets of the Odukhoff arms factory. All this was in direct violation of the military code regarding the revelation of military secrets, and place the charges upon the country.

"I have discussed with the leading officers of the local government board the question of the supervision of the efforts of charitable and philanthropic associations, and have been given to understand by these officials that the local government board would look with great favor upon any regulations formulated by the department tending to ensure that all charitable and philanthropic societies, either using public money or working from funds provided by public generosity, shall provide the same strict investigation into the antecedents, both moral and physical, of the persons proposed to be emigrated, in like manner with the regulations adopted with reference to persons emigrated from the workhouses of England."

### RAILWAYMEN AND WHISKEY

#### INHABITANTS OF IGNACE, ONT., GRATEFUL TO C. P. R. FOR CLOSING HOTEL THERE.

The C. P. R. is pursuing its policy of closing up hotels that prove a temptation to railwaymen, and the policy is meeting with excellent results. The latest note of commendation of this policy comes from Ignace, Ontario, which has had a very lively winter, it being the base of operations, not only for the large gangs of men engaged in double-tracking the C. P. R., but for those engaged also in the construction of the transcontinental railway.

It is announced that the closing of the hotel there by the C. P. R. is much appreciated by the residents, as with the number of men passing through the town, it would be impossible for peaceable inhabitants to remain there if whiskey were obtainable. An occasional "blind pig" is discovered, but the authorities are on their track, and keep them well under control.

### BOY'S LEG BROKEN BY FALL.

Henry Taylor, 11 years of age, residing at 223a St. André street, while playing in rear of his home yesterday, fell from a shed and sustained a fracture of the right leg. He was taken to the General Hospital.

### CARRENO ON ART.

Teresa Carreno, the famous pianist, says that he who would be an artist must be a virtuoso so far as concerns the technical side of his art. He must do all with ease, not with effort; his playing must appear as play, not as work. The more this is true, the better able he will be to imbue the form with personality and temperament, and to make his consciousness the instrument through which he re-creates the ideas of his composer. To be the means to this end is the only legitimate use of technique. Carreno will be heard in the new Lyric Hall on March 23. Subscription lists, which are now available, will be closed on Thursday, March 12.

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

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.

## Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

## REMNANT SALE

### CONTINUED FRIDAY

We will offer our entire stock of valuable Remnants of

Silks, Prints  
Dress Goods, Cretonnes  
Fancy Muslins Trimmings  
Challies Laces, Ribbons  
Ginghams Frillings, Etc. Etc.

### AT PRICES TO CLEAR

**HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd.,**  
MONTREAL.

## GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

### Every Woman Should Know

this trademark and what it stands for. It means so much to her. We have been making ALASKA

Guaranteed Bedding for 17 years. We guaranteed the first Mattresses, Pillows and Springs way back in 1891. We have guaranteed every

have come to know that they need give no thought to the quality of anything bearing this label. The A L A S K A trade-mark means satisfaction.

Impress this trade-mark on your memory—look for it whenever you buy—and see that everything you select bears it.

1

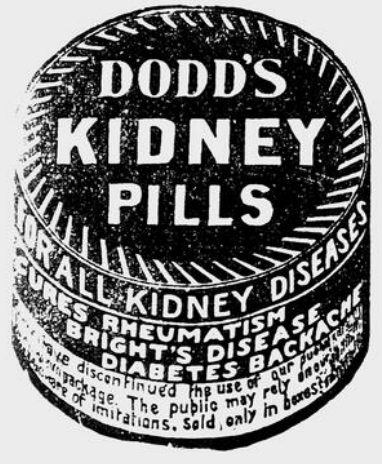
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.  
**THE ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN CO. LIMITED**  
FACTORIES AT MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG  
WHOLESALE ONLY.

### GAME PROTECTION.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, was held on Tuesday. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. H. G. Elliot, D. Robertson, F. L. Wanklin, A. O. Dostaler, W. L. Maltby, A. J. Davies, H. R. Ives, and Dr. Emmie. Several complaints of the illegal killing of moose out of season were received, and it was decided to send a warden into the country at once. It is the intention of the association to apply for further powers, with the object of preventing the extermination of partridges, beavers, etc. Game Warden Griffith reported a number of seizures made during the month, and it was decided to prosecute the accused parties at once.

### THE LATE MR. SILVERMAN.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lyon Silverman, whose death occurred last Saturday, took place yesterday from the family residence, 46 Bishop street. It was largely attended by many prominent citizens, and there were numerous representatives from the various societies to which the deceased belonged, amongst them the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, the Macabees, all of whom also sent flowers. The chief mourners were Mr. Edward Silverman, son, Mr. S. Jacobs, son-in-law; Mr. S. Silverman, nephew; and Mr. B. Lazarus, brother-in-law. The remains were laid in the German-Polish portion of Mount Royal Cemetery Rabbi Abramowitz, of the Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue, and Rabbi Gordon, of Temple Emanuel, were present.





the Stanley Cup, now a professional trophy. He charges Mr. Ross with inconsistency in crying down professionalism in the columns of the Ottawa 'Journal' and holding it in the Olympic committee.



The John Murphy Company Limited

The John Murphy Company Limited



## The Millinery of 1908.

AS SEEN IN OUR SALON.

A hat depicting every inspiration which has gone out to the world from Esther Meyer, Lewis, Manjima Maurice, Pouyenne, Germain and Georgette of Paris, and Joseph's and Litchenstein's, of New York, will be found in our Millinery Salon to-morrow, together with all the beautiful creations of our own Milliners.

New Copenhagen blue and new tones of brown, most elaborately trimmed with highly lifted flowers and foliage, from which huge roses stand prominently out; extreme Parisian mounts of strictly exclusive design set on still more extreme shapes are, briefly told, the most important features of the ultra-fashionable millinery we are showing. Moderation and simplicity will of course, also hold its usual place in our Salon.

One particularly attractive hat we have in mind is a very fine white Milan, generously trimmed with large American beauties in two tones, set in elaborate foundations of foliage into which green ribbon and bow knots are effectively introduced.

Price.....\$22.50

### More of that Chambray

That K. Z. line of chambray from Manchester which we are selling at .15 a yard. There was such an extraordinary demand for it that we ran out of it for a few days.

Plains, Checks and Stripes.  
In pale blue, mauve, brown, pale pink, Nile green, gray, oxblood, fawn, reseda.

Other qualities at .18 and .25 a yard.  
(Wash Goods Department. Ground Floor, easterly entrance.)

### The New "Broadette."

This week France has sent us a new suit fabric—"Broadette"—new to this extent that it has never been shown before. The material is all wool cloth, woven in very effective hair line shadow stripes. We will be showing it in perfect tones of

Brown, tan, fawn, grey, moss, Empire green, Copenhagen, Hussar, marine navy and black.

Price.....\$1.25

## The New Costumes

Approved by New York, Paris and Berlin.

Madame la Mode wants the short jacket costume for the Spring of 1908. Of course, that is the kind we are showing in every possible effect of which she has approved.

We have the kimono effect sleeve coat, the hip length with the front corners gracefully pointed, the perfectly plain short jacket and the semi-fitted Prince Chap, each one with its own individuality, characteristic of this Spring's styles.

The new Copenhagen blues are perhaps the most pronouncedly distinctive, with the new tans, navy blues and browns following closely in public favor.

We did not look for these styles in the most expensive qualities only, although we have these too, but by buying liberally and exercising all our ingenuity and experience in matters of this kind, we have secured a beautiful range of these costumes, to be sold at

\$15.00, \$18.50 and \$25.00

### .50 to .75 Stockings, .39

444 pairs of ladies' stockings which came too late for our February Hosiery Sale, will be offered to-morrow at .39. They are fresh from the manufacturer, and were made to sell at .50, .60 and .75. They are very fine lisle, plain and embroidered, in all colors and sizes, 8½ to 9½.

## A Rich Display.

The windows only reflect it, and yet they are worth coming a few miles to see. There's a harmony and color about them that is simply delightful—even to a man.

It's an attractive demonstration of what is going to be most fashionable this Spring. There's no vulgar extravagance about anything, either. Everything has been selected and arranged to meet the views of ladies of refinement and good taste. The practical is combined with the beautiful, throughout, and the prices are surprisingly less than what the goods themselves seem to warrant.

### This New Model, \$2.95.



A handsome waist made of fine French lawn beautifully embroidered in combination of eyelet and blind work. The back, shoulders and cuffs being finished with fine Valenciennes lace edging. The sleeves are 3/4 length, and the range of sizes is complete from 34 to 42.

Price.....\$2.95

## ITALIAN MURDER MANIA IN MONTREAL.

### The Hon. R. W. Scott Makes a Statement in Reference to His Charges That Liquor Dens are Mainly Responsible for Present Conditions.

The Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, issued the following statement in reply to criticisms of his charges that the drinking dens are mainly responsible for the increase of crime in the city of Montreal, especially among the Italian population.

Mr. Scott said: "In the Montreal 'Gazette' of the 28th inst., at the last meeting of the Council, I am rebuked for some statements made in answer to a speech delivered by a Montreal senator in the House of Commons. That gentleman quoted from an issue of the Montreal 'Witness' of the 25th inst., calling attention to the Italian Murder Mania, then prevailing in Montreal. The paper advised that a special officer should be instructed to investigate the cause of the increase of crime, and the persons carrying them severely punished. Another organ quoted by the senator as follows: 'The cause of the Italian crime is the liquor den, which is the only place where they can get their drink without a license. It is the only place where they can get their drink without a license. It is the only place where they can get their drink without a license.'"

It is not the honor of the gentleman who made these statements, but it is the honor of the City of Montreal, of the Province of Quebec, and of the Dominion of Canada, to establish a special police force to investigate the cause of the increase of crime in the city of Montreal, and to punish the persons carrying them severely. It is not the honor of the gentleman who made these statements, but it is the honor of the City of Montreal, of the Province of Quebec, and of the Dominion of Canada, to establish a special police force to investigate the cause of the increase of crime in the city of Montreal, and to punish the persons carrying them severely.

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fine, which they pay at once, taking it for granted that it will not be difficult for them to 'collect' the money from some other Italian. This system of 'collecting' is carried on extensively, and I have known instances where good, industrious men had to give so much in aid of a worthless Italian who had got into trouble with the police.

He adds: "I cannot understand why the police have not yet arrested that Vitto. He was seen on St. Catherine street yesterday noon, and there are at least a hundred men who know perfectly well where he is."

Further down in the interview he is reported to have said: "That he had been told that some of the members of the police force do not object to bribery. Some of his parishioners had told him that they could 'fix the police' with a \$5 now and again."

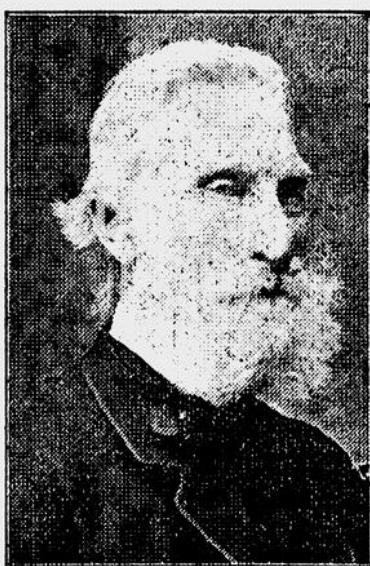
In presence of all that evidence, part of it supplied by the senator himself, was I not warranted in calling attention to the apparent laxity of the city police force?

In view of the corroborative evidence to be found in the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor delivered in opening the Legislature wherein he calls attention to 'The increase of crime in certain parts of the province, especially those which the current of immigration chiefly tends, is the object of the earnest attention of my Government.' No un-mindful citizen in Montreal will contend that my criticism was uncalled for.

I am sorry that the members of the Council should feel aggrieved at my criticism on the number of liquor licenses in force in their fair city. The City of Montreal has so many attractions to be proud of, that it is deplorable that the authorities have not kept pace with other Canadian cities and towns in reducing the number of places where liquor can be obtained. I regret much being forced to discuss this subject at this time, but the action of the Council leaves me no alternative but to give the figures. According to the sessional papers of the Province of Quebec the number of licenses issued in Montreal (East and West) in 1905 was as follows:

Hotels..... 345  
Restaurants..... 323  
Cafes..... 22  
Wholesale and retail liquor shops..... 26  
Retail liquor shops..... 616

Making a total of 1,332 places where liquor can be obtained. The total number of all licenses issued in Toronto is



THE HON. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

208, being about one-seventh of the number issued in Montreal—though the population of Montreal at the last census was only 60,000 larger than Toronto. The total of the liquor licenses issued in the whole of the Province of Ontario for 1906 was 2,691, being not quite double the number issued in Montreal, while the population of the Province of Ontario is considerably in excess of 2,000,000. In view of these figures it must be admitted that I was not at fault in stating:

(a) That there was more drinking in Montreal than in any other Canadian city.

(b) That the police made no attempt to suppress illegal drinking.

In the Montreal 'Herald' of 17th October last, I read displayed in large letters:

"That cases against fifty-six saloon-keepers charged with illegal liquor selling had been settled by the Chief of Police."

I admit that I was in error in saying they were each fined \$5. It now appears that they were not subjected to any fine, but let off on a payment of \$6.50 costs. The explanation of the Chief of Police will be found in the Montreal 'Gazette' of the 18th October.

As to the allegation contained in paragraph (c), I made no such charge. In view, however, of the statements made by the two papers last quoted, and the unsolicited evidence of the Italian priest, I asked:

"If there is in Montreal a body of police who commute crime for \$5 or any other sum, it forms an inducement to commit crime."

If the language used is susceptible of the interpretation placed by the City Council upon it, then I withdraw the statement, and regret having used it, as I do not believe so general a reflection

on the Montreal police force would be justifiable.

In paragraph (d) I am charged with saying:

"That generally crime is rampant and unexpressed in the city."

