

LICENSES REFUSED

Two Applications for Up-Town
Hotels Rejected.COMMISSIONERS UNRAVEL A
TANGLE WITH A KNIFE.

This is a great puzzle, remarked Judge Desnoyers yesterday afternoon, during the progress of the three-cornered fight which took place before the License Commissioners, in connection with the application of Narcisse Gravel for a hotel license for the Bellevue flats, Metcalfe street, known as the Welland Cafe. After hearing counsel in the case, the commissioners decided to reject this application, and also that of George Fuller, for a hotel license on the site of Drummond Hall, on Drummond street.

In calling the case Judge Desnoyers said he understood there was a majority opposition to be presented. This was claimed last week, when the representatives of the applicant and the opponents were requested to try and arrange any disputes as to the qualification of signers and their validity on the respective lists.

An examination of the list of signers showed a very peculiar state of affairs. The following twenty names were found on both lists:—Messrs. F. Murray, Wm. Drew, S. W. Cheesman, Frank W. Slater, R. H. Ash, S. E. Lavoie, Mrs. McDougall, H. A. Price, Albert Dewers, Ralph Phillips, Max Bohrer, J. P. Johnson (58 Metcalfe), J. E. Hardman, John S. Archibald, Joseph Copping, D. M. Johnson, H. S. Birkett, M.D., C. W. Aird, J. W. Mulligan and J. H. Moorhouse.

The following persons had signed, it is claimed, without right:—Messrs. J. C. Stanton, Jr., A. Boeck, Arthur Lamallice (non-resident), Miss Perault, Ernest Belanger, Geo. Blache (non-resident), D. Sauvage and R. R. Taylor. There were only eight names on the application which were not also on the opposition.

Mr. S. P. Leet, K.C., who represented the Dominion Alliance, said that after referring to section 29 of the License Act, he thought the commissioners would decide the case without hearing any evidence. The limit of 400 licenses, which the commissioners were authorized to grant, had been reached, and they could not consider Mr. Gravel's application unless some one else retired.

Mr. D. R. Murphy, who represented Mr. Gravel, said his client did not want to take the place of Mr. Fuller among the 400 license holders, but he practically was asking for a transfer from his place in St. Francois Xavier street. Mr. Fuller, he added, had notified his landlord that he intended to leave the Welland Cafe on May 1, and that Mr. Gravel had leased the premises, subject to obtaining the license.

Mr. Leet observed that there was no mention of a transfer in Mr. Gravel's application. If that was what was wanted he should have proceeded differently.

Mr. Murphy—We have our certificate and the licenses are not issued till May 1.

Mr. Leet—The certificate is still in force. This is a new application for a license in which, it may be said, Mr. Fuller has rights until June 30.

Judge Choquet—We cannot give Mr. Fuller a license for Drummond street unless he resigns the Metcalfe street license.

Mr. Recorder Poirier—We cannot give a blank license for a place not designated.

Mr. G. G. Foster, representing Mr. Fuller—My client will certainly not abandon his certificate.

Mr. Murphy—We will show, if necessary, that the opposition to this application has been organized by Mr. Fuller, but he will get left.

Judge Desnoyers—There appears to be nothing to do but to dismiss both applications.

Judge Choquet—Yes, the Drummond street application is dismissed also.

Mr. Murphy made an appeal to have Mr. Gravel's application held in abeyance until May 1. Many of the names on his client's list were also found among the opponents. If he retired and made a new application the names on the opponents' list would remain valid and constitute a majority opposition that it would be hopeless to fight. If the present application stood, the names would count as in favor of the application and were invalid on the opposition.

Mr. Foster remarked that this would leave two applicants for the same place, and the landlord could force them to bid one against the other. In the meantime Mr. Fuller might buy the property or get a transfer.

Mr. Murphy said that in case of Mr. Fuller getting a license, he could go to the proprietor of the Bellevue Flats and say: 'I have the license and I want to stay; you had better reduce the rent and let me remain.'

Mr. Foster—Mr. Fuller cannot pay \$5,000 a year rent for that place without selling liquor after hours and on Sunday, and he is not doing that kind of business.

Judge Choquet—Suppose we leave the matter until May 3, and see who is in possession of the place. I think

the opponents are fighting for a principle.

Mr. Leet—Yes, Your Honor. Judge Desnoyers—I think both applications will have to be dismissed and proceedings dropped or new applications made.

This was unanimously decided upon and court adjourned.

The decision arrived at is the result of two hotel keepers opposing each other, and the Dominion Alliance opposing both. Mr. Gravel's friends are confident that he will ultimately secure the license, but the temperance people are equally confident that he will be unable to secure a sufficient number of signatures to his application, and that a majority opposition can easily be obtained in any case.

CARPENTERS REFUSE

To Accept the Offer of the Master
Carpenters' Association.BALLOT RESULTS IN 1,405 VOTES
BEING CAST AGAINST IT, A MA-
JORITY OF 1,375.

By a vote of 1,405 to 30 the carpenters last night rejected the offer made them by the Master Carpenters' Association.

The general meeting which was called by the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the purpose of taking the vote of the entire body of the union members on the master carpenters' offer, which was held in the Bonsecours Market hall last night, was one of the largest gatherings of organized labor which has as yet been held, and resulted in the following vote being cast:

Against acceptance of the offer made by the Master Carpenters' Association, which was twenty cents per hour, and the submission of the remaining clauses of the men's schedule of demands to arbitration by a committee of three representatives of the masters and three of the men, and, failing their arriving at a decision, the entire matter to be referred to a judge of the Superior Court for final decision—fourteen hundred and five.

In favor of acceptance—thirty votes were registered.

Four hundred and five members did not deposit their ballots.

This decision of the men does not necessarily imply that there will be a strike declared, as the result of the ballot will, according to the rules of the brotherhood, have to be forwarded to the headquarters of the general executive board at Indianapolis, for consideration and approval, and as the chief officers do not favor strikes, if at all possible to avert them, it is probable that a special international representative may be sent to Montreal to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment.

The arrangements for conducting last night's meeting were of an elaborate nature. Special guards were placed at the doors to ensure that none but members of the brotherhood qualified to vote were allowed admission. The ballot papers were specially prepared to obtain a census of the membership, as well as that of a ballot paper. On the upper portion were spaces for the name of the member, the name of the employer, the wages paid, the number of union men working in that particular shop, the number of non-union men employed; and the spaces were marked 'Yes' and 'No,' according as the inclination of the voter directed.

This ballot paper was the credential of admission to the meeting hall. The meeting, though enthusiastic, was temperate in its expressions, and the various addresses which were delivered were moderate, though favoring standing firm to the schedule as presented. When the result of the vote was announced by the scrutineers considerable excitement was manifested, and continued cheering was the feature of the night. It was officially announced from the platform during the evening that twelve of the leading firms had already signed, accepting the men's demands, and that it was the smaller contractors who were opposing the granting of the schedule rate. One speaker asserted that the small men would like to see a strike.

It is expected that a telegram will be received from the general executive board defining the course to be pursued. Mr. Berthiaume, business agent, and the other officers are this morning waiting at the District Council's offices for instructions.

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The local militia men have an opportunity on Saturday afternoon of practicing at the Pointe aux Trembles ranges. The executive officers of the day will be Lieut.-Col. Busted, with Captain Starke and Lieut. Henderson as range officers. As the cars only leave Lasalle avenue hourly, Captain W. Godbee Brown, the secretary, advises that as many as possible take the two o'clock car.

SALES BY THE SHERIFF.

Two properties were sold in the sheriff's office this morning. In a case of Christie vs. Hurley et al, a property on Wellington street was adjudicated to Mr. H. Gruenwald, for \$1,500. In a case of Torrance vs. Cannon et al, a property at the corner of Vinet and Delisle street, was bought by M. Foster, for \$3,900.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM MERGER.

Cincinnati, April 15.—About three hundred thousand supplements were issued to-day with all the Methodist weeklies, published in different parts of the country, for an informal referendum vote on the proposition for a merger of the Methodist book concerns.

TOBACCO COMBINE.

The Report of Judge McTavish
Presented to ParliamentCONTRACTS NOT ILLEGAL, BUT
THEY PLACE OUTSIDE MANU-
FACTURERS AT A DISAD-
VANTAGE.

Ottawa, April 16.—A report was presented to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon of Judge McTavish's enquiry into the alleged exclusive contract system adopted by the American Tobacco Company of Canada and the Empire Tobacco Company, the object and effect of which was alleged to be to prevent those who deal in the class of goods made and supplied by these companies from selling the goods of other manufacturers, thus creating a monopoly which seriously affected the interests not only of the other manufacturers, but also of the growers of tobacco.

The commission was issued on May 3 last, and sittings were held in Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, Joliette and St. John, N.B.

The Commissioner finds as the result of the enquiry:—

1. That the contract system complained of by the petitioners does in fact exist and is in general use in the cigarette and tobacco trade in Canada.

2. That the provisions of the contracts are not illegal either under the common law or under any statutory law heretofore enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

3. That the manufacturers of cigarettes and of Canadian tobacco other than the American and Empire Tobacco Companies are at a disadvantage in the distribution of their goods and in the prosecution of their business generally by reason of such contract system.

The extent of which legislative control over the freedom of contract should be exercised and how far the rules of trade can be interfered with by statutory enactments without injury to the public interest, are, in the opinion of your commissioner questions of policy for the consideration of parliament.

Judge McTavish, in his report, says that the manufacture of Canadian leaf tobacco has increased rapidly of late years. Within the last six years factories for the manufacture of tobacco from Canadian leaf have been started in Ontario and Quebec, and as a consequence tobacco made from Canadian leaf has been to some extent substituted for the tobacco made from foreign leaf. In 1897 there was manufactured in Canada from Canadian leaf, 690,141 lbs., and none from combination leaf. In 1901 there was manufactured from Canadian leaf 3,041,687 pounds and 1,224,411 pounds of combination leaf. This showed that the tobacco industry in Canada both from the point of view of the grower of the leaf and the manufacture of the Canadian leaf is an industry of increasing importance.

The cultivation of tobacco is confined to two districts—the counties of Essex and Kent, in Ontario, and the neighborhood of Joliette, in Quebec. In Essex and Kent the farmers sell their leaf to the manufacturers or agents and they have always a ready market for their product. In Quebec the farmer sells his tobacco to a middleman who retails to the manufacturer and the surplus stock not used by the licensed manufacturer is sold in the public market, or direct to the individual consumer. Quite a percentage of the leaf grown in Quebec contributes nothing to the revenue of the country, and all the parties engaged in the manufacture of tobacco who appeared before the commission were agreed that the system followed in Quebec province injuriously affects the tobacco trade generally.

The enquiry resolved itself into two branches, having reference to the manufacture of cigarettes in Canada and the other having reference to the manufacture of Canadian leaf tobacco in Canada.

In 1895 the American Tobacco Company was incorporated and shortly after the agreement complained of in reference to cigarettes was first introduced. The main features of this agreement are that the selling price is fixed by the manufacturer; a commission of two percent is allowed to the consignee on the amount realized from the sale of the cigarettes; these cigarettes under the property of the American Tobacco Company of Canada until sold by the consignees; if the consignees handle the cigarettes of the American Tobacco Company exclusively and comply with the terms and conditions of the agreement an additional six percent is allowed in the way of commission to the consignee on the amount realized from the sale of the cigarettes.

This contract has been entered into between the American Tobacco Company of Canada and most of the wholesale grocers and jobbers in cigarettes in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces; there was an almost universal demand for them in the retail trade and the wholesale merchant and jobber required to carry them in stock to satisfy the demand. It was established that the commission of two percent was not sufficient to compensate the wholesale merchant or jobber for handling the cigarettes of the American Tobacco Company; that the extra six percent commission earned by handling their goods exclusively enabled the merchant or jobber to make a good profit, the benefit of which is assured the merchant or jobber dealing with the company under

the contract, and that in consequence most of the larger dealers in cigarettes have entered into the agreement with the company to the exclusion of the sale by them of the cigarettes made by the other manufacturers. It was also established that wholesale merchants and jobbers are unable to purchase goods from the American Tobacco Company except under the terms of this contract. The manufacture of cigarettes in Canada has increased from 106,493,180 in 1897 (when this total the output of the American Tobacco Company was 86,008,500) to 137,284,924 in 1902, when of this total the output of the American Tobacco Company was 109,437,550.

In 1901 the Empire Tobacco Company, manufacturers of tobacco out of Canadian leaf, introduced a form of contract somewhat similar in its effect to the contract already in use in the cigarette trade. The Empire Tobacco Company was under the same general management as the American Tobacco Company, was in fact, a branch of that concern, the former being engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes and the latter of tobacco from Canadian-grown leaf. The main features of this contract are:

The selling price is fixed by the manufacturer. A rebate of five cents per pound is allowed to the purchaser if he handles no manufactured tobacco made from Canadian leaf or made from a combination of Canadian or foreign leaf other than that manufactured by the Empire Tobacco Company.

This contract differs from the cigarette contract in this, that the tobacco, when sold, becomes the property of the purchaser, and is not forwarded on consignment, as in the case of cigarettes. Nearly all the leading wholesale grocers and jobbers in Ontario and Quebec entered into the contract, which is not in force in the other provinces. It does not pay the wholesale grocer or jobber to handle the goods of the Empire Tobacco Company except for the rebate of five cents a pound, which is earned only when their goods are dealt in, to the exclusion of the tobacco of independent manufacturers.

With very few exceptions, the wholesale merchants who appeared as witnesses before the commission, and who are parties to this contract, are satisfied with its provisions. The growers of Canadian leaf tobacco have as yet suffered no inconvenience from this contract. The apprehension does exist, however, among some that if the present system should result in only one buyer of their product remaining in the field the price would be regulated by that buyer, as there is no export market for tobacco. At present the consumer gets fair value for his money.

Nor can it be said that the terms of these agreements are illegal. Doubtless their object is to obtain for the cigarettes and tobaccos manufactured by the two companies such exclusive and extensive sale as to render it unprofitable for others to engage in the same line of manufacture, but the means employed under these contracts do not transgress any statutory enactment nor are they contrary to the well settled rules of the common law in reference to trade competition.

Reference is made to a criminal charge laid by J. M. Fortier, of Montreal, against both the American companies for conspiracy in restraint of trade under articles 216 and 520 of the Criminal Code. It was held by Judges Chauveau and Dugas that the system of trade adopted by the defendants was not contrary to the criminal law.

Judge McTavish says: 'It is apparent that this contract system secures to the two companies certain advantages in their having exclusive facilities for the distribution of their manufactured products, or rather the exclusive enjoyment of facilities which should be common to all. It does to some extent prejudicially affect the other manufacturers of cigarettes and Canadian leaf tobacco in Canada, as it restrains the opportunities of the other manufacturers to reach the retail dealers, and through them the consumers.'

It did appear during the course of the inquiry that trade contracts having in view somewhat similar objects as the contracts in question were in use in other lines of business.

The Commissioner made personal inquiry into the working of the Massachusetts statute entitled 'An Act for the Protection of Traders,' but it appeared that no prosecution had been undertaken under it. The Commissioner is of opinion that the terms of this law, even if adopted by the parliament of Canada, would not afford the petitioners the relief asked for.

THE BALKAN CRISIS

KING ALEXANDER URGES HIS
PEOPLE TO BE IN READINESS.

Belgrade, Serbia, April 16.—At a banquet given at the palace yesterday evening in honor of the anniversary of King Alexander's accession to the throne, the King made a speech in which he referred to the grave situation in the East, saying that the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula, and Serbia must be ready to strike at the proper moment. His Majesty also congratulated himself on the fact that his marriage to Queen Draga had met with the approval of the people. Referring to his recent proclamation, the King said Serbia had no time for experimenting and he had therefore, been compelled to restore the constitution to its original condition.

THE SULTAN'S COMMISSION.

Constantinople, April 16.—It is now understood that the commission sent by the Sultan to appease the Albanians failed to secure their adherence to the reform scheme of the powers, except on the condition that the Albanians be allowed to choose their own governors and civil officials and that other minor concessions be granted them.

The Porte has decided to establish a military camp at Berzovitch and has ordered nineteen battalions to concentrate

there in view of possible eventual operations against the Albanians.

Great uneasiness has been aroused in Turkish Government circles by the report that the Bulgarians in Macedonia are preparing for a general rising on April 20, the second day of the Easter festivities of the Orthodox Church.

THE SEWAGE FARM

There will be no Attempt at
Cultivation This Year.THE COMPANY WILL SUE THE
CITY FOR DAMAGES FOR NE-
GLECT IN MAKING IM-
PROVEMENTS.

Although on most of the farming properties on the island of Montreal preparations are being made for the spring planting of crops, there is no sign of any farming operations at the city sewage farm where the sewage of the northern part of St. Denis ward is disposed of. And it appears there will not be any, the contractors preferring to await the result of a crop of lawsuits now in preparation by them against the city than to try under the circumstances to make anything out of vegetable crops. The contractors complain that it is quite hopeless to make the farm pay on account of the refusal of the city to make necessary additions and alterations.

The sewage farm property was bought by the city about four years ago, and the work of laying out the pipes, ditches, filtration beds, etc., was let by contract to a company organized by Mr. George Janin, C.E., an expert on sewage farms. The property bought was twenty acres in extent, but the company was only to lay out ten acres at first, the city binding itself to have the remaining ten acres laid out when required. The company was given the contract to maintain and operate the farm for ten years. The first year the establishment was in operation no cultivation was attempted. The year before last a local farmer was contracted with to take the farm over and cultivate it. He planted several of the sections, but gathered very light crops, the values regulating the flow of sewage put in by the city proving defective and flooding the beds.

The winter before last the company notified the city that the remaining half of the farm should be laid out, as all the existing beds were charged with sewage and ready for cultivation and it was essential to the profitable working of the farm that a larger area of ground be available for cultivation. The city was also asked to install new valves. The last request was complied with, the others were not. As the farm as completed was so small it was found impossible last year to get a farmer to rent it, so the company operated it itself and with complete success from an agricultural point of view, but with very poor success financially, several hundred dollars being sunk. The company claimed that it had various profitable offers to rent the farm if the additional ten acres were laid out, but found it impossible to get a tenant for ten acres alone. The city was notified accordingly last autumn and an answer pressed for by the company; but so far nothing has been done by the city beyond asking the city engineers for an estimate of the cost. Now the company has decided to make no attempt to cultivate the farm this year and is simply keeping one man at the farm to regulate the flow of sewage. Mr. Janin, having entered the city service as superintendent of the Water Department, has severed his connection with the company and the new management is taking steps to proceed against the city in the courts for failure to observe the terms of its contract.

The members of Prince Albert Council, No. 1203, R.A., gave a hearty greeting last evening to Mr. D. R. Crampton, the grand regent of Michigan, and Mr. A. Miller, the grand regent of Quebec, and his staff of officers. The guests, which included Dr. Moll, of Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. J. H. Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were received with musical honors and appropriately welcomed by the regent, Mr. H. J. Elliott. After the business meeting, the guests were entertained at supper, the regent presiding. To the toast of the Royal Arcanum, congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. D. R. Crampton, J. B. Tresidder and Will. H. Whyte. Mr. F. Arthur Jackson proposed the toast of 'Sister Councils,' which was responded to by Dr. Moll and Mr. W. A. Coates. The 'baby member' was toasted by Dr. W. Grieve Nichol, and a suitable response was made by Mr. T. J. Cooke. The musical programme was an exceptionally good one, Mr. W. J. Birks presiding at the piano.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

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DEATH OF AN EX-M.P.P.

Dr. Ludger Forest, of L'Assomption, ex-member of the Quebec Legislature, died early this morning, at the age of 70 years. Deceased was a prominent figure in the county of L'Assomption, where he was widely known and universally respected. For several years past he had been suffering from paralysis. Dr. Forest was married to Miss Archambault, daughter of the late Hon. P. M. Archambault, M.L.C., who predeceased him. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

A LACHINE ASSIGNMENT.

Albert F. Dawes, wood and coal merchant, Lachine, has consented to assign, at the demand of Mr. James L. Spier, accountant, of this city.

THE GREAT WEST

Advance Guard Busily Prepar-
ing for the Barr Colonists
at Saskatoon.THREE THOUSAND AMERICANS
ENTERED CANADA YESTER-
DAY FROM MINNESOTA.

Winnipeg, Man., April 16.—The Barr colonists passed through here last evening. They are destined direct for Saskatoon. Latest advices say all are well. The government has through its agents, made all possible arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the party.

Two hundred and fifty camp stoves for the use of the Barr colony have arrived in Saskatoon. Eight marquees have been erected and floored by the Barr advance guard and fifteen others are being made ready. The wagons ordered by the Rev. Mr. Robins had not arrived yesterday and some anxiety is felt lest they should not be on hand on the arrival of the colonists. The Barr party will stay at least two days at Saskatoon before striking out for the colony. The department of immigration has made arrangements with Mr. McIntyre Grant, of Duck Lake, to supply twenty-five teams and wagons to assist in transportation from Saskatoon to the colony.

Mr. Buley, Minister of Agriculture of the North-West Territories, has arranged to have the well-boring outfit in the colony to assist the Barr people in obtaining a supply of water. Water can be struck almost anywhere on the reserve at from eight to twenty feet. Mr. Barr has wired instructions to purchase fifty yoke of oxen for his party. Mr. Spence has arranged for a number of ox teams exclusive of those secured from the Doukhobors.

IMMIGRATION BUSINESS.

A good indication of the enormous growth of the government immigration business is afforded by the fact that it has permanent accommodation for about ten thousand immigrants. Every night during the immigration season of 1903 the Dominion authorities can give sleeping room to 9,795 people. This, it must be remembered is in permanent buildings, owned or leased by the government. In addition to this accommodation the immigration department has forwarded to various central points large numbers of tents, varying in size, to be ready to distribute at once to any section in which the influx is likely to congest the accommodation. These tents are all floored and fitted with stoves, etc., and settlers using them are almost as comfortable as living in a house. This tent supply, which is part of the department's regular plan of campaign, has this year been supplemented by 2,140 military bell tents, each twelve feet in diameter, that have been gathered at military centers in the east and forwarded to Mr. Smith, the commissioner, by fast freight, to further guard against congestion.

A Saskatoon despatch published here last night says the freight trains, more than passenger trains, give evidence of the settling of the country. Almost every day a long train, with a double-header, glides into the station, and within half an hour begins the process of disembarking settlers' effects. The passenger trains are all crowded but it is impossible to distinguish between those who are merely looking around, those who intend to settle, those who have already purchased land or entered for it, and those who are travelling for business. The regular travel on this line is now pretty large, irrespective of incoming settlers. The correspondent doubts that the railway companies will be able to carry out their promises to construct the lines to new settlements, as promised, this year. If the promises are fulfilled there will have to be some phenomenal railway building. Four hundred and fifty settlers and thirty-five cars of effects entered Canada yesterday via the 'Soo' line, at North Portal. Ten thousand passed St. Paul yesterday, north and west, three thousand bound for Canada.