It is absolutely untrue that I used any such language or words that could be tortured into such a meaning. On the contrary, I limited crimes in Montreal to the Italian element and added:

"That there were not more than a dozen men in Montreal who were implicated in those crimes," which had been so floridly described by the honorable gentleman.

TORONTO ITALIANS' RESOLUTION.  
Toronto, March 3.—The Umberto Prime Benevolent Society, the Italian society in this city, last night passed a resolution denouncing the action of some of their countrymen in the free use of weapons in their quarrels, which cast a stigma on the Italian residents of the country. The resolution also suggests that an officer conversant with the Italian language should meet immigrants and warn them against carrying weapons. Another resolution passed last night was that a treaty similar to the one passed between France and Canada should be established with Italy. A copy of the latter resolution will be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Italian consul-general of Canada.

### THE KING VISITED THE BRITISH PREMIER

HIS MAJESTY SAW SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE.

London, March 4.—The King spent half an hour to-day with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman previous to his departure for Biarritz, where he is going for his health.

The King's visit to the Premier is an example of the numerous little, tactful courtesies on which His Majesty's popularity with the nation is largely based. It is the invariable custom for the British Premier, on the eve of the Sovereign's departure abroad to seek an official farewell audience at the Royal Palace. It is usually a mere formality. An omission of the meeting on the present occasion would not have been remarked. Hence the King's kindness in making the visit, which is unprecedented and fires the popular imagination.

The King arrived at Downing Street, the official residence of the Prime Minister, in his private brougham. He was not noticed by the passer-by. He forbade any ceremony, and sat by the Premier's bedside and chatted cheerily on ordinary topics. When he left the minister was noticeably brighter. It is noteworthy that no British sovereign has ever before entered No. 10 Downing Street since it became the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury.

### NOMADS' ANNUAL DINNER

EVENT WHICH TOOK PLACE LAST NIGHT WAS MOST ENJOYABLE.

The fourth annual dinner of the Nomads' Club was held last night, at the Reform Club rooms. About fifty members and friends attended. Pipe-Major Johnson, of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, played the party into the dining-room. The toast of 'The King' was proposed by Mr. W. Smart, president, and that of 'Our country,' by Mr. J. T. Mitchell. Mr. F. S. Macdonald, K.C., who responded to the last named, made a brilliant speech, dealing with Canada's great resources, and winding up by showing how Canada was bound in the near future to take her place in the foremost ranks of the great nations. 'Our guests' was proposed by Vice-President W. S. Hartley, and was responded to by Messrs. W. T. Castle, J. T. R. Hicks, Macdonald, W. W. Robertson, J. M. M. Duff, Dr. W. Grant and Mr. R. A. Calder. The toast of 'The Ladies' was proposed by Mr. J. W. Watson, and replied to by Mr. Arthur Claydon, the hon. sec., while 'The press' was proposed by Mr. J. McFarlane, jr., and responded to by Mr. Reginald Touzel.

The following contributed to the programme of songs, etc.: Messrs. Weir, D. Irons, J. T. R. Hicks, Noble, Pipe-Major Johnson and W. Kerr. Among those present were the following: Messrs. F. S. Taylor, D. M. Macmartin, J. T. R. Ritchie, W. Dempster, J. Murdoch, J. T. R. Howell, L. Mold, G. Weir, E. W. Noble, F. Baker, W. McConnell, R. L. Roome, R. Minty, T. McDonald, T. B. Kinch, J. T. Weir, J. McFarlane, jr., C. McKinnon, W. H. Boon, H. Cowie, D. Irons, D. Kumeur, J. Aitken, W. A. Boa, T. W. Watson, P. M. Rae, M. Ross, A. A. Nicoll, W. Smart, president; A. Claydon, W. S. Hartley, J. T. Mitchell, Max Murdoch, F. S. House, W. Robertson, Dr. Grant Stewart, J. M. M. Duff, F. S. Macdonald, J. T. R. Hicks, S. C. Macdonald, R. L. Calder, Rankin Leslie and W. T. Castle.

### HARP RECITAL AT THE Y.M.C.A.

The recital given at the Y. M. C. A. building last night was a most enjoyable one. Mr. Aptommas supplying the music on that ancient and delightful instrument, the harp. Without any extraneous aid, or the accompaniment of any other instrument, Mr. Aptommas played a wide range of compositions, being his own orchestra as well as soloist. The rendering of Irish, Scotch and Welsh melodies, and his selections from the modern classics, formed a great treat. Beethoven's 'Moonlight Sonata,' and Schumann's 'Schlummerlied' in particular being given with such grace and flexibility as to rouse the audience to enthusiasm. Mr. Aptommas has arranged to give two more recitals in Montreal, the dates of which will be duly announced.

### A BENEFIT CONCERT.

A great deal of sympathy has been aroused over the loss Mr. Houghton A. Deane recently sustained, when a considerable portion of his wardrobe, including two Gladstone bags, was stolen. With a view to minimizing the loss, which is estimated at \$200, a grand concert has been arranged for to-morrow evening in the lecture hall of Emmanuel Church, by members of the staff of the auditor of passenger receipts in the C. P. R., where Mr. Deane is employed. Mr. Deane's services have been constantly in request for assisting in various entertainments, and at all times he has volunteered in the name of charity to assist in the projects for the alleviation of the sick and poor. It is confidently expected that his many friends will attend the concert to-morrow evening, thereby reciprocating the many excellent services he has rendered to good causes. The concert commences at 8 o'clock.

### CONCERT AT ST. GABRIEL'S

To-morrow evening a concert is to be given in St. Gabriel's Church, the proceeds of which will be devoted to missionary purposes. An exceptionally strong programme has been arranged, those who will take part including the Misses Miller, Hamilton, and Goss, Messrs. Bennet, Skinner, Brady, Carleton, Quigley, Rice, Rice, Jackson, Gaffney and R. McLaughlin; Master Willie Eckstein, and the St. James Minstrel Boys.

### CARRIED A REVOLVER

Valoni Barroni, who was arrested last Friday at Lachine by Mr. McCaskin's men, for firing a revolver, was fined \$25 or a month, by Judge Choquet.

### ASSISTANT FOR ST. PATRICK'S.

The announcement is made that the Rev. Father Reid, at present completing his theological studies at the Canadian College in Rome, will join the staff of the clergy of St. Patrick's Church, when he returns to Montreal in June next. Father Reid is a native of Point St. Charles, and his knowledge of the Irish population of the city will render his services most valuable in the mother parish of English-speaking Roman Catholics. With the advent of the new assistant, the clergy of St. Patrick's will be as follows:—The Rev. Gerald McShane, chief pastor; the Rev. Father O'Reilly, first assistant, with the Rev. Fathers Heffernan, Killoran, Singleton, and Reid.

### IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA

(Canadian Associated Press.)  
London, March 5.—In a private letter from India the information comes that points to an increased immigration to Canada from there. Steamship agencies are working up the movement.



### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

### CLUBBING RATES.

|                                                       |      |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|
| *Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'                      | 4.50 | \$3.30 |
| 'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'                       | 3.40 | 3.10   |
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| *Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'                     | 2.50 | 2.00   |
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| 'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Mes-<br>senger' . . . . . | 2.30 | 2.20   |

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

**Saturday Advertising.**

|         |    |       |    |         |    |    |
|---------|----|-------|----|---------|----|----|
| N.M. 2  |    | MARCH |    | L.Q. 25 |    |    |
| F.Q. 9  |    |       |    | N.M. 51 |    |    |
| F.M. 17 |    |       |    |         |    |    |
| S       | M  | T     | W  | T       | F  | S  |
| 1       | 2  | 3     | 4  | 5       | 6  | 7  |
| 8       | 9  | 10    | 11 | 12      | 13 | 14 |
| 15      | 16 | 17    | 18 | 19      | 20 | 21 |
| 22      | 23 | 24    | 25 | 26      | 27 | 28 |
| 29      | 30 | 31    | .. | ..      | .. | .. |
| ..      | .. | ..    | .. | ..      | .. | .. |

There is an interesting report that the Government of China will demand an indemnity from the Dominion Government for the losses sustained by China.

ANOTHER SCHOOL CALAMITY.

Our recent school calamity seems to have been outdone at Cleveland, both in horror and culpability—doors opening inward that had to be smashed from without, only to reveal a hopeless, inextricable mass of infant humanity—doors actually locked—windows that had to be smashed to reach the fire escape. In

POOR PORTUGAL.

Their expectation has been strengthened by the Dissident Progressives joining with the Republicans in an open campaign for a change of govern-

## THE COMPLAINT OF THE TREES.

No more we'll temper summer's heat  
In quiet sylvan bowers.  
Or bring the rain, to fall in sweet  
And fertilizing showens,  
Or humidize the Atmosphere  
With salutary vapors;  
We're doom'd, it seems, to disappear  
in making Sunday papers.

These horrid many-headed yaps,  
Chimaerae foul and mighty,  
Will kill us all, except, perhaps, <sup>you</sup>  
The little 'arbor vitae.'  
We do not dread to 'hop the twig.'  
We never fear'd 'leath-warrant;  
But thus to die is 'infra dig,'  
Unthinkably abhorrent.  
We gave the best that we could grow,—  
And glad was every giver,—  
To make the archer's trusty bow  
And arrows for his quiver;  
We dropt before the axe with pride,  
Gave sinews stanch and limber  
To build the gallant vessel's side  
Of good seaworthy timber.

We've let men fell us year by year,—  
Nor murmur'd at the felling,—  
Of our substantial trunks to rear  
A church, a school, a dwelling:  
Our hearts have burn'd to do them good—  
We never grudging a splinter  
Of all the beaumonts of wood  
They sacrificed in winter.  
Have we no friends, then, to prevent  
Our swift extermination  
By color'd comic supplement  
And scandalous sensation?  
Are our green shades to vanish, pray,  
Before these shady fellows?  
Our yellow leaves to yield the day  
To leaves of Sunday 'yellows'?

W. M. MACKERACHER.

Toronto, March 15.—Owing to the speaker's dinner, there was no session of the Legislature last night, but in the afternoon good progress was made. Several bills were advanced and Premier Whitney made an announcement on two important subjects.

In reply to a question by C. N. Smith (Sault), the Hon. J. J. Foy said the Hydro-Electric Commission has thus far cost the province \$7,296,988. The project is being financed by the Hon. Adam Beck, the Hon. J. S. Hendrie and W. K. McNaught. In 1906 there had been paid the sum of \$400 to Mr. Beck for travelling and other expenses; and \$600 to P. W. Ellis as an honorarium. In 1907 the Hon. Adam Beck had been paid \$1,000 for travelling and other expenses; George Hendrie \$1,000; 1907, \$300; to John Milne \$300. The aggregate cost had been 1905, \$6,639.95; 1906, \$25,762; 1907, \$40,524.21. Total, \$72,926.98.

Mr. Phil H. Bowyer (Conservative, East Kent), moved the second reading of his bill to compel automobiles to stop or turn down a lane when meeting a funeral.

'This puzzling question is again before the House,' said Premier Whitney in beginning his comment.

It was a very difficult problem to deal with having regard to the vested rights of those who own the highway. He thought the only practical conclusion was to be guided from year to year by the suggestions of experience.

'It is only a question of time,' he averred, 'when horses will become accustomed to the motor. They have become so accustomed in England. I am aware it is very different here, and many years must elapse before the horses get

### Meeting of the Executive—London 'Times's' Comment.

Quebec, March 4.—An important meeting of the Tercentennial executive was held at the Merchants' and considerable business was transacted. There is no official news as yet received as to the date upon which the Prince of Wales will arrive here, but it is understood, as stated in the newspapers, that His Royal Highness will arrive in Quebec on board a frigate on July 22 next, and leave here on July 29, remaining in Quebec for a week. His Highness will be accompanied by four British warships and attended by a very large staff. It is most probable that a fleet of the French navy will also arrive in port at the same time, and the United States navy may also be represented. The festivities in connection with the celebration will commence on Monday, July 20, and last for two weeks, but as the ceremony attending the unveiling of the monument to Mgr. de Laval, Canada's first bishop, takes place here on June 22 and 23, a suggestion has been made to carry out a programme of festivities until the opening of the Tercentennial celebration.

Between ten and fifteen thousand troops will be mobilized here in July and they will camp probably on the Plains of Abraham and the Engineers' camp at Levis.

A special committee has been appointed to act with Mayor Garneau to attend immediately to the final details, which will be submitted to the royal approval and it is probable that invitations will be sent to the cities from whence the first expeditions came to Canada, to send deputations to attend the festivities.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 4.—The 'Times' in an editorial reference to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada says the Tercentenary must appeal deeply to all who have a spark of historic imagination. As the French-Canadians look upon the pageant they may well reflect with pride upon the glorious part their ancestors played in building up Canada. It is well the flags of Wolfe and Montcalm should fly side by side at a time when their descendant are commemorating the greatness of the nation which could not be what she is were not her debt to England and France almost equal in the past.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 5.—The Canadian Pacific and Allan lines are specially arranging to deal with a large number of tourists who are expected to go to Quebec for the Tercentenary.

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN SUB-  
MITS REPORT TO WASH-  
INGTON.

Washington, March 4.—Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, of the public health service, to-day submitted to Mr. Cortellou, Secretary of the Treasury, a report on milk in its relation to public health. The report is the result of an investigation ordered by President Roosevelt and conducted by federal experts under the direction of Prof. M. J. Rosenau, of the hygienic laboratory. In his report, Dr. Wyman says: "It is recognized

familiar. Therefore, we must do what we can to safeguard the rights of the people to whom belongs the use of the roads.

'Such suggestions as that the use of the roads to a subject road or to limit the roads to be traversed, I think, unworkable and no use. I confess I am unable to suggest any, but I think all persons interested should consider the steps to be taken.' He would suggest that when he met a vehicle driven by a motor driver of the motor should help the vehicle to pass.