THE KING AT MALTA

Valetta, Island of Malta, April 16.—The royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' with the King on board, arrived here to-day from Gibraltar and was saluted by the warships and shore batteries. Immense crowds assembled on the sea-front to witness His Majesty's arrival. The city was gay with flags. The King landed at noon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE GOVERNMENT SAVED BY
THE CASTING VOTE OF THE
SPEAKER.

Victoria, B.C., April 16.—By the casting vote of the Speaker, on the motion of Mr. Smith Curtis, that dissolution take place after the day's session, the government was saved from defeat. The division was 17 to 17, and the Speaker's vote in favor of the government negated the motion.

FAIR TO-MORROW

Toronto, April 16, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 53; 38; Kamloops, 36; 31; Calgary, 53; 25; Qu'Appelle, 53; 33; Winnipeg, 64; 28; Port Arthur, 52; 23; Parry Sound, 64; 24; Toronto, 52; 41; Ottawa, 54; 42; Montreal, 54; 40; Quebec, 46; 34; Halifax, 42; 30.

Forecast—Fresh to strong north-easterly winds; local showers, but partly fair; on Friday, fair.

2625 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
April 16, 1903.—Readings by the Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon.

To-day, 29.30; yesterday, 29.25.

Temperature—Max. Min.

To-day 52 38

Yesterday 57 39

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for the week, marriage notices for the month, and death notices for the week. The announcement of funeral services, such as short notices, other extensions to obituary, such as short notices, which are 50 cents per line extra, except obituary, which is 60 cents per line extra—proportionate.

MARRIED.

SINCLAIR-JEWETT.—By the Rev. I. Torrell, D.D., at the home of the bride's parents, 11 Lakeside Avenue, Toronto, Miss Edna F. Jewett, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, to the Rev. W. A. Sinclair, Methodist minister, Thornton, Ont.

SMITH-ROWLEY.—At Quebec, on April 8, 1903, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. T. Love, Christiana, Rowley, youngest daughter of the late Robert Rowley, to Wm. Charles Smith, the happy couple left for Cedar Hall, where they intend to make their future home.

PERRIER-McARTHUR.—At Aylmer, Que., on April 13, 1903, by the Rev. Father LaBelle, Joseph Maurice Perrier, son of Antoine Perrier, Esq., to Mary Josephine, youngest daughter of the late James McArthur, D.L.S.

WHITE-WOODS.—On April 13, 1903, at St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Armstrong Black, Elizabeth Oram Woods, daughter of Mrs. Alex. Woods, Toronto, to Charles Dickinson White, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice White, of Sherbrooke, Que.

DIED.

BROWN.—At his residence, Howick, Que., on April 14, Andrew Brown, in his 96th year.

CAREY.—At the residence of her son-in-law, P. M. Cotter, 45 Artillery street, Quebec, Maria Murphy, widow of the late Daniel Carey, barrister, and mother of the late John F. X. Carey, advocate.

CHRISTIE.—At her late residence, Church street, Mimico, Ont., on April 13, 1903, Mary A. Christie, the late James Christie, H.M. Customs, Toronto.

CROSS.—At Ontario Lake, Ont., April 11, 1903, Miss Fanny Cross, formerly head deaconess of the Church of England Deaconess and Missionary Training House, Toronto.

DENNIS.—In this city, on April 16, 1903, Edythe, third daughter of C. R. Dennis, aged 26 years and 4 months. Funeral from her father's residence, 53 Milton street, on Saturday, 18th instant, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

DEVLIN.—On April 13, 1903, at his late residence, No. 183 Nicholas street, Ottawa, William Devlin, in the eightieth year of his age.

ELLERTON.—At Hemmingford, Que., on April 14, 1903, Mr. John G. Ellerton, a prominent farmer of this place, died this morning, after a short illness, aged 65 years. Funeral on Thursday morning at Halton Church.

FEWKES.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on April 14, 1903, Elizabeth Carey, aged 57 years, beloved wife of Thomas Fewkes.

HART.—At New York, on April 8, 1903, Phoebe David, formerly of Three Rivers, widow of the late Aaron E. Hart, and sister of the late Mrs. Abraham Joseph, Quebec.

MACLENNAN.—Entered into rest on April 4, 1903, Rachel MacCuaig, 127-7, Lochiel, Glasgow, widow of the late R. J. MacLeinnan, in her 71st year.

SHEPHERD.—On April 9, 1903, at his residence in Osgoode, Ont., James Shepherd, aged 67 years, 4 months.

YOUNG.—At 239 Dufferin street, Toronto, on April 13, 1903, Mrs. Tabitha Farley Young, of Ontario, mother of Mary E. Young, teacher in Gladstone School, W. C. Young, of Toronto, and Mrs. F. H. Lasker, of Brighton, aged 81 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

PHILBIN.—In loving remembrance of Jane M. Philbin, widow of Richard Philbin, of this city, died on April 15, 1903. Entered into perfect rest with Jesus; now free from great pain, which she suffered for over 30 years with Christian resignation.—Her Sister.

These notices for the above column may read with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the "Witness" containing the notice, will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

Advertisements.

Pianos and Organs stored and moved. Careful carters. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street. Phone Up 1491.

Ask For HARRISON'S CREAMPETS And insist on getting them.

The BEST DESKS for the Least Money. TEES & CO., 300 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

People who haven't money to burn buy their pianos at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine street.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year, making a total distribution for the year of Ten percent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the institution on Monday, the First Day of June next.

The chair to be taken at One o'clock. By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1903.

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED.

Noire Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. APRIL 16th, 1903.

Interest Will Centre Around This Wrapper Bargain.

There are 5 different patterns and three different color combinations in each. Sizes from 32 to 40. Ladies' extra quality Percale Wrappers, in a large variety of pretty striped and floral designs, of blue and white, red and white, black and blue, and black and white, turn down collar, lined to waist, fitted back. Regular, \$1.25. Friday, \$1.00. 75c.

MILLINERY ITEMS STRAW SHAPES CHILDREN'S TAMS.

Turban shape, edge bound with velvet, black, brown, navy or natural straw. Regular, 90c. Friday, 69c.

White and burnt color Straw, also brown and white, newest shape, with drooping back. Regular, 90c. Friday, 69c.

Children's extra quality navy blue or Children's Tams, soft and wired crowns, with silk ribbon and streamers. Regular, 30c. Friday, 19c.

ALL THE ODD PAIRS OF SEVERAL STYLES OF CORSETS

to be disposed of to-morrow at half value, and the sole reason, because the size range is incomplete.

Ladies' French Corsets, made of best quality Coutil. Regular, \$2.00. Reduced price, \$1.50.

Ladies' French Corsets, made of fine Coutil, in white and cream, short gored hips. Regular, \$2.70. Reduced price, \$1.35.

Will You Share a Bargain Secured in Children's Dresses?

100 Girls' all wool Estamine Serge Sailor Dresses, in navy or red, made with large collar, shield front, trimmed with braid, and lined throughout, sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Regular, \$3. Friday all at one price, \$1.95.

LADIES' GLOVES AT HALF PRICE.

Special sale of Ladies' slightly soiled Gloves, in good, serviceable shades, 7-hook fastener. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. Regular price, \$1. Friday, 50c.

ANOTHER HALF PRICE ITEM: LAUNDRY BAGS.

Stamped, ready to be embroidered, or worked and ready for use, in white or colored material.

Prices Cut Fine on Fine Groceries.

	Reg.	Fri.
Vito Washing Powder, 7 lbs.	20c	15c
Lima Beans, per lb.	10c	8c
Small Picnic Hams, per lb.	15c	13c
New Maple Syrup, per tin	\$1.25	\$1.00
Hungarian Flour, 24 1/2 lbs.	65c	55c
Keen's Mustard, 1/2 lb. tins	25c	22c

	Reg.	Fri.
Comfort Soap, 6 bars	25c	20c
Baking Powder, per tin	15c	12 1/2c
Condensed Milk, per tin	12 1/2c	10c
Foree Food, per pkg.	15c	12 1/2c
Kovak Jellies, 3 pkgs.	25c	20c
Blue Berries, per tin	12 1/2c	10c
Shredded W. Biscuits, per pkg.	15c	12 1/2c
Currents, 3 lbs. for	20c	15c

24 lbs. Redpath's Sugar, for 95c. Ceylon Pekoe Tea, 5 lb. Caddies, Regular \$1.50, Friday, \$1.15.

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED.

1785 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

GET YOUR ELECTRIC FIXTURES FROM THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.

2505 St. Catherine St. Tel. Up 971.

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

THE VERDUN HOSPITAL.

A REMINISCENT SKETCH OF ITS FOUNDATION.

The early days of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun are almost forgotten, although it is but a score of years or less since the agitation began which resulted in its erection. Mr. Alfred Perry's letters, published at the time, which vividly pictured the great misery endured by Protestant patients in some cases stimulated public opinion. It increased in warmth when the public voice found vent at meetings held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, then on Victoria square, and it was at white heat when the true position of the Protestant patients in Longue Pointe was publicly set forth. Finally action was resolved upon. At a meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, His Grace Archbishop Bond presiding, Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Charles Alexander were appointed to go to Quebec and ask the government for land. The deputation returned to report two sites, one the old fort at Chambly and the other the barracks at Isle-aux-Noix. Neither was in any way suitable. Having thus reported, the Protestant citizens, thanked Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Alexander. Then they appointed another committee comprising the Rev. Samuel Massey, Mr. C. B. Burland, Mr. Alfred Perry, Ald. W. D. Stroud, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Wm. Kennedy, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Charles Alexander, Mr. Jas. Moore and Mr. James McBride. (But four of this committee are alive at this time.) They visited Longue Pointe, St. Lambert, Cowansville, Lachute, St. Andrew's, the de Beaujeu property at Coateau du Lac, and Pointe Claire; but none of these sites were deemed suitable. His Grace Archbishop Bond presided at the next meeting, and Mr. F. Wolferstan-Thomas, Mr. Henry Lyman and the Hon. J. K. Ward were added to the committee. By this time the whole Protestant community of the province had awakened to the necessity of finding a site and erecting a proper hospital. After many meetings, Mr. G. B. Burland negotiated the purchase of a farm of a hundred and

sixteen acres on the Lower Lachine road from the younger Mr. Caverhill, and Mr. Burland subscribed five thousand dollars himself toward the purchase. Archbishop Bond was succeeded as president by Mr. G. B. Burland, and the Hon. J. K. Ward followed him as president upon his retirement. The late Mr. F. Wolferstan-Thomas succeeded Mr. Ward, and Mr. S. Finley is president to-day.

The erection of the buildings, the work of clearing the grounds, and finally the selection of Dr. T. W. Burgess as medical superintendent, were among the difficulties the officials of the new hospital had to overcome. The great responsibility of the selection of the superintendent has been constant, for his work has been constant, his perseverance untiring, and his success demonstrated almost from the first year.

Mr. Charles Alexander, speaking of those who have gone to their reward, mentions Mr. Henry Lyman, Ald. W. D. Stroud, the Rev. S. Massey, Mr. W. D. Kennedy, Dr. Wanless, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Major B. L. Bond and Mr. F. Wolferstan-Thomas as foremost among the workers whose energy gave great assistance to Verdun hospital.

Mr. Charles Alexander, though not on the board to-day, took part in the good work from the first, and has been on every working committee before and since the foundation-stone was laid. Though he felt called upon to retire on account of less acute hearing, and though he is yet in his eighty-ninth year, Mr. Charles Alexander is the ever-constant friend of Verdun, and stands ready to advance its interests, considering it one of the noblest of institutions.

COAL NONE TOO PLentiful.