'I would ask,' he concluded, 'all the bills on this subject to be to a carefully selected committee later.'

Mr. D. C. Ross (Liberal, W. M. sex), then withdrew his bill and proposed imprisonment as a punishment for reckless motoring. As it interfered with the public revenue, it required the consent of the Government and was therefore out of order. He suggested, however, that the appropriation of ways might be employed to employ private detectives to enforce the law.

Mr. Whitney suggested that the measure might be attained in committee.

After the House had spent some time in committee, Premier Balfour definitely announced the policy of the Government in regard to the Assam Act, to which several amendments were before the House. A good deal of time, he said, had been spent in making the

"If you take away one," he said, "the remainder cannot be parts of a serious whole. Hence, I would pass all bills affecting the principle over until next session after they have been explained, on the understanding that they may then be brought to perfect freedom. Next session, the government will refer the matter to a special committee."

that gastro-intestinal disease is the greatest single factor determining mortality. It has been the aim of this work to include all cases showing the influence of malnutrition as a predisposing factor or barrier of infection.

Dr. Wyman declares that the milk drawn from a cow with udder and preserved from infection is not the milk of commerce; he cites the fact that samples of milk in New York showed 400 bacteria in the cubic centimeter. London 31,588,000. Dr. Eager, however, gives figures to prove that the infantile mortality may be attributed

The Surgeon-General writes: Mohler points that probably the important disease of cows from standpoint of health is tuberculosis. It is the most prevalent. Hence, that all milk should come from non-tuberculous cows, or be pasteurized carefully.

It is recommended that, in all communities at least, pasteurization be under the direct supervision of health authorities.

The report contains an analysis of evidence of responsibility for milk for epidemics of typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria. Mr. Surgeon-General J. W. Traub related the data of 500 epidemics traced to the milk supply.

Quoting Health Inspector De-  
statement that the milk sup-  
York is derived from 1,500  
shipped from 700 crates and  
six states. Dr. Lumsden was  
easy to appreciate how diffi-  
pensive it would be to keep  
ciently thorough supervision  
multiple sources of a city's sup-  
For the general supply of  
teurization of the milk after  
placed in bottles or con-  
tion is the best method of

SNOW OR SLEET

Wind and rain are at the gate  
Shilling, drumming with  
And the breakers' loud roll  
Gives the shuddering lea  
Lord of all the things  
Pity thou the souls

Snugly roofed with warm  
And encompassed soil;  
Little we land-dwellers know  
Of the terrors of the deep  
Lord, in thy sweet  
Pity thou the soul's

Altho' riven by the rail,  
Snapped the shroud and  
May they into harbor sail  
All their perils overpast  
Lord, in thy company  
Pilot to the souls at last  
—Clinton Scollard.

Meteorological Office, Toronto.  
a.m.—The following are the minimum temperature:—Vancouver, 60°; Seattle, 58°; Portland, 57°; Tacoma, 56°; San Francisco, 55°.

Calgary, 8, 12 below; Edmonton, 10 below; Battleford, 6, 29 below; Regina, 12, 16 below; Regina, 10, 15 below; Pegu, 16, 18 below; Port Arthur, 10 below; Parry Sound, 3, 14 below; Toronto, 10, 12 below; Vancouver, 25, 4 below; Montreal, 25, 15 below; St. John, 25, 15 below; Halifax, 25, 15 below. Fair and cold to-day. Fresh winds and light snow or sleet. The low area over the Atlantic states is moving very slowly to the west, accompanied by slow moving clouds. The weather continues decided in the western provinces and moderate in the Maritime Provinces.

10-12 Notre Dame street west  
March 5, 1908.—Readings by Hearn &  
Horn's Standard Barometer at  
Yesterday, 30.50. 11 a.m. today  
Temperature—  
To day . . . . . 35  
Yesterday . . . . . 26



## The children's laxative—Cascarets. Candy tablets, pleasant to take, gentle in their effects. Throw out the old-time physics.

Look back at your childhood days.  
Remember the physic that mother insisted on once in a while—castor oil, salts or cathartics.  
How you hated them. How you fought against taking them.  
How you dreaded their after-effects.  
That was all wrong, but then nobody knew better.

With our children it's different.  
They belong to the day of the gentle in medicine. The day of harsh physics is over.  
We don't force the bowels now; we coax them.  
We have no dreaded after-effects.  
And the dose is a candy tablet.

Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't know what they do.  
The children's revolt is well-founded.  
Their tender bowels are harmed by them.  
The modern way is to give a gentle laxative, and to give it more frequently. To keep the bowels always active.  
The best method is Cascarets. One-half a tablet, as often as needed, does more than anything else to keep a child well.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure you get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50c, 25c and

Ten Cents per Box

As much as the Electric Car is in advance of the old time Horse Car, so are the methods and equipments in use at the

## TOILET LAUNDRY

"The Laundry that knows how,"

ahead of those employed by their competitors. You'll appreciate them if you send your parcel.

425 RICHMOND STREET. Phone Up 3480.

## FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY  
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour  
for Brown Bread.  
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.  
BRODIE & HARVIE  
10 and 12 Bleur Street

## WAGONER'S Free-Hand Binder THE NEW WAY. OPERATED BY ONE HAND. IN THREE SIZES: Note, Letter, Foolscap.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.  
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,  
115-117 Notre Dame Street West,  
MONTREAL

## Pictures HALF PRICE.

For 10 days only, at  
CHAPMAN'S,  
513 St. Catherine St. West,  
Near Peel Street.

## Rubbers!

Good Serviceable Rubbers.

Ladies', all sizes, - 50 cents  
Girls', " - 40 cents  
Children's, sizes 6, 7, 8, 30 cents  
Men's, all sizes, - 75 cents  
Boys', sizes 1, 2 and 4, 60 cents

## RONAYNE BROS.,

435 Notre Dame Street West,  
Chabolliez Square.

MARRIAGE LICENSES  
MONEY TO LEND  
CUSHING & BARRON  
Notaries and Commissioners.  
Liverpool & London & Globe  
Insurance Building,  
112 St. James Street.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.  
From  
St. John's, Nfld., Liverpool  
New York, New York  
New York, New York  
New York, New York  
New York, New York

## THE GRACE DART HOME

MAKES AN APPEAL FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE DESTITUTE AND AFFLICTED.

Mr. Henry J. Dart, of the Grace Dart Home for Destitute Incurables, writes: "As our home is for the destitute, and cannot expect any help from them, and must look to a generous public to aid our work. Owing to the large number of patients we need, at once a large-sized cooking range and a dozen iron beds, six feet by three feet.  
"If the public knew the work that is being done in the home we are satisfied that these needs would be quickly supplied.  
"Articles may be sent to the Grace Dart Home, 418 St. Antoine street."

## QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

HOUSE ADJOURNS AFTER BRIEF SITTING FOR ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Quebec, March 5.—The legislature met yesterday afternoon, practically only to adjourn. After some routine business, including the presenting of over fifty petitions for private bills, etc., the special committee appointed to strike the standing committees of the session reported, and its report was adopted. With the exception of the substitution of the names of Mr. Mercier for that of Mr. Dupuis, and of Mr. Danjou for that of the Hon. A. Tessier, the composition of the different committees remains virtually as it was last year. When the consideration of the Address in Reply was called, the Premier asked that it should be allowed to stand over until to-morrow in view of the fact that so many members on both sides were absent. It accordingly stood, and the House adjourned.

The Premier gave notice to-day of a bill to amend the law respecting certain appeals to the Circuit Court, and of resolutions respecting the indemnity payable to jurors in criminal cases.

Mr. Langlois will ask the government to-morrow what was the revenue respectively last year from the three registration offices of Montreal West, Montreal East, and Hochelaga-Jacques Cartier, who are the present registrars, and what are their salaries, and whether the government intends to put them on an equal footing.

Among the petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Gault from the majority of the Protestant clergy of Montreal, asking that the city charter be amended so as to exempt their parsonages, residences, etc., from taxation, and the refunding of the amounts paid by them to the city since the coming into force of the Act 3, Edward VII., chap. 62. Mr. Walsh also presented petitions from the Boys' Home and Alexandra Hospital, Montreal, for amendments to their charters, and from Mr. G. W. Stephens and others to expropriate land to widen St. David's Lane.

## POLISH TOWN SOLD

AUSTRIAN COUNT PURCHASES  
DUBNO FOR \$2,000,000.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The news of an interesting transfer of real estate is reported here from the government of Volynia. The entire town of Dubno, which counts some 13,000 inhabitants, has been sold by the owner, Countess Shvalovo, to Count Offord, an Austrian, for \$2,000,000. The transfer includes the site of the Russian fortress at Dubno. This town is one of several in Russian Poland that has been held under the ownership of a single individual since the old feudal days. It was founded in the tenth century, and was once owned by a King of Poland. The fortress has been the field of many engagements, and it enjoys the distinction of never having been captured during either the Cossack or the Tartar invasions.

## ASIATIC PROBLEM

ACTION ON BEHALF OF BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT AGAINST JAPANESE BEING NATURALIZED.

Vancouver, B.C., March 4.—Wholesale objections to the naturalization of a number of Japanese have been made in the County Court by F. G. T. Lucas, acting on behalf of the Provincial Government. The grounds of objection are that the Japanese are subjects of an Emperor, and as such are not free to swear allegiance to any foreign sovereign; that they do not intend to reside permanently in Canada; that they cannot give true allegiance to King Edward, and that their objects in becoming citizens are purely selfish.

## SUIT FOR \$200,000.

Toronto, March 3.—A suit for \$200,000 damages for the alleged bad packing of apples was entered to-day by C. P. Carpenter & Son, of Winkton, against Mr. G. Dippel, of Winkton; James Davidson, of Allenford; A. L. McKinnon, of Paisley, and Dr. Bruce, Fruit Growers' Association, of Winkton. The plaintiffs claim this amount because they allege the defendants supplied apples of defective quality and not according to agreement, and for loss sustained by resales and purchases by the plaintiff and for damages for breach of agreement.

## STEAM TURBINE POWER.

At the meeting of the electric section of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, to be held this evening in the society's rooms, 413 Dorchester street west, there will be read a paper on the steam turbine power and transmission plant at the Coppermine Copper Company, at Nazco, Mexico, by Messrs. John Langton and Charles Legrand.

## 15 Years' Agony

Dared Not Eat Meat or Vegetables

The life of a Dyspeptic is a life of torture. The craving for food—the burning pain after anything substantial is eaten—the monotonous diet of gruel, etc.—make the sufferer often long to die.



Avondale, N.B., Oct. 15th '07.

I have been a great sufferer from Indigestion and Constipation for about fifteen years. I was forced to deny myself all such hearty food as beans, meat, potatoes and other vegetables and could not drink tea or coffee. For the last two years I have lived on oatmeal porridge, stale bread, etc.

In June, 1907, I saw the testimonial of Hon. John Costigan, and I concluded to give 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial. I had taken nearly four boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives,' and they have made me feel like a new man altogether. I can eat all kinds of hearty food without suffering, and am not at all constipated. I recommended my brother, Hugh Brown, to use 'Fruit-a-tives' for chronic constipation, and he has been greatly benefited too.

(Sgd.) LEMUEL A. W. BROWN.

Letters of gratitude like this are received daily at the offices of 'Fruit-a-tives' Limited. People are glad to testify to the great benefits they have received from taking these wonderful tablets, made of fruit juices and tonics. They will help you. Begin to-day to take them. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price—50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. 'Fruit-a-tives' Limited, Ottawa.

## SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS

A MEETING WAS HELD LAST NIGHT TO REORGANIZE THE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in the quarters of the 3rd Field Battery, in the Drill Hall, last night, for the purpose of reorganizing the South African Veterans' Association. The Rev. Mr. Almond, of Trinity Church, who was chaplain of the first contingent, was appointed chairman of the meeting. The old association had got into a disorganized state, due principally to members leaving for the west, and the chairman notified those assembled last night that the object of the meeting was to foster the recollection of those who had volunteered and given their lives for the British flag on the South African field.

After some discussion the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: The Rev. Mr. Almond, president; Private D. Wiley, vice-president; Corporal J. Ross, secretary; Col. Sergeant W. Hale, treasurer. The committee elected was composed of Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Johnson, Col. Sgt. Sword and Private L. Vallée. It was decided to ask the Governor-General to be patron of the association. All officers who served in South Africa and are at present living in Montreal, were elected honorary members. A discussion arose regarding the grants of land that the government intend to give to veterans. A feeling prevailed

that the soldiers who had fought in defence of the Empire were entitled to some consideration.

The Army and Navy Veterans then passed a vote of thanks for the interest taken in reorganizing the South African Veterans' Association.

On the first Wednesday in April the association will hold another meeting.

## ROYAL ARCANUM FETE.

The three hundred and sixty-sixth regular meeting and the fifth annual past regents' night of Prince Albert Council, No. 1283, Royal Arcanum, was held last evening in the 'Red Room,' Inglis building. A large number of members and friends attended the function, and an exceptionally pleasant evening was spent. The Dorchester degree was conferred upon Mr. Alex. M. Dewar by

several past regents. Messrs. S. Dunn, R. Dumbrell and C. J. E. Charbonneau added to the success of the evening by rendering some excellent solos, while another incident of note was that of the presentation of silver R. A. spoons to members who had helped to increase the membership of the order. The toasts 'The King,' 'the Royal Arcanum,' 'Sister councils,' 'the baby members,' and the 'Past Regents,' were proposed, and the singing of 'God Save the King' brought the evening to a close.

## THE KING GOES TO BIARRITZ

London, March 5.—King Edward left London to-day for Biarritz, for a month's holiday, after which he will make a cruise of the Mediterranean in company with Queen Alexandra.

## TO-DAY, S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.  
Merchants Bank Building.

POTNAM & McGRORY,  
308-10 Merchants Bank Bldg

St. Catherine St. Corner  
East of St. Lawrence Street,  
FOR SALE.