THE ORDERS COME IN QUICKLY AND KEEP CLERKS BUSY.

The coal situation still keeps coal men busy, though one would surmise that the weather conditions would have a contrary effect. 'You would be surprised at the number of people who want their coal, and who must have it at once, delivered upon their order,' said Mr. Adam of the Hart & Adair Company. 'Coal is not so plentiful either—that is, hard coal—as you would think.'

The truth is that this might continue the rule until the barges commence bringing in the coal, and that cannot be until after May 1, when the Lachine canal will be open. The price of large furnace coal is \$6.50 per ton, and egg-stove and chestnut coal is \$6.75. Delivered in bags the coal will be twenty-five cents extra; but there is a discount of twenty-five cents per ton for prompt payment.

The Rev. W. R. Harvey will address the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Society in the Empire Hall on Sunday next at 3 o'clock. His subject will be, 'What is religion. Which is the true religion?'

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

FRIDAY SPECIALS!

Striking Spring Values that call for Quick-buying!



180 White Muslin BLOUSES, with fine tucks and two rows insertion and stock collar, sizes 32, 34, 36 in. Regular value \$1.00, for 50c.

—ALSO—

150 PLAIN COLORED PERCALES and FANCY STRIPED MUSLINS, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 50c. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38.

FOR SPRING WEAR.

40 only BLACK SERGE SKIRTS, full flare, and lined throughout; regular \$3.50, for \$1.90.
30 BLACK BROCHE REP SKIRTS, full flare, and lined throughout; regular \$4.50, for \$2.90.
72 BLACK MERCERIZED SATEN SKIRTS, full size and trimmed, double full at bottom; special, 95c.

35 DARK GREY MELTON CLOTH SKIRTS, 24 rows stitching round bottom, full flare and good shape; worth \$3.50, for \$1.45.
EVERYTHING IN GOLF JERSEYS; prices from \$3.50.
Children's trimmed MUSLIN and SILK HATS and BONNETS, from 30c up.

A Bargain for FRIDAY & SATURDAY

LADIES' ALPACA COSTUMES, with Skirt and Eton Jacket, all fine tucks, and lined and well tailored, \$6.50, for \$3.95.

—ALSO—

LADIES' CHEVOT TWEED COSTUMES, same style Eton Jacket, lined Mercerized Satin, two lines, \$7.00, \$7.50, for \$3.95.

Come Early for These Tailored Costumes.

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS

In Sacke Shapes, and 3 seam back, made in Heron-bone Chevot Tweeds, Drab and Grey Mixtures, were \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50. Choice for \$2.45



ANOTHER CHANCE

The balance of a Manufacturer's stock of LADIES' RUBBER WATER-PROOF GARMENTS, latest shapes and every garment guaranteed, the values are \$10, \$11.50 and \$12.50.

Choice \$4.75.

10 Only LADIES' RUBBER WATER-PROOF GARMENTS, Sacke Shape and guaranteed quality, and worth \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Choice only \$2.45

These Garments are in great demand, therefore come early.

CHILDREN'S REEFER JACKETS, in Tan shades and Sailor Collars, from \$1.90.

A FEW SPECIAL LINES ON FIRST FLOOR.

2,000 yards COLORED TAFFETA Silks, all silk; about 25 colors to select from; worth 55c; take any length or color at 45c per yard.
COLORED ALL WOOL VOILE DE PARIS, Black, and all the new Spring shades. A Bargain while they last, 50c per yard.
Black All Wool DRESS SERGE, Special line at 25c per yard.
200 dozen BLEACHED LINEN

DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, assorted patterns. Come Friday morning and take what you want, at 95c per dozen.

SPECIAL SALE.

2,000 yards FINE LINEN TABLE DAMASK, just secured from a large manufacturer; some slightly imperfect. Note the prices:
1000 Damask for \$1.00; \$1.35 for \$1.50; \$1.60 for \$1.75; \$1.80 for \$2.00.
50 dozen BROWN BATH TOWELS; size, 20x50 inches, only 25c each.
25 pieces FANCY DRESS MUSLIN, fast colors, all new this spring; while they last, 10c per yard.

BASEMENT BARGAINS.

50 only HARDWARE STEP-LADDERS, strongly made with bolts and rivets; complete with pull rest. To be sold at less than wholesale price. 4 ft. ladder for 47c; 5 foot ladder for 60c; 7 foot ladder for \$4c.
HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA, large 25c bottle, full strength ammonia, for 9c.
GOOD-FULL LAUNDRY SOAP, 9c; absolutely pure; special at 4c per bar, or 45c per yard.
DISH MOPS, the 5c kind for 3c each.
FEATHER DUSTERS, good feathers, worth 20c; special at 12c.

SCRUB BRUSHES, all new and fresh, at 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 25c.

"STAR" ENAMEL PAINTS, gives porcelain finish, all colors, only 18c a tin.

STRAW HAT ENAMEL, makes old hats new, all colors, only 10c tin.

"G." VARNISH STAINS, makes old furniture new; one can apply it; 6 shades; only 20c tin.

TACK HAMMERS, worth 10c, for 5c.

FLAT AND SQUARE CURTAIN

STRETCHERS; the ONLY perfect stretchers; has adjustable nickel pins; fits all size curtains; all the latest improvements, fitted with easels; 2 sizes; 12 ft. by 6 ft. at \$2.50; 14 ft. by 7 ft. at \$3.00.

COTTON CLOTHES LINE, the strongest and best; 40 ft., 10c; 48 ft., 12c; 60 ft., 15c.

GARDEN TOOLS, 3 pieces in set, rake, hoe and spade; strongly made; special at 12c per set.

LARGE RAKES, for cleaning yards, etc.; long handle, very strong; special at 80c each.

BOOT BRUSHES, with handle and dauber, only 15c each.

NICKEL PLATED HAMMERS, strong and good; 1 lb. size, worth 35c, special for Friday, 25c each.

50 only GLASS TABLE SETS; set comprises Butter Dish, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and Spoon Holder; beautiful clear glass. Come early and get a set.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

HOME DECORATIONS.

As this is the season when the housewife turns her thoughts to the redecorating and furnishing of the home, some of the most common principles of home decoration will bear repeating.

Nothing so mars the beauty of a well-proportioned room as mistakes in color. The choice of this must be guided by the light which enters the room. Rooms of northern exposure should be clothed in warm reds, golden browns or gold yellow, and the gloomiest room will have the effect of sunshine if sash curtains of this gold yellow are used. Paints must be taken not to mistake this for lemon yellow, which shades green and is fit for use only in sunny windows.

Rooms of southern exposure require blues, 'water greens' (not the olive tints) and silvery tones. These colors soften the glare of sunshine and are very effective in a bright, cheerful light, while they spell gloom and desolation in a room with north windows only.

While it is one of the fixed principles that the dining-room should be one of the brightest, sunniest rooms in the house, it is too often the reverse in our modern flats. It is well to remember that the darkest dining-room may have the appearance of cheerfulness and light if paneled in white wood with gold-colored sash curtains in windows.

It is not necessary to follow fixed rules in east or west rooms. Care should be taken, however, to make each room 'blend in' or harmonize with the one adjoining. There is nothing pleasing or artistic in an abrupt transition from a red to a blue room, for instance. This can be avoided with a little thought, by carrying some minor color into each room, so that they have the appearance of unity.

Golden browns will harmonize with either red or blue, dull shades of green can be used almost in any place. The gradation of color in a single room should also receive attention. Never permit the ceiling to speak louder than the wall, nor the wall louder than the floor. The floor, being the base, should have the stronger shade, the walls next, and the ceilings should be the lightest of all. The opposite effect gives the occupant the sensation of being shut up in a box, with the cover uncomfortably close to his head.

It is best, of course, to maintain one dominant color in its various shades for floor coverings, walls and ceilings, and the deepest tones should be repeated in the furniture. If this is mainly unholstered, the idea can be carried out by means of sofa pillows judiciously placed.

After this is completed the room can be brightened by little dashes of contrasting color without spoiling the general harmony. One should not forget that plain tints on a wall give apparent size to a room and that they are the only suitable background for pictures, bric-a-brac, etc. It is only in a very large room that varied tints are at all good.

We all know that perpendicular lines, as in striped paper, make a room seem smaller as well as higher, while horizontal lines—dadoes, cornices, shelves, etc.—increase the apparent size of a room and lower the ceiling effect. Careful study in this alone will make a vast difference in appearances. The arrangement of draperies, even in the simplest of cases, these two points must be considered with the effect of the genuine article. In regard to portieres it is well to note that figured draperies look better with plain walls and plain draperies should be used with figured walls.

As most of our floors are of hardwood nowadays the matter of floor coverings is usually simplified to a choice of a few good rugs. Of course, the Oriental rugs have a richness and beauty of color which is nowhere else obtained, and they also have the advantage of harmonizing with their surroundings with the least difficulty, but there are serviceable rugs in Oriental colorings which give much the effect of the genuine article. If the thought is always to keep the floor in rich, dark and unobtrusive tones, one cannot err greatly. If a carpet is absolutely necessary, perfectly plain filling is in the best taste. This can be used with rugs as in case of the hard floor and the effect is sometimes better, if not so desirable from a hygienic standpoint.

DAILY TABLE HINT.

Chocolate Souffle.—Mix two table-spoonfuls of flour with two of powdered loaf sugar, two ounces of butter and a quarter of a pint of milk. Stir over the fire until it boils; let it cool, and then stir in the yolks of four eggs and a quarter ounce of cocoa. Add the whites of the eggs, well beaten; bake about forty-five minutes. Any other flavoring, vanilla, etc., can be substituted for the cocoa.

TRADES COUNCILS

A TORONTO PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT ASSISTING BRITISH SKILLED WORKMEN.

Toronto, April 15.—A large deputation from the Trades Councils of the Toronto district waited on the Premier this morning and protested against the Ontario Government assisting skilled workmen from Great Britain to Ontario, as something the manufacturers had asked for a short time ago. They pointed out that the supply in all branches of trade was much greater than the demand; that this was one of the means the manufacturers and monopolists had employed in fighting organized labor. This importation would have the effect of glutting the market, create discord and discontent, and tend towards a reduction of the low rate of wages now paid.

Mr. Ross said the efforts of the government in assisting immigration would be confined to farm laborers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Enlarged Restaurant.—The Restaurant connected with The S. Carsley Co., Limited, has recently been enlarged. Double the number of guests can now be accommodated. The splendid music provided during the midday meal is being favorably commented upon.

Shopping at the Big Store.—Mid the multitude of Bargains there is plenty of scope for shoppers on Friday at The S. Carsley Co., Limited. An item of interest from each one of the many departments.

Weekly Calendar.

MONTREAL CYCLE OF MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

Director—CHAS. A. E. HARRISS. Conductor—SIR A. C. MACKENZIE
4 Grand Concerts, April 22-23-24.
 Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and Friday afternoon.
 Cycle tickets—2 seats for each of the 4 concerts, \$10; single tickets, \$1.50
 and \$1.00. Sale of tickets opens to the public Wednesday, 15th, at Shaw's Music Store.
EXCURSIONS FOR FESTIVALS.—Good for 3 days at single fare from all
 points on G.T.R. and C.P.R. where fare
 does not exceed \$2.50, \$1 to be added for concert ticket. Mail orders for reserved seats, ad-
 dress J. W. Shaw & Co.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LADIES
AID OF ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH.
 Corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets,
 purpose holding a bazaar for the sale of
 fancy and useful articles on the evenings
 of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th and
 17th instant.
 Admission, Adults, 10c; Children, 5c.
COME ONE AND ALL.

Art Association.

PHILIPPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily,

9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ADMISSION, ... 25c

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

SECOND ANNUAL

CONCERT

3rd Montreal Company
BOYS' BRIGADE.CALVARY CHURCH LECTURE HALL,
302 GUY ST.

FRIDAY, 8 p.m., April 17th.

A GOOD PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION, 15c.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

COME

And bring the children to

The Junior C. E. Rally

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
April 18th, at 3.30,
in ST. JAMES CHURCH LECTURE HALL.Excellent Programme.
Vocal and Instrumental Music, Solos, Duets,
Choruses, Recitations,
FLOWER DRILL BY JUNIORS.Speakers, Rev. C. A. SYKES & Mr. F. A. DOIG
Admission Free. Collection.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

THE MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS
COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Montreal Rolling Mills Company will be held at the Company's Office, Room 405, Temple Building, 135 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the Capital Stock of the Company, and also for the purpose of authorizing the issue of Bonds by the Company to an amount to be determined upon at such meeting.

JAMES L. WALDIE,

Montreal, April 6, 1903.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

THE MONTREAL CITY AND
DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 175 St. James street, on

TUESDAY, 5th MAY NEXT,

At 12 o'clock Noon,

for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors.

By order of the Board,
A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.
Montreal, March 31st, 1903.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE

QUESTION OF THE JUDGES' SALARIES
TAKEN UP.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Chambre de Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, a report was submitted by the La-belle fire sub-committee showing that \$601 had been distributed to the sufferers.

The legislation committee submitted a report recommending an increase of the judges' salaries. The recommendation was based on the fact that the judges should be placed beyond the cares of material obligations, brought about by insufficient remuneration, the effect of which may be to draw their attention to outside occupations calculated to furnish them additional revenues with the result of a loss of prestige in the public mind.

In approving the report, Mr. J. X. Perreault intimated that it was time that the judges should devote their time exclusively to the courts, without meddling with bank, commercial or succession affairs. Some members were of opinion that this was not a question for the Chambre to take up, and after some discussion the report was left on the table, the recommendation not being formal enough.

A resolution of condolence in connection with the death of Mr. H. G. Cadieux, a member of the board, was adopted. A discussion took place on the inconvenience suffered by witnesses through the frequency of delay in opening both the criminal and civil courts at the regular hour fixed, and the legislation committee was instructed to study the question and report on the best suggestions to remedy the evil.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and the United States.
 For other postal union countries, excepting Great Britain, add for postage, \$3.50 for Daily Witness; \$1.00 for Weekly Witness; 50c for Northern Messenger.
 World Wide one dollar, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.
 The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

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

Saturday Advertising.

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

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903.

The quidnuncs of the New York press of course see in the fact that the King is visiting Rome and Paris, and not Berlin, a British rapprochement with France, and a break with the German Emperor, to whom the King owes a visit. They see also a terrible threat to their Monroe doctrine in the Kaiser's visit to the King of Denmark. What should he have gone to Copenhagen for but to get a footing in the West Indies by arranging to lease a coaling station on the Danish islands, which lease would amount to possession? Such an arrangement would certainly be a direct challenge to the Monroe doctrine, as recently supplemented by Mr. Roosevelt, and would have to be met by war, even if the big fleet which the President declared to be an absolute corollary of that doctrine has not yet assumed the magnificent proportions which the whole United States press has been booming over in advance. But why should the Kaiser throw that celebrated glove of his, with the steel knuckles, at the United States? And why may not kings and potentates visit each other at their own convenience? One thing that we are very sure of is that our King will never be found making trouble by incivilities or failing in any of the courtesies which make for good will with every neighbor.

A correspondent alleges a movement in the interest of one or two Canadian makers to get cream separators taken off the free list and deprecates it as a new burden on farmers for the benefit of a few people, and not in the public interest. As usual it is the farmer who is to be bled, as though he is very numerous, he does not make his interests felt. Certainly no hindrance should be put in the way of every farmer getting a separator and that the best and cheapest wherever he can find it. There are not half enough of these in use. It is an enormous loss to carry the whole milk to the creamery and then cart back the skim-milk for the pigs. The farmer needs the milk for the pigs and he needs it while it is sweet and untainted by imported microbes. Any souring deteriorates its food value, turning the sugar into lactic acid. The skim-milk is of far more food value to the farmers' pigs as a digestive for other food than to pigs at the factory, which cannot flourish on buttermilk alone. Anything that would prevent the free use and

free choice of separators would do a thousand times the harm to the country that the profits of the Canadian manufacturers would compensate for.

REDISTRIBUTION ACT.

The Redistribution Bill has advanced another stage, having passed the second reading on Tuesday, but the objections of New Brunswick to losing a member raised by the law officers of that province have had their effect, and the legality or otherwise of that part of the Redistribution Bill which provides for representation according to population, by which New Brunswick would lose one member, Prince Edward Island one, and Nova Scotia two, is to be pronounced upon by the Superior Court and possibly by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as well. Ontario does not dispute that on its part it must lose six members. Mr. Borden, as leader of the Opposition, seems to consider that there may be some grounds for the opinion of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick that the world Canada in the North America Act applied only to Ontario and Quebec, which were known before 1840 as Upper and Lower Canada, and after the union of 1840 as Canada. All the facts, however, would appear to conflict with this contention. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreed to the Confederation Act, which came into force on July 1, 1867, and provision was made in the act for the admission of the other British North American provinces on terms of equality. When the union of Upper and Lower Canada was effected in 1840, although the population of Lower Canada was much larger than that of Upper Canada, it was provided by the Act of Union that each province should elect the same number of members to the Legislative Assembly. In a few years, however, in consequence of immigration, the population of Upper Canada became much larger than that of Lower Canada. It was then that an agitation took place, led by George Brown, for a change in the Constitution, which would give throughout the United Provinces of Canada 'representation by population.' As this was resisted by Lower Canada, it practically brought about an impasse, and out of this hotbed was forced the flower of Confederation.

Sir Charles Tupper, one of the fathers of Confederation, is very clear upon this point. He says:—The question 'which had convulsed the old Province of Canada, representation by population, was disposed of by the adoption of that principle for the election of members to the House of Commons, and complete security was given to the province of Quebec and the smaller provinces in the constitution of the Senate.' The Hon. George Brown is just as clear. He says, 'The very essence of our compact is that the union shall be Federal and not Legislative. Our Lower Canada friends have agreed to give us representation by population in the Lower House on the express conditions that they shall have equality in the Upper House. On no other condition could we have advanced a step.'

The pact then was by all parties concerned agreed to be representation by population in the Lower House and for all time, or as long as the British North America Act endured, that both the provinces of Ontario and Quebec should be represented in the Senate by 24 members each, and 24 to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, making 72 members in all. It was, however, provided that when Prince Edward Island should come into Confederation that four members should be taken from the other maritime provinces and given to that province. Prince Edward Island did not enter Confederation until 1873, which it did under all the provisions of the Act, when the Senate was composed of 24 members from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from New Brunswick, 10 from Nova Scotia, and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Since then Manitoba has entered Confederation with four senators, British Columbia with three, and the North-West Territories with two, making up the Upper Chamber to its present number of 81 members. The Premier indicated in his remarks on Tuesday that another North-West province will soon be formed, which will probably add two more members to the Senate. The fact, however, that representation in the House of Commons shall always go by population in the ratio fixed at Confederation, and that the four provinces which were the first parties to the Act—Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—shall always have the fixed number of senators then agreed upon seems not to admit of a doubt. Sir Charles Tupper, who is himself a 'blue-nose,' says on this point: 'In the three Maritime Provinces the population was vastly inferior to that of either Quebec or Ontario, yet they obtained in the construction of the Senate this guarantee that their rights could never be overridden and justice denied them by the act of a majority of the House of Commons, in which their voice would be much weaker than that of the larger provinces. The fact that the Confederation of Canada rests upon an Act of

'the Imperial Parliament, passed at the request of all the provinces who were a party to it, made it absolutely certain that this cardinal principle, this protection thus afforded to the different sections of the Dominion, never could be invaded unless this compact was abandoned, not only by the House of Commons and Senate of Canada, but by any province which was a party to the compact.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government have the good fortune to agree with Sir Charles Tupper in this, and it is difficult to see how anybody can arrive at a different interpretation.

CANAL TRAFFIC AND TOLLS.

From the Welland canal to Montreal there is a small toll charged on all traffic, and there are also some small landing charges at the government wharves. A very influential deputation of ship-owners, agents, members of several councils of Boards of Trade and others waited on the government the other day and asked to have these small charges and tolls removed. According to the Blue Book issued recently by the Department of Railways and Canals, the quantity of through freight up and down on the Welland canal during the season of navigation in 1901 amounted to a total of 591,236 tons, of which 273,782 tons were carried in Canadian vessels and 317,454 tons in United States vessels. Since these canals have cost the people of Canada so many tens of millions of dollars, they will ask themselves why this United States tonnage should be allowed to pass free through the Welland canal from Buffalo and Chicago and Duluth to Oswego and other United States Lake Ontario ports. It is true that there are no tolls on United States vessels passing through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie lock, but at the 'Soo' there is at least some reciprocity, as Canadian vessels pass free through the United States locks there; but even then the Americans contrive to get the best of it, as for the season of 1901 nearly a million more tons of United States traffic passed through our locks than our own, the figures being: Canadian, 775,151 tons, steam and sail, and United States, 1,674,597 tons. In the Welland and the other St. Lawrence canals there could, however, be no reciprocity, and the United States vessels would have the pleasure of passing through our dearly-bought canals without charge. It is true that there has been a falling off in traffic, which the deputation ascribed to the canal charges, but the canal charges were as high or higher, we believe, when traffic in general was heaviest, so that the conclusion would not appear to be well drawn. There came through the canal, for instance, some 185,359 tons of corn in 1899, and this fell to only 14,319 tons last year, a fact altogether due to the short crop and railway freight conditions, and nothing at all to do with the canal tolls. Wheat, on the contrary, showed a gain of some ten thousand tons compared with 1900, but, with that exception, the tonnage was the lowest since 1891. However, the total quantity of freight which passed eastward from Lake Erie through the whole length of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals during the season of navigation of 1901 amounted to only 184,420 tons, compared with 584,246 tons in 1897, the latter being the highest figures reached. The quantity that passed westward from Montreal through the Welland makes a better comparative showing with a total of 13,714 tons for 1901 compared with 6,211 tons for 1900, and only 4,436 tons for 1898. In 1890, however, the freight passing from Montreal through the Welland amounted to 31,951 tons; and, finally, we find that the total quantity of freight passed eastward through the Welland from United States ports to United States ports during the season 1901 amounted to 190,476 tons, compared with 385,782 tons in 1896. This was purely United States traffic, and the falling off in it accounts for a good deal of the falling off in the grand total. This falling off, we think, may easily be accounted for in two ways: the railways have increased their carrying capacity enormously and correspondingly decreased their charges. The coming season is really the first one during which the fourteen-foot canal shall have had a chance to show what it can do, and it will surely do no harm to wait until it is over and then compare statistics. The transportation carriers on the canals make a point that the tolls were fixed when rates were lower than they are now, but, on the other hand, it may be urged with much force that they are being charged no more for a fourteen than a nine-foot waterway, although the difference in the saving of carriage is immense. Our canals have done us this service in the past, that they have undoubtedly caused the railways to introduce economies and reduce rates. The railways, however, have outstripped the canals during the past few years, until perhaps our route may now have a chance to show us whether it again is a competing force. Certainly, the abolition of such a small toll as is exacted would not make much difference.

THE RUSH TO CANADA.

('The Financier,' New York.)