3 story stone and brick corner building, occupied as stores, dwelling and meeting hall; building in first class condition. Lot 37 x 100 feet. Apply to

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.  
205 St. James St.

TO OUTSIDE BUSINESS CONCERNS  
—who have decided to establish Headquarters or Branches at Montreal.

As the city is rapidly increasing in population and wealth, business sites and premises are being largely bought up, and especially towards the centres, are becoming positively difficult to secure.

Whether, therefore, for Bank, Insurance Company, Merchandise, or Manufacturing purposes, a site will be needed, it would be wise to correspond with me on the subject at once. I still have a few very choice ones on the leading streets, namely, St. James, Notre Dame, St. Paul, St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, St. Antoine, St. Denis, etc. Some are on very prominent corners and yield good revenues.

I also have larger and smaller Houses on the private streets of the city and at Westmount.

ALFRED BENN,  
26 Alliance Building, 107 St. James St.

## FOR SALE

CEDAR AVENUE, semi-detached, modern house, containing concrete basement, ground floor, drawing-room, large hall, cloak room, lounge, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and storage room; first floor, large sitting-room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; top floor, sewing room, 2 bedrooms, nursery, bathroom, etc. House, 25 ft x 90 ft. Lot, 22½ ft x 100 ft. Possession April 1st. PRICE \$17,000

CHESTERFIELD AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, three cut stone front modern houses, containing 12 rooms each. Possession May 1st. PRICE, each \$6,000

953 DORCHESTER STREET WEST, cut stone front modern house, containing 12 rooms. PRICE \$13,000

94 MACKAY STREET, stone front house, containing good cellar; dining-room, kitchen and sitting room on ground floor; drawing-room and 2 bedrooms on first floor; 3 bedrooms and bathroom on top floor. PRICE \$8,500

351 OLIVER AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, cut stone front modern house, containing basement, concrete floor, laundry, furnace room, servants' bathroom, coal-room, storeroom; ground floor, drawing-room, large hall, dining-room, pantries, kitchen; top floor, 5 bedrooms, linen presses, bathroom, etc. PRICE \$9,000

413 ROSLYN AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, detached, pressed brick house, built on a lot 50 ft x 111 ft.; and having dimensions 32 ft. x 70 ft.; containing cement cellar; ground floor, drawing-room, dining-room, library, kitchen, pantry, etc.; top floor, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; fine attic; particularly well decorated. Hot water heating. Gas and electric lighting. PRICE \$16,000

STRATHMORE, QUE., COUNTRY RESIDENCE, built on a lot 60 ft. x 200 ft.; area, 12,000 ft. House contains on the ground floor, sitting-room, bedroom, bathroom, hot and cold water, dining-room, extension kitchen, pantry; top floor, 3 large bedrooms, linen presses, etc. Immediate possession. PRICE \$4,000

D. W. OGILVIE & CO., INC.  
Tel. Main 3113. 11 St. Sacramento St.

## Power Building OFFICES TO LET

Inspect the offices to let, singly or en suite, in this modern and well equipped Office Building.

Apply Room No. 304 Cor. Craig and St. Urbain Sts.

## HOUSE and STABLE \$6,500

A large Stone House on St. Antoine street, near Richmond square. Twelve rooms, hot water furnace, etc. Good stable and yard in rear. House could be altered to tenements at small cost.

H. M. SIMPSON,  
Room 40, Renouf Building.

## DUROCHER STREET

A Solid Brick House, 28 feet wide, upper and lower tenements, modern heating, plumbing and electric fixtures. Will pay 10 percent on investment. Owner leaving town.

H. M. SIMPSON,  
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

## ROSLYN AVENUE A REAL SNAP

Semi-detached house in perfect order. Very cosy and includes handsome electric fixtures. Possession any time. Price moderate.

## CLANDEBOYE AVENUE

Handsome comfortable house, finished in hardwood, contains drawing and dining-room, extension kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, laundry, etc.

## Investment Property

For sale or exchange. An opportunity is offered to investors or contractors to purchase an apartment house bringing in \$6,000 a year, and also a large block of land adjoining. Well situated. First-class investment.

H. M. SIMPSON,  
Tel. Up. 2368. 40 Renouf Building

## TENEMENT PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

6 TENEMENTS on Delisle street; pays over 10 percent.  
6 TENEMENTS on Delisle street; pays over 12 percent.  
6 TENEMENTS on William street, near St. George's.  
6 TENEMENTS on St. Martin street; front 87, depth 117 feet.  
These two last properties are good sites for small factories.

5 DWELLINGS, corner Richmond square and Richmond avenue; will sell for cash, or exchange for up town property.

A. W. D. HOWELL,  
212 St. James street.

## EXCHANGE OF STAFF OFFICERS

BRITISH WAR OFFICE THROWING OPEN APPOINTMENTS TO COLONIAL OFFICERS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)  
London, March 5.—The Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, said the War Office was endeavoring to make the military general staff in Canada and Great Britain work together and exchange officers. The War Office, he said, was throwing open the general staff appointments to colonial officers.

## MANITOBA CABINET

HON. G. R. COLDWELL AND HON. JAMES H. HOWDEN SWORN IN.

Winnipeg, March 4.—The Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. James H. Howden, Minister of Railways, were this morning sworn in as Minister of Education and Minister of Telephones respectively. The ceremony was performed by Lieut.-Governor McMillan.











## QUESTIONS &amp; ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

## LEGAL.

## LEGACITY OF MARRIAGE.

One Who Wants to Know.—Will you kindly state if it is legal in the Province of Quebec for a Protestant minister to marry a couple when both bride and groom are Roman Catholics? Does the law of the province hold such marriage valid? Ans.—This question has not been definitely decided by the courts. It is advisable to consult your solicitor.

## (ONTARIO.)

## LEASE OF WATER POWER.

Ont.—Is there a certain year the water powers of Ontario are leased, or do you know when the lease held by D— of A— village, runs out? Ans.—We cannot give you the desired information. You might write for it to the Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; but perhaps your best plan would be to instruct a solicitor to procure it for you.

## SPECIAL CONVEYANCING REQUIRED.

An Old Subscriber, Ont.—D and L became husband and wife about twelve years ago. D lived with L about one year and received good wages. D then left L and has never done anything to support her. Guardian has property to leave L. Can guardian leave property to L in such a way that L can sell it and D have no claim in it whatever? If so, in what way? Ans.—This is a conveyancing matter to be attended to by a lawyer. He will probably be able to arrange it substantially as desired.

## WATER RIGHT WANTED.

N.S.—Could we get the water right to a cove? The land all round is owned by us. We have made applications, but have had no satisfaction. We wish to plant and cultivate oysters, and would require the exclusive right for such purpose. Ans.—We think you would do well to employ a solicitor to attend to the matter for you.

## LIABILITY ON NOTES.

Old Subscriber, N.S.—1. Will a note outlaw in six years from the time it became due? If the party holding said note is out of the country, he having not left the country until two years after said note became due? 2. Will a payment or an acknowledgment made by one of the parties to a joint note renew it for the other party so that he can be held liable after six years from the time said note became due? 3. Will an extension of time given by the holder of a joint note to one of the parties thereto relieve the other party from responsibility? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. It is possible, but depends largely upon the circumstances of the particular case. 3. No.

## CROWN LANDS—NEGLIGENCE OF CHURCH OFFICIALS.

Ignoro, Ont.—1. Along what lakes and streams in the Dominion does the government reserve a strip of land 66 feet wide back from high water mark? 2. How are people to know high water mark? 3. Is it a surveyed and marked line? 4. In some townships in Ontario along lakes a public road runs alongside the reserved strip. In some places these roads have had to be abandoned for miles owing to sand drifts. In one such case a permanent new road has been secured farther back from the lake through the adjacent farms. Who owns the abandoned roadway? If it depends on circumstances where can correct information be had? 5. B attended a church service. While sitting in the pew a piece of long neglected plaster fell from the ceiling and injured him. Are the church officials responsible for damages? In case of death as a result of the injury would the law hold them responsible in same way as other corporations? 6. If the general public, without permission or prohibition and without cost, use a church shed, are the church officials to any degree responsible for damages to carriages, teams, etc.? Ans.—1. We can only refer you to the Crown Lands Departments of the several provinces and the Dominion as to this. 2. By actual measurement. 3. No, at least not usually. 4. The crown. 5. It is probable that certain of such officials—those who might fairly be considered to have charge of the building—would be held liable in an action for damages and to the extent suggested. 6. Probably not.

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

## A LESSON IN GRAMMAR.

In the mountainous sections of the Middle West the teachers are appointed with little question concerning their grammatical orthodoxy. Occasionally, however, a wave of school reform sweeps through the valleys, and undesired examinations are thrust upon embarrassed pedagogues. It was during one of these periods of intellectual discomfort that the following sentence was given: "The bird flew over the house." Accompanying it was the query: "Is 'flew' a regular or an irregular verb?" One teacher after another shook his head hopelessly, despite the slow, though inspiring fashion in which the examiner repeated the perplexing fact that "The bird—flew—over—the-house."

Finally, a man rose in the rear, and with the assurance of one who puts his trust in logic and a practical knowledge of natural history he volunteered a solution. Said he:

"If that bird which flew over the house was a wild goose, it went in a straight regular line, so the verb is regular; but if it was a peck-wood that flew over the house, then it went in a crooked, zig-zag line, and so the verb is irregular."

All but the grammar-bound examiner were satisfied with the explanation—"Youth's Companion."

## THE RASCALLY BOERS.

(C.M.A.P.) Shortly after the Boer war, two officers who were quartered in Dublin drove an

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### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal.

#### IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 187.

Dame Priscilla Elizabeth O'Connor, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Girard A. L. Payne, in his lifetime of the same place, Doctor of Medicine, Plaintiff.

Dame Annie Spence, widow of the late Charles Layne Payne, in his lifetime of Georgetown, British Guiana, and Edward Payne, Hubert Payne, Wilfred Payne, Ruth Payne, Mary Payne, wife of Sylvanus Wehper, and the said Sylvanus Wehper, for the purposes of authorizing his said wife, all of Georgetown, British Guiana, Defendants.

The New York Life Insurance Company, Mis-en-Cause.

The Defendants are ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 25th February, 1908.

J. A. GIRARD,  
Dep. Prothonotary.

Re CHRISTIANA LOUISE REGINA MÜLLER, wife of HANS MÜLLER, who resided in MONTREAL in 1855.

The Representatives of the above-named will hear of something to their advantage by calling at the office of Lafleur, MacDougall, Macfarlane & Pope, Advocates, 601 New York Life Building, Montreal.

outside car from the barracks to the North Wall Quay, a distance of about four miles, and on their arrival presented their job with a half-crown. Pat fixed his eye attentively on the coin and ejaculated victoriously: "Bad luck to the Boers!"

"What's that?" said one of the officers. "Bad luck to the Boers, say I," replied Pat, emphatically.

"Why?" "Because, bedad, they've killed all the gentlemen that used to be in the army."

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Applications for homesteaded entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the intending homesteader.

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

In case of "per-oration" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim, or if entry has been granted, it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homesteaded entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

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

Application for cancellation must state in what particular the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, subject to the approval of the department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, daughter, brother, or sister if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

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

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

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of the road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,000 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,000 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

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

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

Algar mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, \$5, renewable yearly. An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for.

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MANXMAN .. .. . March 16

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TENDERS.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Coal for Quebec," will be received up to noon of the

TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

for the furnishing of about 27,000 tons of steam coal for use at the Agency of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec, P.Q.

Specifications and detailed information can be obtained here, and from the Agents of this Department at Quebec and Montreal.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for the sum of \$3,000.00, which will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted declines to enter into a contract to deliver the coal, or fails to carry out the contract, if the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for.

F. GOURDEAU,  
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa, 21st February, 1908.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 22.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Cordelia Carrière, of the Town of St. Louis, District of Montreal, wife common to as property of Leonard Charette, Plaintiff.

The said Leonard Charette, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been taken, to-day, in this case.

GEORGE POLIQUIN Attorney for Plaintiff.  
Montreal, 3rd February, 1908.

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NOTICE

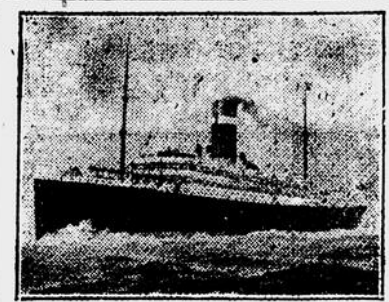
Notice is hereby given that LA PREVOYANCE shall present to the Legislature of Quebec a bill asking that its act of incorporation be amended in order to extend the powers and to clear all doubts which may arise in their interpretation.

Montreal, 17th February, 1908.

LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE,  
Attorneys for La Prevoyance.

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Apl. 11—LAKE MANITOBA ..Mar. 25

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## BRIGHT-HAIR

(By M. Forrest, in the "Australasian.")

She was such a happy little woman, with her clean, bright kitchen, and her laundry, and her muslin blinds to the front windows of the room where she held her day "at home," like the other ladies in the Terrace. She used to sit her two little ones out in the back-yard among the red geraniums, each with an enamelled-plate in their pinafored laps, and each with a slice of bread and dripping in their fat fists. Then she would have a consultation with the big-armed servant girl, and there would arise a pleasant warm smell of crisp cakes and baked currants that tickled my hunched nostrils, where I rubbed down the horse in my back-yard. That was on the mornings of her "day." To have a "day" in the Terrace marked you as one of the elite, and I would see her bright head popping in and out of the back door, admonishing the children with a motherly shake of it when they threw crusts about the yard, or nodding gaily to the bent Chinaman, when he swung in at the side gate with his basket of greens and ripe red tomatoes. In the dusk, when the children were in bed, I could hear her singing to them, and her voice was like the croon of scrub doves away in the heart of the great Australian bushland.