The rush to Canada is not a temporary craze. It will continue because the farmer finds there some of the finest wheat lands in the world, and as was the case with the Western United States, there will be no cessation until the free territory is exhausted. The future of Canada, once regarded as unpromising, has suddenly assumed a brighter phase. Those who express doubt as to the permanency of the agricultural migration, because of different forms of government, do not grasp the situation. The extent of the present flow of United States population to the Dominion will be checked only by isothermal, and not political or boundary lines.

MONTREAL TERMINAL

ALTERNATE STREET CAR LINE EXPECTED TO BE IN OPERATION BEFORE MAY 24.

Work on the Forsyth street tunnel through the C. P. R. embankment has been delayed for some days by an unexpected and awkward piece of work in connection with the diverting of a drain pipe running through the embankment. This has now been completed, and the tunnelling operations have been resumed by the Terminal Company under the supervision of the city engineers. Everything possible will now be done to push the work on to completion, and it is expected that the alternate street car line will be in full operation by May 24, and perhaps before that date. The rail and wire lines, with the exception of the short tunnel section, have been completed for some time, the additional power plant is on hand, and can be installed in a few weeks, and the new cars and trucks have been received. Twenty cars will be operated on the city line of the company at the inauguration of the service.

SMASHED THE MACHINES.

Yesterday afternoon at detective headquarters the fifteen slot gambling machines which were seized by the detectives some weeks ago were broken up, in accordance with official decision, by Detectives Charpentier and McCall. Judge Desnoyers was present. The mechanism of the majority of them was very intricate and strong, and required a vigorous application of a heavy hammer and a cold chisel.

NEW BRUNSWICK

MR. ARCHIBALD BLUE ISSUES A BULLETIN ON THE AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE.

Ottawa, April 16.—Mr. Archibald Blue, chief census commissioner, in a bulletin upon the agriculture of New Brunswick, says:—

Agricultural values have been taken for the first time in this census. They show for farms and lots in the province a total for land and buildings of \$38,708,638, for implements and machinery \$3,662,731, for live stock \$8,066,642, and for the crops and animal products of the census year \$12,894,076. For farms alone the value of land and buildings is \$38,708,638, of implements and machinery \$3,662,497, of live stock \$8,200,004, and of crops and animal products \$12,821,575.

The total value of farm property is \$50,506,018, and of this sum land represents 44.08 percent, buildings 32.33 percent, implements and machinery, 7.17 percent, and live stock 16.42 percent.

Reduced to a sum of one acre is improved, and 86.54 unimproved, the value of the property is \$1,440.93, made up of \$1,101.10 for land and buildings, \$103.32 for implements and machinery, and \$236.51 for live stock.

The total gross value of farm products for the census year is \$8,110,918 for crops (64.26 percent), and \$4,610,637 for animal products (57.4 percent). This makes the aggregate of \$12,821,575, or \$360.09 in the year for an average farm, which is 24.96 percent of the investment.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN

MR. GEO. ARMSTRONG SEVERELY INJURED NEAR SUTTON.

Sutton, Que., April 15.—As the mail train from the south, on the C. P. R., neared this station yesterday morning it struck the team of Mr. George Armstrong, who resides near St. Armand, throwing him out, cutting his head severely, breaking two ribs, completely demolishing the wagon and instantly killing the horse. Mr. Armstrong was able, after having his injuries attended to by the doctor, to be carried home. It is a miracle that he escaped with his life.

AGAINST CLAN-NA-GAEL

THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE HIBERNIANS KNOWS NOTHING OF A REPORTED APPEAL.

Syracuse, N.Y., April 16.—In a recent despatch from Boston, it was stated that the Hibernians in this country had been appealed to through Mr. James E. Dolan, national president, of this city, asking their support and that of the United Irish League, as against the Clan-Na-Gael, for the movement 'the land for the people of Ireland.'

When seen to-night, Mr. Dolan said in regard to the matter: 'I know absolutely nothing concerning such an appeal. The policy of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the present time is to have nothing whatever to do with the affairs of other societies, and we expect they will exercise the same policy towards our society.'

WORKMEN INJURED.

Oshawa, April 16.—A serious accident occurred at the Simcoe Street Methodist Church here yesterday. While a num-

ber of workmen were putting up a metallic ceiling the scaffolding which had been erected for the purpose suddenly gave way, precipitating the men to the floor of the church, a distance of thirty-five feet, together with about a thousand feet of lumber. Mr. Frederick Horn, a carpenter, and Mr. John Brewer, who had the contract for the painting, were probably fatally injured, and seven other men were more or less badly bruised and cut.

A PUGILIST RELEASED.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 16.—Mark Holmes, a young pugilist who was charged with manslaughter because Joseph Stearks, of New Haven, died from injuries received during a boxing bout with Holmes here on March 31, was released yesterday. The evidence indicated that Stearks's death was due to a fracture of the skull caused by a fall in which his head hit the floor of the ring, but it was not shown that blows delivered by Holmes were responsible.

CITY ITEMS.

The anniversary services of Douglas Methodist Church will be held on Sunday next.

The Y. M. C. A. camp is to open this year as usual at Ste. Agathe during the months of July and August. Arrangements are to be made this evening in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Captain Millette, of No. 4 police station, is anxious to find the parents or relatives of a four-year-old boy who was found wandering yesterday afternoon by the police of his district.

Mr. Kristen Borup will give an illustrated lecture on Canada to the boys of the Central, Northeast and Point St. Charles branches of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening in Association Hall.

The adjourned meeting of the Junior Conservative Club will be held tomorrow, Friday, evening, when the discussion on the question of changing the name of the club will be continued.

Ferdinand Fleury, barber, 102 Desery street, was condemned by the Recorder yesterday to pay a fine of five dollars and costs or go to jail for fifteen days for carrying on business as a real estate agent, without a license.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith, the Rev. F. M. Dewey and Mr. W. Blakemore were in Quebec yesterday as a delegation from the Lord's Day Alliance in opposition to the Sunday theatre bill, and the 'regulation' clause of the city bill.

Mr. Charles Rackett, fifty-five years of age, has been missing from the Verdun Insane Asylum since Monday afternoon. He has been described to the police as five feet six inches in height, gray beard and was dressed in a grey suit.

Little three-year-old Germaine Blanchard fell off a gallery at her home, 1702 St. Catherine street, on Tuesday afternoon, a distance of fifteen feet. When picked up it was found that she was suffering from internal injuries, but there is hope of her recovery.

The Single Tax Association of Montreal will hold its fourth annual meeting in the library of the Natural History Rooms this evening at 8.15 o'clock. Reports of the work done during the past year will be presented and officers will be appointed for the coming year.

There was a good deal of excitement in St. Norbert street at 8.30 o'clock last night when about fifty feet of the stone wall surrounding the Monastery of the Good Shepherd fell into the street. The collapse of the wall is said to have been due to the undermining of the foundation of the wall as a result of the spring thaw.

Captain Cannon recently arrived from England, and attached to the Minister of Marine at Ottawa, will inspect the Marine School at the Monument National at eight o'clock this evening. The candidates, who have been studying assiduously since January, in Captain Demers's course, will be present.

The second annual banquet of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Welsh's banquet hall, on the evening of May 4, the occasion being the formal induction of Mr. J. Albert McLean, D.D.S.C. A large number of invitations have been issued, and the affair is expected to be successful.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday, in the case of Jules Frankel, an actor at the Theatre des Nouveautés, who entered suit against the management of the theatre for salary which he claimed was due him, vs. La Societe Anonyme des Theatres, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for ten dollars and costs.

An open meeting of the Men's Union of Olivet Baptist Church will be held tomorrow evening, to which ladies are invited. The programme will include a debate: 'Resolved, that the franchise laws should be amended so as to place woman on an equality with man.' Refreshments will be served during the evening.

The Colonization Society have decided to ask the Dominion Parliament for railway transportation for the colonists, whose numbers are increasing rapidly. A grant will also be asked to cover the pressing needs of the society. The society will hold a celebration in the parish of Annunciation and take an active part in the St. Jean Baptiste celebration in Montreal.

Messrs. John Hogan and Percy Quinn will have charge of the new branch at Winnipeg of the Royal Insurance Company. The former has already left for the Manitoba capital to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Emmett Quinn, of the Liverpool & London & Globe, will look after the agency business of the Queen's Company in his brother's place.

The funeral of the late E. Berryman, which was under the auspices of the Sons of England Benefit Society, took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from 1383 Notre Dame street. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. W. R. Harvey, chaplain of Victoria Jubilee Lodge, and the special S. O. E. service was conducted by Bro. Ralph Morton, president of Excelsior Lodge. On the coffin, which was covered with a large Union Jack, was laid a handsome wreath sent by his fellow-workmen of the Grand Trunk car painters' shops.

Advertisements.

I CAN NOW WORK THROUGH THE
SPRING MONTHSWithout Feeling Fatigued, Pe-ru-na Has
Given Me Perfect Health.

MISS ROSALIE O. GOULDING. Washington, D. C., Chief Vice Temperance, Ala. also Secretary of the Pan-American History Company, writes: "Continued literary work and close application at my desk last spring seemed to affect me. I soon found my usual mental and physical force giving way and realized that my brain did not act with its usual wonted activity, while my appetite was on the decline and my general tone showed me that I needed a change which my busy life would not allow at that time. "I decided to take a tonic and asked a friendly druggist what he considered the best, and he answered, Peruna is the one that never fails. "For three weeks I used it faithfully and was very much pleased to find that it brought me strength. "I can now work for hours without feeling fatigued and am enjoying perfect health and am thoroughly convinced that Peruna is a perfectly reliable remedy."

ROSALIE O. GOULDING. Any one can escape entirely the ill-effects of spring weather, and instead of dragging drearily through weeks of bad feelings and perhaps acquiring a fatal disease can find themselves in as excellent

spirits and health as at any other time of the year.

Get a bottle of Peruna when the first languid feelings make themselves apparent in the spring. Take it according to the directions on the bottle. Continue this treatment through the first months of spring. This course of treatment is not experiment; it is as positive in its results as any fact of science can be. After you have tried it you will say Peruna is positively the best spring medicine you have ever tried.

A great many years of extensive trial of this remedy in this class of derangements have demonstrated that there are no failures.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

AGUINALDO AND OTIS

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT SAID
TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

Washington, April 15.—While examining an immense quantity of papers captured from the Filipino insurgents, Captain John R. M. Taylor, of the 14th United States Infantry, acting under the direction of Col. Edwards, of the department of insular affairs, a few days ago, discovered a remarkable document endorsed on the back with a direction to kill General Otis. That endorsement Captain Taylor insists is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief. A translation of the document is as follows:—

"Our Honorable President,—We, the signers, who subscribe the declaration appended, by these presents, protest against the American proclamation; we recognize no authority but that of God and the revolutionary government, and we offer our lives and property for the independence of our country.

"Manilla, San Miguel, Jan. 12, 1899. 'Feliciano De Cruz.'

Twenty-five signatures follow, and on the back is written in the alleged handwriting of Aguinaldo: 'Liberino Kotionko, Feliciano De Cruz, to kill General Otis, commissioned.'

Captain Taylor called the attention of the chief of the bureau of insular affairs to this document in the following letter:—

"Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy and translation of an important document I found among the records of the Philippine Insurgent Government yesterday.

"The note on the back is in the handwriting of Emilio Aguinaldo, a handwriting with which I am familiar, and one of such peculiar mannerisms as cannot be mistaken by one who has seen much of it. I have a quantity of holographic letters and notes in my official possession; the most cursory comparison between them and the handwriting of this note will show its identity.

"On January 4, 1899, a proclamation was issued by General Otis in which he declared the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Many protests were drawn up in the Philippines against this, most of them were drawn up by order of the insurgent government, but this letter was probably an unsolicited evidence of the adhesion of some Katipunan lodge, or one of the popular clubs in Manila, organized by Sandico, while in the pay of the United States government; clubs whose name covered their real purpose, the formation of groups, ready at a given signal to attack the Americans within the city.

"Probably this paper was handed to Aguinaldo by a delegation of the signers. If this was the case, the man who signs first, Feliciano De Cruz, was one of the delegates. Aguinaldo probably talked with him in private, and as a result of the conversation he wrote this note on the back of the paper. The other name does not appear in the signatures. It was probably some follower or intimate of Cruz.

"It is to be noted that General Otis's residence was in the Barrio, or ward of San Miguel. The signers of this paper were men who lived about it, and knew the ground well; some of them may have been servants in the house.

"The attack on the American outposts did not occur until Feb. 4, 1899."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
MEET AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 15.—The Sunday School Lesson Committee, appointed by the International Sunday School convention held in Denver last summer, began its initial meeting here to-day, with the president, the Rev. Dr. John Potts, of Toronto, Ont., in the chair, and eleven of the fifteen members present. The committee immediately took up the work of revising the Sunday School lessons for 1905, and of outlining plans for the five years from 1906 to 1911.

The report of the British section was devoted to suggestions bearing upon the lessons.

The committee represents over twenty million Sunday School children and Sunday School workers.

The committee also settled the complete lesson course for the year 1905. For six months of the year the lessons are to be from the Gospels, and the remaining six months from the Old Testament.

A typically arranged two years' course for beginners, for children from four to six years, also was determined on. It will be a permanent institution, and will apply to the Sunday Schools of the United States and Canada.

The next annual meeting of the committee will be held in Buffalo, the last week in June, 1904. Dr. John Potts, of Toronto, Ont., and Dr. A. F. Schaeffer, of New York City, were selected as delegates to the centenary of the Sunday School Union of England and Wales, to be held in London from July 4 to 11 next.

The most important work of the meeting was to arrange the plan for the six years' lessons from 1906 to 1911 inclusive. As finally determined on it will be:

January, 1906, June, 1907, the life and character of Jesus in Matthew, Mark and Luke (or studies in the synoptic gospels). July, 1907, June, 1908, studies in the Old Testament.

June, December, 1907, victories of the patriarchs.

January to June, 1908, the making of Israel (or from Moses to Samuel).

July, December, 1908, the words and works of Jesus (or studies in John).

January to December, 1909, the expansion of the early church (or studies in the Acts and the Epistles).

January to December, 1910, the glory and decline of Israel (or from Samuel to Isaiah).

January to June, 1911, the Son of Man (or studies in Luke).

July to December, 1911, the captivity and return of Israel (or from Isaiah to Malachi).

The meetings of the committee will be continued to-morrow.

Advertisements.

Curse
—OF—
DRINKCURED BY
COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee, without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U. Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cure has been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly, cheerfully recommended and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find an economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Druggists or by mail, \$1. Trial package free by writing Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years secretary of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 224 St. Catherine St., Montreal. Sold in Montreal by T. R. Goulet, 231 Bleury St.; E. J. Nadeau, Rachel and St. Denis; Goulet's Pharmacy, 2613 St. Catherine St.

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January to December, 1910, the glory and decline of Israel (or from Samuel to Isaiah).

January to June, 1911, the Son of Man (or studies in Luke).

July to December, 1911, the captivity and return of Israel (or from Isaiah to Malachi).

The meetings of the committee will be continued to-morrow.

GREAT OIL FIRE

NEARLY A MILLION LOST IN THE
BEAUMONT DISTRICT.

Beaumont, Texas, April 15.—A fire on Spindle Top, which started at one o'clock this morning, caused losses estimated at \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. Two hundred and sixty-five derricks were lost. Two hundred derricks were on producing oil wells.

The fire started from a lantern at the Caldwell Oil Company's well. The fly-wheel of the engine struck the lantern and ignited the derrick. The flames spread with tremendous rapidity, three blocks, Nos. 36, 37 and 38, being in ashes by three o'clock. No effort was made to extinguish the fire, for it was impossible to get within a hundred feet of the flames. No person was injured. It is estimated that two-thirds of the companies in the burned district will be unable to recover from the damage done by the fire.

DOMINICAN REBELLION

CONTINUED FIGHTING NEAR SAN
DOMINGO.

St. Thomas, April 15.—The British cruiser "Froude" arrived here to-day from San Domingo, Dominica. She reports that fighting took place there on Sunday night and Monday morning between the revolutionists and the government forces, during which several men were killed, and many were wounded, among the latter being a neaman of the German cruiser "Vineta," who is supposed to have been fatally hurt. The Dominican Government troops captured a fort, but were eventually repulsed, and the fort was retaken. The Dominican revolutionary gunboat "Independencia" has gone to the north of the island. Another fight was momentarily expected, when the cruiser sailed, as the revolutionists were preparing to pursue President Vasquez and his troops.

IRISH LAND BILL

ULSTER CRITICISM OF CERTAIN
PROVISIONS.

Belfast, April 15.—A largely attended convention to-day held under the auspices of the Ulster Farmers' and Landlords' Union, considered the Irish Land Bill, adopted the report of the executive committee criticizing certain provisions of the act and passed a resolution opposing interference with the existing system of fixing fair rents, declaring that the financial arrangements as they affected the tenants were inadequate and demanding the adoption of drastic measures to secure the permanence of the supply of laborers in the agricultural districts.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

Rome, April 15.—The Pope received some pilgrims to-day, but merely watched them file before him. He did not answer any addresses. The health of His Holiness is evidently breaking. His cough continues, his digestive organs are deranged, his appetite gone, and he has a feeling of listlessness. Fits of feebleness are of frequent occurrence. There is no immediate danger, but great anxiety is felt over the Pontiff's condition. The prelates who would perform the duties of the Pope in case of his death have been ordered to remain constantly in the room. Dr. Lapponi has positively vetoed the proposition for a papal celebration on April 28, when His Holiness will reach the years of St. Peter.

MAJOR EDWARDS

WILL ASSUME THE DUTIES OF
CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES AT
MONTREAL NEXT
MONDAY.

The new United States consul-general to Canada will be at his post next Monday, ably assisted by Mr. Gorman, the vice-consul. Mr. Bittinger is about to take his departure. He thinks he will go back to his own state—the State of Missouri—and will probably continue to take an interest in politics.

Major Edwards has been stopping at

Advertisements.

MOONEY'S

Men's Box Calf Velours,
Calf, Vici Kid, Etc., G. Y.
Welts, regular \$3.50 &
\$4.00 values,

\$3.00 per pair.

We give Double Cash Receipts
until 18th of this Month.

MOONEY'S

COR. ALEXANDER AND ST. CATHERINE.

In the list of Christian Graces, Charity is recorded as the
"Greatest of all." In the category ofTOWEL
SERVICEDepartments, there may be others that are good, but the
"Greatest of all" is certainly ours.290 GUY ST.
THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED. Phones, Up 2601, 2602.

CARD OF THANKS

Lamb's Market wish to thank their customers for a generous patronage in Easter Week. "Our endeavor was appreciated" and we acknowledge the largest week's business of any previous season since established in 1874.

Good quality and fair dealings do count.

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24 University Street, - - - - - Montreal.

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(ESTABLISHED 1837)
CANADA FIRST PRIZE Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-Made Custom Work a specialty.
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GRANT'S GREAT GUARD.

IF YOUR EYEGLASSES FALL OFF,
SLIP OR WORK LOOSE,
Get GRANT'S GREAT GUARD.

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Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Appointments Tel. Up 1332.

IT'S A GOOD SIGN.

When you hear of noted food experts and able physicians recommending the use of Malt Breakfast Food instead of oatmeal, rolled oats and other preparations, it's a good sign; it means that Malt Breakfast Food stands first in nourishing and building-up virtues.

When you are assured that Malt Breakfast Food is taking the place of oatmeal preparations in thousands of our Canadian homes, it's a sure sign that our people have found Malt Breakfast Food all that it is represented to be—nutritious, healthful, appetizing and delicious.

When you, by experience, find that one package of Malt Breakfast Food will make a meal for twenty-five people, it's a good sign of economy. If you are a stranger to Malt Breakfast Food, get a package from your Grocer and test it.

the Windsor Hotel for some two weeks now, awaiting the formal transfer of position and authority. There is considerable red tape about the business and it needs that all formalities be observed with great hurry. But the Major is in no great hurry. He does not pretend to know anything about the duties of the office, but he has the most friendly sentiments towards Canada and the Canadians. And he is calmly waiting until next Monday, when Mr. Bittinger will retire.

RESCUERS REWARDED

BRAVERY RECOGNIZED BY THE
ROYAL CANADIAN HUMANE
ASSOCIATION.

On July 20, 1902, a lad named Norman Seath fell through the wharf at Lachine, striking his head in doing so, and being rendered almost insensible. Mr. L. O. Howard, who was in a boat, on hearing the cry of a spectator, dived under the wharf and brought Seath up.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD BOOKS

Dwelling House Inventory,
Family Expense Book,
Visiting Lists,
Address Books,
Washing Books.

A Great Variety Styles and Prices.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
1755 & 1757 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

FLOUR

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

167 St. James Street and
26 Drummond Street,
INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED.A perfect type of the highest
order of excellence and manu-
facture:

**Cook's
Friend
BAKING POWDER**

CANADA'S STANDARD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MONEY TO LEND.

Cushing & Barron

NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
Mortgage Bank, Main Entrance,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

The wharf is about a foot above the water at the spot, and was dark underneath. Depth of water about eight or nine feet.

In January last Police Constable Forget, when in a state of insensibility, was rescued by a fireman named Max von Laszewski, from a burning building.

For the above Mr. Laszewski was yesterday presented with the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association, and Mr. Howard with its parchment certificate.

Advertisements.

Run Down? Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, gives strength to the nerves, and brings color to the cheeks. Ayer's Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation and biliousness, and aid the digestion. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

SPRING EXCURSION
—TO—
NEW YORK CITY
Thursday, Friday & Saturday,
April 23rd, 24th & 25th.

\$10.65 Single Fare for the round trip—return limit 10 days.

Tickets, Sleeping Car Accommodations and full information at the City Ticket Office.

2263 St. Catherine St.,
J. J. HERBERT, F. E. BARBOUR,
City Ticket Agent, General Agent.

LOCAL STOCKS.

STEADY AND DULL.

'Witness' Office, April 16, 1903.

The local market is very dull, but steady. Prices are almost the same as yesterday morning.

Can. Pac.—25 at 129 1/2, 125 at 129 1/2.
Iron Ore—25 at 26, 25 at 26 1/2.
Coal—25 at 107, 25 at 107 1/2, 25 at 107 1/2.
Twin City—50 at 111.
Toronto S. Ry.—50 at 109, 75 at 108 1/2, 10 at 108.

Richelleu—15 at 95 1/2.
Iron Ore—50 at 26.
Dom. Cotton—100 at 46.
Montreal Cotton—100 at 46.
Bank of Montreal—100 at 25 1/2, 5 at 25 1/2.

EARNINGS.