Her husband was a clerk in the city. I did not like him, not only because I was envious in my narrow, bachelor way, of another man's happiness, but because I had several times seen him on the racecourse, and in company he would have been better without. Clerks in the city cannot usually bet heavily, or flash round in hansoms, with impunity, and yet the little home looked as prosperous as ever, and neither she nor the children seemed to suffer.

One day I met him coming out of a fine insurance office, and he passed me with a furtive nod. He was a dark-haired, fresh-complexioned man, with big shoulders, just the sort of fellow a little bright thing—as she was—would fancy. That evening, when I was hosing the horse after a hard day, I heard her talking to a neighbor over the back fence.

"You must come to see the new bedroom carpet," she said. "It looks so nice, with that oak furniture I got at the Burke's sale. Do you remember the brass tester? I do like a good bed, and I have just had the children's mattresses restuffed."

"Did you hear about the Gellatley's fire?" asked the neighbor, a lean woman, who was acquainted with all the tragedies of the district.

"No," said the clerk's wife, agitated, interested.

"Their voices rose and fell, and I caught, above the swishing of the hose, fragments of their talk. 'Lost all her wedding presents,' from the lugubrious one. And then presently, 'I don't know what I should do if all my little things got burned,' plaintively from the clerk's wife. A whisper from the lean woman, in which I caught the words 'well insured.' 'As if that could ever make up for their loss,' indignantly from the clerk's wife."

A minute later I saw her cross the yard, and stand in the yellow glare of the kitchen door. I imagined how her pretty cheeks flamed at the suggestion of the melancholy one—who had lost her faith in men—the suggestion that Gellatley had burned down his own house to get the insurance money.

"I never heard such rubbish!" said the little woman to herself, shutting the kitchen door with a bang.

I went on hosing the horse. Smoking a pipe on my narrow front verandah after tea, I saw her white frock at the gate as she waited for her husband. Presently he rattled up in a hansom.

"What a shame to keep you so late at the office!" she said, slipping her hand through his arm. He muttered something about "heavily pressed of business," and I went inside to look at the paper. Yes! There had been a race meeting down the line that afternoon.

I wondered if any woman would ever wait at the gate for me, and if she did, would I meet her with a lie? I went back to the verandah, under a sky white with stars, and the scents of damp earth and screaming heliotrope came to me. I said, "Thou shalt not covet," and rose to go to my room. The light in the window of my neighbor's house went out suddenly, and all was dark and silent. Only above the stars laughed at as some secret thing, and the great city muttered in its sleep.

A week later I sat on the verandah again, and smoked. It was a dark night. A young moon had sloped behind the wooded hills, and here and there the gas-jets glimmered along the streets. A stray mosquito or two buzzed in the rain's horn creeper, but that did not prevent me from dozing—dozing and dreaming of gardens of heliotrope, where I did not walk alone—till I was awakened by that cry which it is not well to hear in the dead of night, when shut between four walls—

"Fire!"

Surely I still dreamed, and I was horribly cramped with sleeping in a squat chair. I stretched—blinked. The air was full of an acrid smell—the smell a bushman knows too well in the dry season, though here unmingled with the oily odor of crackling gums and the smell of the crisp, blazing grass.

Fire. And not far away, for a hot breath came even into my neglected garden.

I was wide awake now, staring out at the leap of red that broke through the shingled roof of my neighbor's dwelling.

There was a rush of feet on the road. "Not a telephone in the Terrace!" said a man's voice. "Somebody run to the chemist's at the corner of Bell street."

Feet died away in a clatter, making for Bell street, which is a far cry when one's house is afire. I do not know how I got into the clerk's garden. I am sure I did not fit the latch of the little white gate, so I suppose I jumped the fence and trampled the heliotrope in her carefully-raked flower-beds.

A slim figure in white unconsciously barred my path, the long hair about her shoulders, from which a blanket trailed unheeded. To her knees clung two awed and whimpering children, and near at hand was the clerk, raving like a madman, walking up and down, shouting and gesticulating. The little woman said never a word, as she watched the flames flinging her muslin curtains out in lurid stripes, growing black as they flew from the long front windows. I don't know why, even in my thankful realization that there were no lives lost (for the big-armed servant girl, in brief attire, was waiting in the road), even at that moment I recalled two women who talked over the fence together, a short time gone, and the plaintive little voice, "The new bedroom carpet . . . and the oak furniture I got at Burke's sale . . . all her wedding presents . . . I do like a good bed . . ."

Poor little woman, standing outside in the fierce red glow, while the flame licked up her husband's goods, snatched at the brass tester, and smoldered in the new mattresses.

By the time the deaf chemist had been dragged out of bed and his telephone commandeered, by the time the fire brigade had been warned, and the engine had clashed and shouted and snorted its way into the suburb and up the hill, there was little to be done except to hose the adjoining houses, which were becoming unpleasantly hot, and to let the water sizzle among the ashes of the clerk's weatherboard cottage. How heavily they must have slept that night, and what a hold the fire had before the alarm was given! The lean one, in a red flannel dressing-jacket and a ball skirt, was wringing her hands, and relating to a selected group how the clerk had given his wife a glass of stout that evening for her nerves, and she thought that was why she had slept so soundly. There had only just been time for them to escape in what they stood in "and carpet slippers," when the fire seemed to burst out at the four corners at once. The lean one was in her element, but the little woman was like stone among her fretting babies. The clerk raged and swore, and called heaven to witness for all sorts of unnecessary evidence, and I wondered why he troubled to make such a row and to impress his despair and inevitable ruin on the bystanders, who increased in number every minute.

Somebody forestalled me in offering a temporary refuge to the homeless family, and presently, as dawn leaped up behind the hills, I closed my stiff-tinged gate behind me, and as I went back to my room for a wash and shave before feeding the horse, the scent of the trodden heliotrope followed me, and seemed to fill the bare, unhomelike house.

I was busy that morning with a tiresome job, and it was not until I was lunching at an eating-house in the city that I looked at the papers. The noon issue had a paragraph about the fire, the usual dry detail, closing with the words, "We understand that the property is fully insured in both the N— and L— insurance offices."

I shoved my plate away, and sat with my chin in my hand a minute. A man near the door was arguing with the waiter; a boy at a table near by was carefully fishing a fly out of the milk jug with a wooden tooth-pick. In the street the people passed like figures in a biograph.

"Fully insured," I said. "H'm."

I was piecing together something which had tantalizingly flitted through my brain all day, without taking tangible shape. Last night as I sat on my verandah I had seen the lights go out as usual behind my neighbor's window-blinds. I had seen the darkness settle like a cloud on the garden—but . . . surely after that someone had been stirring. When I slipped into my back yard to see if the stable door was secure the will-o'-the-wisp of a lantern flickered an instant, near the clerk's tinder heap, and again I had caught a whiff of something that was not heliotrope—something that reminded me of wharves and bond stores, and what was it?—ah! petroleum. . . .

H'm, I said again.

What would Bright Hair be doing in the back yard with a lantern? What would the big-armed servant girl be doing with the kerosene? What would the clerk—H'm!

I ordered a cup of black coffee. I wanted to think hard.

When I stepped out into the street I encountered the lean one, dressed for town. She plunged instantly into the clerk's misfortune.

"Well, I do pity him!" she said. "Poor man! And she will do nothing but sit with her hands in her lap, and her big eyes staring, staring at the window. She won't speak of the fire. Only once when I was comforting her by saying they could build a much better place with the insurance money, she up and glared at me. 'All my little things—my own little things,' I she said. 'My school prizes and my wedding presents, and things my dead mother made for me—' and cry. I thought she would never stop. Since then she won't open her mouth about it—one would think it would be a relief to her to talk about it. I'm sure it would be to me—with all

the neighbors willing to be sympathetic. He, poor man, thumps his head with his fist, and swears. Pityful, I call it. I excused myself, and hurried on. I did not suppose the clerk thumped very hard."

I ran into him outside the door of the N— Insurance. His face was radiant. When he saw me he became serious at once.

"I suppose a fellow must make the best of it," he said apologetically. "Are you going to get your insurance?"

I asked, sharply. "Oh, yes!" he answered, jauntily. "There should be no difficulty about that."

There rose before me the vision of a little face and big eyes that did nothing but stare at the window.

"You are a damned scoundrel," I said, and left him with a white face and hate in his eyes.

I cursed myself for a fool before I was round the corner. I might get into a libel case, and I had not bettered her position. Then I remembered that he had not tried to follow, to ask why I had called him scoundrel, and I laughed as I went. And when I reached home, and saw the grey heaps of ashes, and the twisted, blackened iron, beyond the scorched heliotrope, I was glad that I had named him.

It was months before I saw him again. There was no attempt to rebuild the cottage. I stole in one night and transplanted some of the heliotrope, and the fowls of the neighborhood flew in over a sagging fence and pooted up the rest. Presently a board, "For Sale," was put in the plot, and then I heard again that her children were down with scarlet fever at a boarding-house across the river, where she was lodging.

A week later I passed a child's funeral in the street, a white coffin smothered in scentless roses. As the mourning carriage swung out I caught a glimpse of the clerk's handsome heavy face, and the crane on his arm. She had lost one of her dimpling babies.

A bystander turned to me, where I stood, hat in hand.

"That's his eldest he's burying," the man said. "Poor chap, had his house burned over his head some months ago. Lard luck all round. But I hear that it was well insured, and that he got the money."

I nodded, and went my way. Yes; he got the money. So did Judas.

I had got out of town when the inquiry came on. I had stayed away till it was over. I had read the evidence in the papers, but I had stayed away.

Shortly after this I sold my house and trap, put an old pensioner of mine in my cottage, with a glass of stout that I had kept up, and turned my feet to fresh fields. The next five years I had nothing to do with this story, but at the end of that time I returned to the city, and to my old way of life. It was dusk when I came in at the stiff-linged gate, and smelt the flowers, which now overran the garden. The caretaker, hat in hand, smiled a toothless welcome, and, glancing across the dividing fence, I saw that a new house had arisen in the ruin of the old.

I wondered who and what my new neighbors were, but did not feel enough curiosity to ask. That the clerk and his wife would come back there again I did not think. There must be ghosts for both of them amidst those buried ashes, which might arise unbidden and undesired.

Early next morning I heard a child laugh next door, and saw the old man smile to himself, as he fixed the coffee on the coffee-pot, though the morning was a warm one. Evidently he had made friends with next door.

"Children there?" I asked, carelessly, reaching for the morning paper.

"Yes, sir; wider-ledgey, sir, (one little gal)—My, she's a rare 'un!"

"I want some dear help-tope," came the shrill, sweet pipe.

The old man fidgeted.

"So you have been in the habit of giving flowers to young women so early in the morning?" I laughed. "Don't let my presence interfere with your pleasures, Job."

Job didn't. He smirked, hobbled off, and came back smelling of flowers—the dear, dear flowers that always remind me of Bright-Hair and her gay "days-at-home" and "all the little things" that there was no replacing. In those five years I have often asked myself, did she know, and did she go on still, loving, honoring, and obeying—as she made like that? Some women are.

Well, Bright-Hair herself, who, unknowing, answered my question, evening over our dividing fence, that evening with the sloping sun-shafts on her hair, and her little girl's hand in hers.

"Fancy your coming back after all this time!" she said, with the kind little woman-smile I remembered so well. "So much has happened since then."

THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE.

Operatives Insist on Investigation into Alleged Grievances.

DELEGATION MET COMPANY YES-TERDAY AND ARRANGED FOR CONCILIATORY NEGOTIATIONS.

The course of the dispute between the operatives of the Hochelaga mills and their employers, the Dominion Textile Company, took a new and more hopeful bend last evening after a meeting of the strikers, which was addressed by the Rev. Father Langevin, the parish priest of Hochelaga.

During the afternoon Father Langevin headed a delegation, consisting of Ald. Marin and three representatives of the union, who waited on the company for the purpose of coming to a settlement. They were received by Mr. John Taylor, the superintendent, and other officials, and the conference lasted three hours.

An understanding was arrived at in regard to the change of hours from seven a.m. to five o'clock p.m., instead of from 6.15 a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., as demanded by the operatives, but the representatives of the company refused to dismiss Foreman Venne. Although his dismissal was strongly insisted upon, the company would not comply with the request before the charges of the strikers were investigated.

No fewer than three draft agreements on this point were made between the parties, each of which was refused, until the company handed out the following ultimatum, which ended negotiations:

"At the request of the meeting of conciliation, conducted by the Rev. Father Langevin and Ald. J. P. Marin, we are prepared to make a thorough and impartial investigation into any charges that may be brought in writing against Jos. Venne or any other employee, as we do not wish to retain the services of any one that is not thoroughly fitted for his position."

"Per John Taylor, Superintendent."

In the evening the operatives thronged the schoolhouse hall on Deseray street, to hear the results of the conference. It was announced by the Rev. Father Langevin, who had some difficulty in edging his way to the platform through the densely packed throng, that although the superintendent had informed the delegation it was not within his power to settle the question of hours absolutely, there was every reason to believe the company would satisfy the operatives on this point, inasmuch as it had been pointed out that a provincial law would shortly be passed to prevent factories from starting work before seven in the morning.

Father Langevin observed it was very different to have a man of his position dismissed without investigation, even if guilty. For this reason he thought the operatives should meet the suggestion of the company and give him a chance to defend himself. In this way the matter would be settled on a firmer basis than if he was peremptorily put out of the mill. Father Langevin concluded by informing the operatives that in case they should return to work immediately the officers of the company had pledged their word that none of them should suffer by reason of having participated in the present trouble.

The priest had not finished speaking when he was interrupted by one of the female officers of the union, who made some strong charges against the foreman. The woman, who acts as overseer for the union in the mill, spoke in a forcible way. She cut short the Rev. Father by protesting against the operatives going back to work unless Venne was dismissed. She declared it was no use giving quarters to the foreman.

The operatives are spoken of by the authorities as though they were savages, declared the woman, and unless we take the company by the throat once for all it will turn round and bite us.

The speaker declared that she had never encountered much oppression personally, but in her capacity of overseer she frequently had known of foremen trying to impose upon young inexperienced workers, and she had consequently been obliged to interfere. This sort of thing ought to be done away with, and Venne, who, she declared, was one of the worst types, ought to be made an example of.

Mr. Wilfrid Paquette, the president of the Federation of Textile Workers, said he would not take the responsibility of the course of action suggested by the motion. It was not to be adopted rashly, as the continuation of the strike would undoubtedly entail privations and

the other operatives, but that they would take the Venne case in hand, and some means would be taken to get the "Witness" in which that his position was untenable. He repudiated the idea that he was a provocateur. It was possible he had been last night's meeting, but he exerted himself to the utmost to keep the emotions of Henri mills in check. They were burning with eagerness to get rid of him, but he held them back, to keep quiet and steady, to wait for the result that they would get from the "Witness."

If the "Witness" could get these young girls, who were cutting room, Mr. Paquette said, to a group of strikers, he would not say all those who were against me.

PROF. MACNAUGHTON NOT AFRAID OF LIBEL SUIT.

Mr. A. E. Lancaster, M.P., Threatens Action for Statements Made Before Canadian Club of Toronto.

Kingston, Ont., March 4.—Mr. A. E. Lancaster, M.P., has threatened to take legal action against Prof. MacNaughton, who made statements before the Canadian Club of Toronto, that he was a provocateur.

Mr. Lancaster, who is a member of the club, said that he was not a provocateur, and that he was not a member of the club.

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# WINTER IS HERE BRINGING CATARRH

Catarrhazone can't fail to cure colds or catarrh; it is so healing, soothing and balsamic that every trace of the disease flees before it. When you inhale the pure, piny vapor of Catarrhazone, you send healing medication to the spots that are diseased or sore.

Isn't it rational to apply medicine where the disease exists? Certainly! And that's why Catarrhazone is so successful; it goes where the trouble really is, gets where a spray ointment can't penetrate. For the relief and complete cure of Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Trouble, we guarantee Catarrhazone in every case. You don't take medicine. You don't use drowsy drugs—just breathe the balsamic essence of Catarrhazone; it does the rest, safely and surely.

**Breathe Catarrhazone, It Cures!**  
Two months treatment, guaranteed to cure. Price \$1.00; trial size 25c. All dealers, or POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.



Breathe Catarrhazone, It Cures Quickly.

**Breathe Catarrhazone, It Cures!**  
Two months treatment, guaranteed to cure. Price \$1.00; trial size 25c. All dealers, or POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.

Any water from the township of Caledonia may be called Caledonia Water, but there is ONLY ONE TRUE Caledonia Water from THE ORIGINAL SPRING which has been known for one hundred years and that is

**'MAGI'**

If your dealer tells you that all Caledonia Waters are the same and that the only difference is in the label do not believe him but insist on

**"MAGI."**

Bottles sterilized before filling.

The Caledonia Springs Co. Limited

596 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

Telephone Up 3937.



## Thousands Starving in India

A historical fact that for centuries past, thousands have died every year from starvation. Here in Canada, in the midst of wealth and plenty, we do not know of lack of food, but because they can't eat and digest the food they must eat plenty of food—but eating is not digestion is good.

Are you thin, pale, sickly—answer this question, do you eat and assimilate wholesome food? If not, then you require Ferrozone.—first, it creates appetite—second, because it quickly converts what you eat into nourishment that makes muscle, bone and sinew. Everyone who sleeps well and looks the picture of health when they use Ferrozone, has a strong constitution, fills the system with energy and vim, establishes good health. Physicians prescribe Ferrozone because it contains all that a system tonic requires and say it does wonderful good to women of all ages. If in search of better health you can't do better than Ferrozone. Sold in 50c. boxes or six for \$2.50, by all dealers.

### POUQUET FOR GRAND TRUNK

PROMINENT HORSE BREEDERS PLEASED WITH COMPANY'S HANDLING OF LIVE STOCK.

Messrs. Robert Ness & Sons, the well-known stock breeders of Howick, Que., are pleased at the careful and business handling by the Grand Trunk of a car load of horses exhibited at the recent Ontario Horse Breeders' convention. Mr. Ness, in a personal letter to the "Witness," dated March 3, says: "We had a car of horses at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition, a fine lot of horses, and the car left Toronto on Friday night and arrived at Howick, Que., on Saturday morning at 5 p.m. on Saturday. The horses were in excellent condition, and the car was in perfect order. Such treatment of live stock is a credit to the Grand Trunk. The car was loaded and unloaded with the utmost care and efficiency. The horses were in perfect health and the car was in perfect order. The Grand Trunk is a credit to the province and the country." The car was loaded and unloaded with the utmost care and efficiency. The horses were in perfect health and the car was in perfect order. The Grand Trunk is a credit to the province and the country.

### CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The "Divine Comedy" of Dante will be the subject of a series of Sermon Lectures to be delivered in Christ Church Cathedral at 8.15 p.m. by the vicar, Dr. Semmonds. These lectures will be given on the following dates:—Friday, March 6, 27; April 3, 10, and Thursday, April 16. Attention is drawn to the fact that there will be no lecture on March 13, when the vicar will be out of town. The public is cordially invited, and all seats are free.

### FURNISHING A HOME.

Professor Henry Armstrong, of McGill University, will lecture in the lecture hall of Taylor Church, Papineau avenue, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject is "The Furnishing of a Home." This is a topic of world-wide interest, and the hands of such an expert as Professor Armstrong will be gladly received. The lecture will be given in the lecture hall of Taylor Church, Papineau avenue, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject is "The Furnishing of a Home." This is a topic of world-wide interest, and the hands of such an expert as Professor Armstrong will be gladly received.

### NEW COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

MR. G. J. TRUEMAN, WHO GOES TO STANSTEAD IS A SPECIALIST IN PEDAGOGY.

Mr. George Johnstone Trueman, who has been appointed to succeed the Rev. Dr. Flanders as principal of Stanstead College, was born in 1872 at Prospect Farm, Point de Bute, Isle of Chignecto. His father, Howard Trueman, is a descendant of William Trueman, who



MR. G. J. TRUEMAN, M.A.

went to New Brunswick in 1775 with the "Yorkshire Emigration." His mother is a daughter of the late John Maine, from Dumfries, Scotland.

As a boy George Trueman attended the village school during the winter months, and worked on his father's farm in the summer. In 1890 he left home to attend the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton, and a year later he began his work as a teacher in the Superior School for Sackville Parish.

After filling the position of principal in this school for two years he entered Mount Allison University, Sackville, as a student in the arts department. On account of some difficulty with his eyes, he was forced to give up hard study at the end of his second year, and for the next five years he worked with untiring energy as principal of the St. Martin's Superior School. In 1900 Mr. Trueman returned to Mount Allison as one of the academy staff. Two years later he took his B.A. degree.

In the meantime Mr. Trueman had married Miss Agnes Fawcett, daughter of Mr. W. Fawcett, of Upper Sackville. Miss Fawcett had studied music at Mount Allison Ladies' College, and in Leipzig, Germany, and after her return had taught at Mount Allison and at the Ladies' College in West Bridgewater, Mass.

In 1902 Mr. Trueman studied as a regular matriculated student in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He made a specialty of those subjects which related to the science of teaching, and studied under such well-known educationalists as Friedrich Paulsen, Wilhelm Munch, Boginsky, Kuno Fischer, Uhlig and others. Mr. Trueman had a permit from the Prussian Minister of Education allowing him to visit all Prussian schools, and of this he made almost daily use.

Returning to Canada in September, 1903, Mr. Trueman resumed his work as instructor at Mount Allison Academy, and in 1904 took his M.A. degree. During the next year he conducted most successfully the High School work in the town of St. Andrews. Mr. Trueman was then appointed principal of the Consolidated School, then being built, at Riverside, New Brunswick. He is now completing his third year in Riverside. During this time many good students have been sent to higher institutions of learning from this school. The excellent quality of the work done and the high place this institution has already won among secondary schools would indicate that Mr. Trueman is a skilful and thorough teacher.

### VENICE ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. P. J. Turner, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, delivered an interesting address under the auspices of the St. Martin's Church Men's Association, in the school-room of the church on Tuesday evening. The subject of his lecture was "A short holiday in Venice," and with the aid of some beautiful scenes that were depicted on the canvas by a lantern, he sought to show the charming surroundings of this island city. The lecturer was heartily congratulated upon his address and picturesque illustrations, which afforded those present an opportunity of learning something concerning southern European life. Refreshments were served at the close of the address.

### MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The first concert of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra series will be a Grieg memorial, and the string orchestra will play the following numbers to-morrow afternoon at Lyric Hall, commencing at 4.30.

Grieg, Holberg Suite.  
a. Prelude.  
b. Sarabande.  
c. Gavotte-Musette.  
d. Air.  
e. Rigaudon.

Grieg, Norwegian Melody.  
a. Popular Song.  
b. Elégique Melody.

Grieg, Peer Gynt, Suite No. 1.  
a. La Mort d'Ase.  
b. La Danse d'Anitra.

There will also be some solo numbers, which will make a most interesting programme.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

### A WRONG IMPRESSION

Some great nonsense finds its way into print in Great Britain concerning the matrimonial "chances" of women coming to Canada. One person interested in bringing out servant girls was quoted by a Scotch paper as saying that young women were wanted not alone for domestic service, but for "wives for our Canadian young men." There was nothing in the interview to indicate that the agent had specified any particular class of young men, or had explained that to reach the places where this dearth of husbands must travel; namely, way across the continent—and perhaps not land straight into the heart and home of a willing "Barkis" then. There certainly are a good many "bachelor slacks"—as they are called locally—in the new parts of the prairie provinces, and these modest establishments are certainly in need of mistresses. In some cases the young man is only waiting until his circumstances justify him in going back East for the girl he left behind him; sometimes he is holding down his homestead for the required time, and then intends going home to look about him; but not seldom he would decidedly welcome some girl who would strike him as being "the right sort," and be glad to endow her with his not inconsiderable worldly goods, in return for her wifely companionship and assistance. But while it is true that capable, agreeable girls going to work in some parts of Western Canada and themselves in a year or two established in homes of their own—with good prospects, provided they are not afraid of monotony and plenty of work for a while—still, to tell girls that they are wanted to come out to Canada as wives for the young men, without going at all into details, is misleading. No doubt many a girl, hearing such statements made, sails light-heartedly for Canada, of which she has no idea, expecting to have her choice of several eligible young men almost as soon as she reaches the wharf, and is sadly disappointed to find that in the cities and towns her matrimonial opportunities differ very little in kind or degree from what were at home. To be sure a majority of the girls coming out do go right on to the cities, where their own countrymen have preceded them, and many of these girls do well, but for those who are expected to remain in the East, where their services are needed, holding out such matrimonial bait is unsettling, and gives a false view of the situation.

Here is the latest "gem" of misinformation, clipped from a journal having its circulation chiefly among women. "Gentlemen in considerable numbers are going from every land to Canada to do domestic work, and still Canada is begging for more. The need for them and the opportunities open to them are illustrated by the following letter: 'Miss B. arrived on the 6th. She almost didn't, for she had three offers of marriage. She is considering two of them. Do watch out for another girl for me,' etc. The chances of marriage in Canada are said to be ninety to one as compared with England.'

It would be to laugh, if such stuff were not likely to work absolute mischief. Not long ago the papers had an account of two Englishwomen who had come to a place in Ontario from West-Canada, through a matrimonial advertisement which one of them had answered. The prospective bride refused to carry out the contract when she saw her correspondent, and returned when she came, sadder and wiser. It is inconceivable that a woman of education—she was a teacher—and the ladylike reserve one has always associated with the English gentlewoman, would have been silly enough to answer a matrimonial advertisement in the first place, and travel so far on the strength of it, had it not been for the influence of such paragraphs as the one quoted.

There is a certain fascination about candy making, and the simple confections are easy to make. Following are a couple of recipes worth having: Almond and raisin creams.—Make some fondant as follows: Put a pound of granulated sugar into a saucepan; pour over it a gill of boiling water; add half a saltspoonful of cream of tartar; and then boil without stirring till 238 degrees Fahr. is reached. If a thermometer is not used the syrup may be tested by dropping half a teaspoonful into a little cold water; when it forms a ball it is sufficiently cooked. Pour out on a large dish. When cool work the thick syrup over and over with a flat wooden spatula until it becomes a white lump; knead it a little with the hands till pliant and soft, and then put it away in a basin covered over with a damp cloth for twenty-four hours. This will keep for some little time, and may be used as required for making an almost endless variety of sweets. To make the almond and raisin creams, flavor some of the fondant with vanilla, almond or other essence to taste. Form into balls the size of small grapes; flatten these down slightly, to make the top level. After all are formed, put them aside for a few hours; then melt a little of the fondant, adding to it sufficient unsweetened, melted chocolate to color deeply. Impale each piece of white fondant on a steel skewer and dip it in the chocolate fondant, which must be kept warm over hot water during these operations. Lift out when coated and slide off on a piece of oiled paper. On the tops of half of these creams place almonds, and on the others raisins, from which the seeds have been extracted. This must be done at once before the chocolate has time to harden. Coconut dates.—Grate half of a fresh coconut; take six ounces of sifted icing sugar and add to it sufficient white of egg and water in equal quantities (about two tablespoonfuls altogether) to mix it to a paste; sprinkle in the grated coconut, of which there should be enough to make the mixture quite stiff. Remove the seeds from some fine dates and fill the cavity thus left with small portions of the coconut. Set aside for an hour or two to harden slightly.

### ENGLISHWOMEN IN CANADA

A cultured English woman, who for two years and a half has been farming on the prairie, at Fort Qu'Appelle, is now on a short visit to England, where, by means of talks here and there, and a book she is publishing, she seeks to show Englishwomen what a wide field for usefulness and advancement many of them may find in Canadian life. "The Canada Gazette" (London), says: "Miss Binnie Clark is an educated Englishwoman who went to Canada to carve out her own way for herself with a little money capital, with no knowledge of farming, and no other equipment than a good constitution, a stout courage, a belief in herself, and a determination to live her own life in her own way. She found many difficulties to overcome and many pitfalls to avoid when she first homesteaded at Fort Qu'Appelle, but new life came to her in the wide spaces and buoyant open-air life of the prairie. The farming season of 1907 was some disappointment by reason of the partial failure of her wheat crop; but she is making money in farming, and is confident that she will make much more; and, above all, she is achieving a career such as she feels she could not have hoped to achieve under English conditions. Miss Binnie Clark knows the class of English gentlewomen from whom she sprang, and she knows that North-West Canada offers a new chance for many of them, and for many also of the women of England of a lower social grade who can never hope, handicapped as they are, to get beyond the office desk or the factory bench, with a miserable pittance to eke out their cramped-up existence. Prairie life, as we all know, makes heavy demands upon the courage and patience of a woman, and by no means all women are fitted for the life or should be encouraged to attempt it. But many are fitted, and should be encouraged, with infinite benefit to themselves, to the country they relieve of their superfluous presence—there are over a million more women than men in the country—and to Canada, which stands so much in need of their help in the upbuilding of a vigorous nationality."

### SOME HOME-MADE SWEETS.

There is a certain fascination about candy making, and the simple confections are easy to make. Following are a couple of recipes worth having: Almond and raisin creams.—Make some fondant as follows: Put a pound of granulated sugar into a saucepan; pour over it a gill of boiling water; add half a saltspoonful of cream of tartar; and then boil without stirring till 238 degrees Fahr. is reached. If a thermometer is not used the syrup may be tested by dropping half a teaspoonful into a little cold water; when it forms a ball it is sufficiently cooked. Pour out on a large dish. When cool work the thick syrup over and over with a flat wooden spatula until it becomes a white lump; knead it a little with the hands till pliant and soft, and then put it away in a basin covered over with a damp cloth for twenty-four hours. This will keep for some little time, and may be used as required for making an almost endless variety of sweets. To make the almond and raisin creams, flavor some of the fondant with vanilla, almond or other essence to taste. Form into balls the size of small grapes; flatten these down slightly, to make the top level. After all are formed, put them aside for a few hours; then melt a little of the fondant, adding to it sufficient unsweetened, melted chocolate to color deeply. Impale each piece of white fondant on a steel skewer and dip it in the chocolate fondant, which must be kept warm over hot water during these operations. Lift out when coated and slide off on a piece of oiled paper. On the tops of half of these creams place almonds, and on the others raisins, from which the seeds have been extracted. This must be done at once before the chocolate has time to harden. Coconut dates.—Grate half of a fresh coconut; take six ounces of sifted icing sugar and add to it sufficient white of egg and water in equal quantities (about two tablespoonfuls altogether) to mix it to a paste; sprinkle in the grated coconut, of which there should be enough to make the mixture quite stiff. Remove the seeds from some fine dates and fill the cavity thus left with small portions of the coconut. Set aside for an hour or two to harden slightly.

When you come in chilled through, or fagged out, drink a rich, steaming cup of

**SUCHARD'S COCOA**

and see how quickly it sets you right. It will warm you through and through, and restore your strength and vigor. Nothing is more delicious after a hard day's work or an evening's out-door exercise.

Frank L. Benedict & Co., Montreal.

### CEDAR CHEST.

The cedar chest, so highly valued by our grandmothers, is again much in favor for storing linen or clothing. These chests are now made in various lengths and sizes, some with small feet at the four corners and others close to the floor. There is a demand for the long, narrow chests, for packing away skirts. When used as window seats, as they often are, and the floor space must be economized, a soft cushion of some pretty material can cover the top, but most of the newer boxes are quite good looking enough to dispense with a cover unless one wishes to add a comfortable seat which will fit in well with the room's color scheme. Trays fitted into the chests are a great convenience. Linen chests for the dining room are made to match the furniture.

### AN EXPERT OPINION ON DRESS.

One would hardly expect Worth, the famous dressmaker, to deprecate the following of fashion, but he goes so far as to call it "that bete noir." M. Worth puts simplicity, individuality, and beauty ahead of mere up-to-dateness. His advice to the woman who wishes to be well dressed without undue expenditure is to observe moderation in all things, and avoid exaggerated styles. M. Worth does not see that there is anything to be ashamed of in wearing a gown two, three, even four years old. If the gown in the first place is beautiful in detail, of good material, becoming to the wearer, and made without any of the extreme touches that stamp it as with a date mark, little alteration will be necessary to keep it serviceable, even admirable, for several seasons. In this way one of limited income can have gowns suitable for all occasions, by adding an afternoon gown one season, an evening dress the next, and so on. M. Worth considers repose in dress desirable, as is repose in manner. The craze for novelty is responsible for frocks that are accepted one season, and appear almost grotesque directly their popularity is over. Even conventionality should not be allowed to weigh against becomingness to the individual. M. Worth advises the girl whose throat is so thin that she cannot becomingly wear a low-necked dress, to have her evening gown made with lace chemise and collar. Worth is expressing his opinions on "Individuality in dress," in a series of articles in "Harper's Bazar."

### THE "WITNESS" DAILY MODEL



LADIES' BLOUSE.—No. 6003.

The simple blouse here pictured is of exceptionally pretty shaping. The front fulness is laid in three deep tucks at the shoulders and is softly gathered into the belt at the waistline. The sleeves may be long or in three-quarter length, the shorter ones completed by turned back cuffs. A chemise top is included in the pattern. Silk, cashmere, broadcloth, and linen, may all be used in the making. 31.8 yards of 36 inch material will be needed for 36 inches bust measure. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

### PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

No. ....  
Size .....  
Name .....  
Address in full .....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, "Witness" Pattern Department, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

### THE DAINTY MAIDEN

whose fresh beauty delights the eye, knows how to keep her skin clear and soft. She uses

### CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

regularly, and finds it invaluable. It quickly cures chaps, roughness and redness of the skin, and counteracts the effects of exposure to the weather.

25 cents at your druggist; 35 cents by mail.

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.

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Let us show you the latest "chic" creations. Our new Spring importations are waiting your inspection. Always bear in mind the workmanship and finish of our Costumes cannot be excelled anywhere. We employ no machine operators, the finest of hand needlework being used in this establishment. Every garment we turn out is a work of art.

LADIES' SUITS, from ..... \$35.00 up  
SKIRTS, from ..... 10.00 up  
COATS, from ..... 18.00 up  
MEN'S SUITS, from ..... 20.00 up

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(Late with the John Murphy Co.)

## A. HERL & CO.,

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ALSO A FULL LINE OF

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## DISASTER IN CLEVELAND SUBURB IS APPALLING.

One Hundred and Sixty-Five Bodies Taken From the Ruins of School Building—One Door Was Locked and Children Became Panic-stricken—Floor Gave Way, Precipitating Victims into the Basement.

Cleveland, O., March 4.—One hundred and sixty-five bodies of children were recovered up to midnight from the ruins of the North Collinwood School, which was destroyed by fire today. A detective furnace was the cause, and the building was in ashes in half an hour from the time the alarm was sounded. The building being inadequately provided with fire escapes, the children were unable to make their way to the lower floors in time to escape the flames as they shot up from the basement and cut off egress. Starting about 9:30 o'clock in the basement from the overheated furnace, the fire gained tremendous headway before its presence was noted. The fire drill was in progress at once, and those in the rooms on the lower floors quickly moved out of the building, but when the panic-stricken little ones in the upper rooms attempted to make their way to the stairway, the pain of uncontrolled and fear-stricken children grew, until but few were able to extricate themselves and they perished almost within reach of safety.

Various and unconfirmed statements are made as to the cause of the fire, and also that the doors of the building had been locked at the front entrance, while but one door of the rear entry was unfastened. The janitor, Fritz Herter, himself bereaved of three children, says the doors were open according to custom. At any rate, the congestion of fleeing children in the hallway below effectively barred the way, and the little ones went to their death totally unable to evade the flames. Within three hours after the start of the fire it had burned itself out, and the work of recovering the bodies proceeded. The village fire department had only two engines, and neither, upon arrival, after the alarm was given, was at all effective in stemming the flames.

The school was a two-story and attic brick building, constructed about six years ago. It was overcrowded with pupils, and it was found necessary to utilize the attic for those of the ages between six and eight. Nearly all the children were killed in the mass at the first floor, which was finally opened by men from the Lake Shore Railway shops who hurried to the scene. A wall of flame had formed across it, however, and most of the children were already dead by the time the doors swung open. Approximately three hundred children attended the school, which had nine rooms.

Janitor Herter could remember little of what happened after the fire started: "I was sweeping in the basement," he said, "when I looked up and saw a wisp of smoke curling out from beneath the front stairway. I ran to the fire alarm and pulled the gong, that sounded throughout the building. Then I ran, first to the front, and then to the rear doors. I can't remember what happened, except that I saw the flames shooting all about, the little children running down through them screaming. Some fell at the rear entrance and others stumbled over them. I saw my little Helen among them. I tried to pull her out, but the flames drove me back. I had to leave my little child to die."

Herter was badly burned about the head.

TEACHER KILLED.

Miss Catherine Weiler, one of the nine teachers in the school, lost her life in a vain effort to marshal the pupils in a calm effort to lead them to safety. She died in the crush at the rear door. Her room was on the second floor, and when the fire alarm sounded she marched her pupils into the hall, thinking it was only a fire drill. The truth dawned upon the teacher and pupils, and control was lost. The children, in their frenzy, plunged on to the struggling mass ahead of them. Miss Weiler attempted to stem the rush, but went down under it, and her body was found an hour later, piled high with those of her pupils. Miss Weiler formerly lived in Detroit, and was educated in Toledo. Miss Fisk, another teacher, was taken out alive, but she cannot live.

Burning through the cross supports of the first floor, the flames passed upward until all three floors crashed in a smouldering pile into the basement. After the fire had practically burned itself out, the work of rescuing the bodies was begun by firemen and employees from the Lake Shore shops. The railway company turned over one of its buildings nearby, to be used as a temporary morgue, and there the charred and blackened bodies were placed as fast as they could be dug from the ruins. Within five hours practically all had been recovered. They were placed in rows in the Lake Shore shop. Identifications were made only by means of clothing or trinkets. The fire had swept away nearly all resemblance to human features in the majority of instances.

AWFUL TASK.

Distracted parents soon began to gather, and the work of identifying the blackened and mangled corpses began. The gruesome task of taking out the torsos and bits of human remains was one of horror. A line of rescuers was formed, backed by half a dozen ambulances. As the bodies were untangled from the debris they were passed along to the stretchers, and thence loaded in the ambulances. Mournfully covered with blankets, the pitiful sight was veiled from the crowd of curious gathered about the structure. As fast as a load was obtained it was driven from the school to the improvised morgue. The appearance of the human charnel house caused the men delving into the mass

of human flesh to hesitate, but the work had to be done, and done quickly, so they smothered their feelings for the time being, as they tenderly handled all that was mortal of the little ones. At the temporary morgue, in the Lake Shore shops, the scenes became fourfold in the intensity of human suffering, as fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters passed up and down the lines formed of one hundred and sixty corpses. To facilitate identification, the bodies were numbered as they were received at the morgue. The first identification was made by the mother of Nels and Tommy Thompson, aged 6 and 9 years respectively. The heads and arms had been burned from both bodies, but the mother recognized the shoes on her children's feet. And so the disheartening work went on, accentuated now and then by a piercing shriek or plaintive moan as a loved one, recognized by clothing or token, such as a ring or necklace.

About the burned schoolhouse there are but few residences. In one of these Mrs. Clark Sprung lived. Her little boy, Alvon, aged seven, was a pupil in the second grade. When the fire started the mother ran over to the school and arrived when the first floor was a mass of flames. At a window on that floor she saw the face of her boy. He recognized her and pleaded for help. Rushing across the street, Mrs. Sprung secured a step-ladder and placed it against the window. Climbing up she reached for her boy. She caught him by the hair. It burned off in her hand and the lad fell back into the flames.

BATTLE FOR LIFE.

When the children reached the foot of the stairs they found the flames close upon them, and so swift a rush was made for the door that in an instant a tightly packed mass was piled up against it. From that second none of those who were upon any portion of the first floor of stairs had a chance for their lives. The children at the foot of the stairs attempted to fight their way back to the floor above, while those who were coming down shoved them mercilessly back into the flames below. In an instant there was a frightful panic, with two hundred of the pupils fighting for their lives. Most of those who were killed died here. The greater part of those who escaped managed to turn back, and reached the fire escape, and the windows in the rear.

What happened at the foot of the first flight of stairs will never be known, for all those who were caught in the full fury of the panic were killed. After the flames had died away, however, a huge heap of little bodies, burned by the fire and trampled into shapeless masses, told the tale as well as anybody needs to know it.

DOOR WAS LOCKED.

The statement that the back door of the building was locked was made by Walter C. Kelly, the editor of the sporting department of the Cleveland Leader, two of whose children were killed.

As soon as the alarm was given Mrs. Kelly ran from her home, which is not far from the school house, to the burning building. The front portion of the structure was a mass of flames, and framed by the screams of the fighting and dying children, which came from the death-trap at the foot of the first flight of stairs, and behind that closed door, Mrs. Kelly ran to the rear, hoping to effect an entrance there, and save her children. She was joined by a man, whose name is not known, and the two of them tugged and pulled frantically at the door. They were unable to move it in the slightest, and there was nothing at hand by which they could hope to break it down. In utter despair of saving any of the children, they turned their attention to the windows, and by smashing some of these, they managed to save a few of the pupils.

"They could have saved more," said Mr. Kelly to-night, "if the door had not been locked. Nobody knows how many of the children might have made their way out before my wife reached there if the door had not been locked. If half a dozen men had been there when my wife and her companion arrived at the school house, perhaps they might have broken down the door, but the two could do nothing and the flames spread so rapidly that it was all over in a few minutes."

WORK OF RESCUE.

The suburb of North Collinwood contains about eight thousand people and within a half-hour after the outbreak of the fire, nearly every one of them was gathered around the blazing ruins of the schoolhouse, hundreds of parents fighting frantically with the policemen and firemen who were busily engaged in saving the lives of the children caught in the burning building, and doing their best to extinguish the fire.

The police were utterly unable, through lack of numbers, to keep away the crowd that pressed upon them, and the situation soon became so serious that a number of the more cool-headed men in the throng took it upon themselves to aid in fighting back the crowd, while others worked to help the firemen and the police.

Among these latter men was Mr. Wallace Upton, who reached the building shortly after the front door had

## DEATH OF FIRST CHINESE BOY BORN IN MONTREAL.



GEORGIE SANG KEE.

when about four years old, with his mother and her younger child.

The funeral took place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock of George Sang Kee, the first Chinese child born in Montreal, whose death at the Children's Memorial Hospital was announced in the 'Witness' yesterday. At the request of the parents the obsequies were conducted according to Christian ritual, the little lad and his mother being members of the Presbyterian Church. The funeral took place from the Chinese mission room, 336 LaGauchetière street, west.

"Dawn," the official organ of the Children's Hospital, which has just been issued contained the following letter written by the little fellow a short time ago:—

Children's Memorial Hospital.  
500 Guy street,  
Montreal, Feb. 4, 1908.

Dear Friends:—

I am a patient in the Children's Memorial Hospital. I came here on June 19, 1907. I have hip disease. My home is in this city. I was born in Montreal. I am a Chinese-Canadian. I am twelve years old. In this nice hospital we enjoy ourselves very much. In the

caved in, and disclosed to the horror-stricken crowd the awful scenes that had been enacted there. Just in front of Mr. Upton's eyes, was his own ten-year-old daughter, helpless in the crush, badly burned and trampled upon, but still alive. The fire was close upon her, and if she could not be saved at once, she could not be saved at all. Mr. Upton sprang to help her, and with all his strength, sought to tear her from the weight that was pressing her down and from the flames that were creeping close. Although he worked with desperation of despair his strength was unequal to the task. He fought on until his clothing was partly burned from him and the skin of his face and hands were scorched black. Other men attempted to induce him to move, but he refused until he saw that his girl was dead and that he could not save her life by sacrificing his own. He then threw down from the schoolhouse, and although so seriously injured that he may die, lingered about the place for several hours, refusing to go to a hospital or to seek medical attention.

The flames spread with such terrific rapidity that within thirty minutes from the time the fire was discovered the schoolhouse was nothing but a blackened wall surrounding a cellar filled with corpses and debris.

The firemen dashed into the blazing wreckage, and with rakes, forks, shovels, and their bare hands, worked in the most frantic manner with the hope of saving a few more lives. They were unsuccessful, for none was taken alive from the ruins after the floors collapsed. Fragments of incinerated limbs, skulls, and bones were found almost at every turn, and these things were piled together in a little heap at one side of the building.

The great majority of the little bodies that were taken from the ruins were burned beyond all possible recognition. And it is no small part of the sorrow which is bearing down the people of North Collinwood that positive identification of many of the children will never be made.

Besides the children who were killed inside the building, three little girls, Mary Ridgway, Anna Rob and Gertrude Davis, were instantly killed by leaping from the attic to the ground.

Miss Ethel Rose, a teacher on the first floor of the building, whose pupils were youngest in the school, managed to get all but three of her charges out of the building in safety. Two of the smaller ones she carried on her arms.

summer we are out in the nice fresh air all the time, on Mr. Carsley's lawn. We have five fine large tents on the grounds.

We also have school every day, and we like our school very much. I am in the Royal Crown Reader, No. 6, and in geography. I am studying about Canada, and I find it very interesting. Arithmetic is the study I like the best. I do not find it hard at all.

We had a School Commencement on our camping grounds on the 21st of last September, and I received a nice book as a reward for arithmetic, and geography. The name of the book is 'Ivanhoe,' and I am proud of my prize.

All the Chinese are celebrating the Chinese New Year now, and we look upon the holiday as a very glad time. We give each other money wrapped up in red paper, and wish each other a happy New Year, and then have good luck through it. On New Year's Day we make a big feast, and invite all our friends to it, and every one has a good time.

Your Chinese-Canadian,  
GEORGE SANG KEE.

Miss Ana Moran, the principal of the school, and two of the teachers, Miss Gollmar and Miss Rowley, escaped by one of the windows in the rear. They remained with the panic-stricken children until they could do no more for them, and then sought their own safety.

Miss Laura Bodey, the only teacher on the third floor, formed her pupils in line and marched them down to the second floor, where, finding the flames rushing up the stairway, she turned them around and hurried them back again to the third floor. She here broke a window with a chair, and getting on to the platform of the fire escape, lifted out her pupils one by one and sent them down. Four or five children who broke from the line she had formed and ran down the stairway were killed.

One of the heroines of the catastrophe was little Mary Witman. She ran through the smoke-filled halls and grasped her little brother, whom she managed to drag from the room and take out through a window, both of them being nearly suffocated with smoke.

STORY OF A TEACHER.

Miss Gollmar said: "It was awful. I can see the wet things in my room holding out their tiny arms and crying to me to help them. Their voices are ringing in my ears yet. I shall never forget them. When the alarm gong rang I started the pupils marching from the buildings. When we started down the front stairs we were met by a solid wall of flame and clouds of dense smoke. We retreated, and when we turned the children became panic-stricken, and I could not do anything with them. They became jammed in the narrow stairway, and I knew that the only thing for me to do was to get around to the rear door if possible and help those who were near the entrance. When I got there, after climbing out of a window, I found the children so crowded in the narrow passageway that I could not pull even one of them out. Those behind pushed forward, and as I stood there the little ones piled up on one another. Those who could, stretched out their arms to me and cried for me to help them. I tried with all my might to pull them out, and stayed there until the flames drove me away."

Another teacher, Miss Pearl Lynn, narrowly escaped death. She was carried toward the rear entrance by the

## THE BATTLEFIELDS.

Pictures of the Children Who Collect Five Dollars.

The 'Witness' has arranged to publish a photograph every child in the city of children who collect five dollars for the Battlefields Association. When the book is returned to Mrs. Reford, five dollars, the collector will receive a ticket from the 'Witness' entitling the bearer to go to the photographic studio named, on the following Wednesday, Saturday morning and have a sitting, free of charge. A reproduction of the photograph will appear in the 'Illustrated Witness,' and in all other successful collector will receive an original photograph of himself or herself mounted on a specially prepared card inscribed so that it will be a souvenir of each one's part in this national duty.

Mrs. R. Wilson Reford, P.O. Box 100, Station B, Montreal, is still sending books to those who apply. No time should be lost.

## JAPAN AND CHINA

NO THREATS MADE BY FORMER IN CONNECTION WITH SEIZED STEAMER.

Tokio, March 4.—Officers of the Foreign Office today issued the following statement to the Associated Press: "Japan has issued no ultimatum and has made no threats to China in connection with the steamer 'Tatsumi' and its seizure."

We are depending on the good sense of the Chinese Government to release the vessel, express regrets, and pay damages."

The situation is unchanged. The Chinese steamer 'Tatsumi' was seized at Makao on Feb. 8 by Chinese coast-guard cruisers on the charge that her cargo of arms and ammunition was intended for Chinese revolutionists, although assigned to a merchant of that place."

## A STUDENT KILLED

HE WAS A READING CAMP INSTRUCTOR.

Toronto, March 4.—Mr. W. J. P. Smith, recently of Toronto, an undergraduate at Trinity College, Dublin, who was acting camp instructor at the McPherson Chate, was accidentally killed this morning on railway construction. It was the custom of the Reading Camp Association to have its men engage in manual work and give instruction to the workers during evenings, holidays and Sunday. Mr. Walsh was engaged in the engineering construction department of the T. & N. O. Railway.

## FIRE RECORD

Brockville, Ont., March 4.—The works of the James Smart Manufacturing Company were endangered this afternoon by a fire which broke out between four and five o'clock in the morning department, a two-story brick building about 125 feet long and 45 feet wide. A hot box in the countershaft, which supplied power to a large trip-hammer, took fire, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity along the slanting roof, and were brought out through the top when the fire broke started. The fire had gained such a good start that the blaze offered stubborn resistance for a considerable time. The building was badly gutted, but the only damage to the machinery was caused by water. The loss was covered by insurance, will amount possibly \$50,000.

## OBITUARY

AN OLD ORANGEMAN.  
Windsor, Ont., March 4.—Samuel, 87 years old, is dead. He was one of the oldest Orangemen in Canada, having joined sixty years ago, before coming out from Ireland.

A CENTENARIAN.  
Newcastle, Ont., March 4.—Mr. J. D. Dundas, who formerly resided in the district, died at Midland, Ont., after attaining the great age of 100 years, nine months and sixteen days. He left a widow, formerly Miss Henderson, of Kendall, and seven children, all of whom were present at his funeral, with the exception of one, who resides in the west.

AT THE AGE OF 93.  
Halifax, N.S., March 4.—George Hope, the oldest man in Nova Scotia, died in Halifax today, aged 93. He was a native of Ireland.

JOHN GARNEAU.  
Havelock, Ont., March 4.—Mr. John Garneau, one of the oldest residents of Peterborough county, died at his home at Trent Bridge, three miles south of here, on Saturday. The deceased was 93 years of age, was up to a year ago, as hale and hearty as others of his age.

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rush of the panic-stricken pupils, and fell at the bottom of the stairs, with numbers of the children on top of her. She lay there, unable to rise because of the weight of the bodies on her. She was dragged from the mass of dead children just in time to save her own life.

One of the scenes of supreme horror that attended the fire occurred at the rear doorway of the building before the firemen arrived. This door, like the one in front, opened inward, and it was locked. The children were piled up high against it, and when it finally was broken down by their weight and by the fire that had partly burned and weakened it, the women who had gathered outside saw before them a mass of struggling bodies. The flames swept over the aisle while the women stood helpless, unable to lend a hand to aid the children. Many of the women were unable to withstand the sight, and dropped fainting to the ground.

The fire department was late in reaching the building, and when it came the apparatus was inadequate, and the men were volunteers, there being no paid fire department in the suburb. The water pressure was not sufficiently strong to send a stream to the second story windows. Moreover, the firemen had no ladder that would reach to the third floor. The volunteers did what they could, but within a few moments after their arrival the task was one for ambulances alone.

SAW HER OWN CHILD DIE.

Among those who sought vainly through the morgue for their children was Mrs. John Phillips, whose 15-year-old daughter is among the dead. Her attention was called to the fire by her four-year-old son, who called through the window for her to come and see the children playing fire escape. Mrs. Phillips ran to the schoolhouse and found her daughter among those penned in around the front door. She took hold of her hands, but could not pull her out.

"I reached in and stroked her head," said Mrs. Phillips, "trying to keep her fire from burning her hair. I stayed there and pulled at her and tried to keep the fire away from her till a heavy piece of glass fell on me, cutting my hand nearly off. Then I fell back, and my girl died before my face."

Deputy Coroner Harry McNeil, who was to-night in charge of the morgue in the Lake Shore Depot, declared that the faces of nearly all the bodies were so badly burned that it would be impossible to identify many of them.

Mr. McNeil said: "I have many portions of bodies and dozens of hands and feet which have been torn off and burned away, but which cannot possibly be identified. There are four well-developed female bodies among the dead; two of them may be older girls, but the others are certainly women."

At the office of the firm of architects who designed the building, the plan exhibited to-night showed that the doors were originally designed by them to open outward.

Of the 165 bodies in the morgue, 107 have been identified, and 58 are still unknown.

It is possible other bodies may be found in the ruins, as at least thirteen children are still missing, and have not been heard from since the fire.

## HINDOOS IN VANCOUVER

PARTY HAVE A TRYING TIME BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS.

Vancouver, B.C., March 4.—The game of shuttlecock between the provincial and Dominion governments, with Hindoos as the victims, saw another round last evening. Fifteen Hindoos, who had arrived on Monday by the 'Empress of Japan,' were admitted as immigrants by Dr. Monroe, Dominion inspector, and were allowed to land. While still on the ship and before the Dominion inspector had given his decision, the new arrivals were lined up and examined by the provincial inspector, and ruled to pass the examination prescribed by the Natal Act, but the provincial officer could not stop them from landing.

Once landed, the constables of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company forcibly kept the Hindoos from returning to the ship, where they were ordered by the provincial officers. The latter were powerless before the force of special constables; accordingly, the provincial police arrested the entire party and took them to jail. Upon being searched, each Hindoo was found to be carrying a hatchet, for use in his work.

## AGAINST ANARCHISTS

SECRETARY OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EXPLAINS HIS ORDER.

Washington, D.C., March 4.—The Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor explained to-day that in the issuance of his order to immigration officials respecting anarchists, it was his desire to insure a definite co-operation of those officials with the local authorities in various cities. "The law as it stands today is quite ample to meet any emergency," said the secretary. "Criminals and known anarchists now are excluded by the immigration officials, and criminals and anarchists of foreign birth who have been in this country less than three years will be promptly deported if they can be identified."

## THE POLICE AND THE DOUKHO-BORS.

Fort William, Ont., March 4.—One of the Doukhorbors died last night in a house occupied by them. This morning a party of about twenty-four strong placed the body on a home-made sleigh and dragged it in the direction of the cemetery, where it was stopped by the police and the body taken to an undertaker's.