Twin City gross earnings for the first week of April were \$74,372, an increase of \$12,444, or almost 20 percent from last year. Earnings from Jan. 1 to date were \$383,845, an increase of \$130,724, or over 15 percent. The Tennessee Coal & Iron Company reports for the first quarter of 1903 net earnings, \$947,108; net income, \$6,032; total, \$653,140, an increase of \$367,241. Interest on bonds and dividends amounted to \$135,140; total charges, \$139,562, a decrease of \$15,034, leaving a balance of \$759, an increase of \$385,278. After writing off \$114,243 for depreciation, a surplus of \$644,429 remains, or almost three times as much as last year.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

May wheat is fluctuating so widely in Chicago, apparently under Armour's manipulation, that it is difficult to quote it with any approach to accuracy. Millers take different views of the movement, some having raised their prices by ten cents a bushel, while others are selling at their old prices. Those who sell high-priced flour say that what is being put on the market at lower prices is Manitoba firsts and seconds, and really seconds and thirds. Those who accept lower prices say that their flour is as good as the best, and that \$4 is quite enough to pay for patents. Oats are firm and in good demand. Peas are weak and dull. Receipts of cheese in the city yesterday were 1,173 bxs; butter, 398. Both are easier, butter decidedly so. Sugar has been marked up 10 cents per cwt locally, in sympathy with the advances in New York. Granulated is now selling at \$3.90, and yellows at \$3.25 to \$3.30. The demand is large. Barbadoes molasses is also up another cent a gallon, the price being now 18c first cost, equivalent to 37 1/2c laid down, duty paid, Montreal.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 65c; No. 2 northern, 75c; April delivery, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 2 northern, 75c; ex-store, May delivery. Oats, No. 2 in store here, 27c; rye, 51c; buckwheat, 48c to 49c; high freight, 46c to 47c; above here, 64c, high freight, 62c; No. 2 oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; adroit here; flaxseed, \$1.20 on track here.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.00 to \$4.20; seconds, at \$3.80 to \$4.00; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.75; patents at \$3.70 to \$4.10.
ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices, \$1.90, bags, and \$1 per bu.
BUTTER—Strictly fresh, 23c; held, at 20 1/2c to 21c.
FEED—Manitoba bran, \$19 to \$20; and shorts, \$20 to \$21, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$18 to \$19.50; shorts in bulk, \$20 to \$21.
BEANS—In cars on track, \$1.90.
PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$24; short cut back, \$23.50; light short cut, \$23; compound refined lard, 8 1/2c to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10 1/2c to 11c; finest lard, 11c to 11 1/2c; ham, 12 1/2c to 13c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.
EGGS—New laid, 11 1/2c to 12c.
HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c; in bulk, 7 1/2c; dark, 7c lower.
CHEESE—Ontario, 13c to 13 1/2c; Townships, 13c.
MAPLE SYRUP—In wood, 6c per lb.; in tins, 5 1/2c a gallon. Sugar, 7 1/2c to 8c; old sugar, 6c a pound.
HAY—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, \$6.50 to \$9 in car lots.
POTATOES—Firsts, \$4.75 to \$5; seconds, \$4.25.
POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag, 95c to \$1.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—April 16.

Since yesterday morning there arrived at the East End Abattoir about 900 head of cattle, 1,400 calves and 60 sheep and lambs. Most of the cattle and about half of the calves were sold yesterday at about the same rates as prevailed on Monday's market, but to-day's market was very dull with slightly lower prices on the cattle, while the calves were hard to sell at any price. A load of prime cattle from Toronto were sold yesterday at about 5c per lb., a few of the best bringing 5 1/2c per lb.; the best cattle on the market to-day sold at about 4 1/2c; pretty good cattle from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and the common stock at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb. The calves were a poor lot and sold at from 1c to 1 1/2c each; very few brought over 25c each. Sheep sold at from 3 1/2c to 4c, and the yearlings at from 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c per lb. Sprig lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb., weighed off the cars.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 16.—Wheat, cars of No. 2 red and white sold at 70c east and middle. Car of No. 1, and No. 2 east, Manitoba wheat half a cent higher. No. 1 hard offering lake ports at opening of navigation at 81c to 81 1/2c, and No. 1 northern at 79 1/2c to 80c.
Flour—Local exporters quote \$2.65 for cars of ninety percent patents buyers' bags, east or middle. Manitoba flour, \$4.20 cars of Hungarian patents, and \$3.90 to \$4 for strong bakers, bags, Toronto.
Mill Feed, \$15.00 cars of shorts, and \$15 bran bulk east of Toronto. Manitoba mill feed is steady at \$21 for cars shorts; \$19 bran, sacks, Toronto.
Buckwheat, 43c east.
Barley, 43c to 44c for No. 3 extra, and 40c to 41c for No. 3 middle.
Rye, 51c for No. 2 east and 50c middle.
Corn, 40c for Canada mixed or yellow, west; American No. 3 mixed, 48c; No. 3 yellow 49c, delivered between Cornwall and Toronto.
Oats, No. 1 white quoted 51c, and No. 2 white at 50 1/2c east; No. 2 white, 30c bid middle, and 28 1/2c high freight west.
Oatmeal, 4c cars bags; \$4.20 barrels, on track, Toronto.
Peas, 51c to 52c for No. 2 middle, and 60c high.

EXCHANGE AND MART

The Canada North-West Land Company's sales for March, 1903, were 24,780 acres for \$139,890, as against 13,183 acres for \$611, in March, 1902. The total sales for the past three months of 1903 were 60,673 acres for \$345,980; for 1902 they were 35,430 acres for \$185,487.

The report that the 'Soo' system is about to borrow has been denied. The extension now planned by the company involves the expenditure of several million dollars, but the road will not be compelled to come to the money market. It is further stated that the threat of competition from the Northern Pacific Railway would not deter the 'Soo' system from carrying out these proposed extensions.

Chicago, April 15.—The wholesale boot and shoe house of Greenfield & Co., one of the largest of the trade in the city, has assigned. No estimate of the sum involved has been made.

Winnipeg, April 15.—It was announced last night that the Union Assurance Society of London had secured a controlling interest in the North-West Fire Insurance Company of this city. Mr. T. L. Morrissey, Canadian manager of the Union, Montreal, has been in town for several days completing the details.

London, April 15.—The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £73,000. The sum of £25,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127 1/2; Madrid, 35 1/2; Lisbon, 25 1/2.

John Caldwell & Co., 171 to 175 McGill Street, give the following quotations, f.o.b. Montreal:
Oranges and Lemons—Rose Brand Navel, 128s, 150s, 170s, 200s, 210s, per box, \$3.50; do, 250s, 280s, 300s, \$3; choice navel, all sizes, \$3 to \$3.25; Jamaica oranges, packed sound, per barrel, \$5.50; California Ruby Bloods, half boxes, \$2; California grape fruit, half boxes, 48s, \$2.25; extra fancy 300s lemons, per box, \$2.75; Mexican oranges, 128s to 250s, \$2.50; Valencia oranges, 120s to 140s, \$2.50; Jumbos, \$5.30.
Pineapples, etc.—Buenos colored Havana pines, 18s and 21s, \$4.50; do, 30s, \$4; per dozen, \$1.75 to \$3; strawberries, 32 to the crate, 25c to 30c; bananas, firsts, \$1.00 to \$1.15. We look for low prices.
Vegetables—Cucumbers, per doz., \$2.25; new beets, 75c to 90c; radishes, 40c to 50c; California asparagus, \$4.50 per doz.; Spanish onions, cases, \$1.25; Charleston asparagus, 3 lb. bunches, \$5 per dozen; Canadian and onions, per barrel, \$1.50; Florida tomatoes, 6 basket carrier, \$4.50; Boston lettuce, per dozen, 90c; Canadian lettuce, per dozen, 60c; sweet potatoes, bushel baskets, \$2.50; watercress and mint, per doz. bunches, 75c; new cabbage, crates, \$5; Virginia spinach, per bris, \$2.75; parsley, per lb., 50c.
Apples, Nuts, etc.—Northern Spy apples, fancy XXX, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Baldwin, Russett and Spy, around XXX, \$2.75; new fresh nuts, cocoanuts, per sack of 100, \$3.50; Baldwin, Russett, etc., XXX, \$3.25 to \$3.50; evaporated apples, 50 lb. boxes, white stock, per lb., 5c; peanuts, roasted, bag lots, per lb., 7c to 11c; green, one cent per pound less.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular, dated Liverpool, April 1, says: The arrival from British North America during the past month have been 6,278 tons register, against 5,228 in March, 1902. The business of the past month has been fairly steady, but buyers lack confidence, and present high prices are restricting business. The arrivals, with the exception of pitch pine, have been generally moderate, the deliveries of red pine and spruce being a few exceptions, are not large; values are fairly well maintained.
Canadian Woods—Pitch Timber—Of waney the import was small; deliveries fairly satisfactory; values high, and the stock is light. Square—No arrivals; fair enquiry; prices steady; stock moderate. Red Pine—Demand limited; stocks very much reduced. Oak—Demand quiet, prices very firm, stock of first class wood light. Elm—Import consists of round wood from the United States; deliveries have been small, values firm; first class 'Rock Elm' is low in stock. Ash—Demand very dull; stocks sufficient. Birch—Imports small, but only forward to a few; stocks considerably reduced; there is little change to report in the advanced prices reported in our last. Red Pine Deals are dull of sale; stock rare sample.
Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—The arrivals during the past month show a reduction as compared with the corresponding period last year, namely, 2,680 standards, against 4,500, during the same period. Stocks are not excessive here, though including Manchester they are still large. There is little change in value to report, but contracting for next season is steady. Pine Deals—in fair demand at steady prices.
Birch—Of logs the arrivals have been small; deliveries larger, stocks light; values rule steady. Planks have arrived less freely; deliveries fair; stocks not too large; demand quiet; prices rule very low.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



KOLA!
This is a delicious non-alcoholic beverage, possessing the strength-sustaining properties of the Kola nut. It is made with pure water, which can only be obtained by being thoroughly filtered; our waters are the best that can be procured. Pure water means immunity from fever and ensures good health. It saves doctors' bills and enables you to partake freely of nature's best remedy—PURE WATER.

ROBERT ALLAN,
620 Dorchester Street

consists largely of deals of merchantable quality; of prime boards there is a moderate stock, but quite sufficient for present requirements.

British Columbia and Oregon Pine—No fresh arrivals; demand quiet; deliveries, fairly steady; stocks are adequate for present requirements; values are firm.

Quotations are as follows—Yellow Pine: Quebec, square wood, per cubic ft., 1c 8d to 1c 10d; waney board, 3d to 3c 6d; St. John, 18 in. average, 2c 6d to 3c 7d; Dalhousie, etc., 1c 3d to 1c 8d; red pine, 1c 7d to 1c 10d; oak, first quality, 2c 9d to 3c 6d; second quality, 1c 6d to 2c 6d; elm, 2c 6d to 3c 6d; ash, 1c 6d to 2c 3d; birch, St. John, 18 in. average, 2c 6d to 3c 7d; Dalhousie, etc., 1c 3d to 1c 8d; birch planks, 9d to 10d; deals, Quebec, yellow, per standard, first quality, \$22.10 to \$23.1; second quality, \$21.7 to \$22.7; third quality, \$21.1 to \$22.1; deals, spruce, St. John, 18 in. average, 2c 6d to 3c 7d; Dalhousie, etc., 1c 3d to 1c 8d; Nova Scotia, etc., 2c to 2 1/2c; boards, spruce, etc., 2c to 2 1/2c.

PANAMAS ON CHANGE.

Panama hats, common, were listed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Mr. Charles Meredith returned from a visit to Jamaica long of fifty or sixty of them, and disposed of them in Mr. F. C. Barlow's office to the other brokers, at 0 asked, par b.w. The brokers put them on and paraded on the floor of the exchange, by way of variety, the monotony of a dull and heavy season. Closing quotations were 50 asked, nothing bid.

MR. MINER A DIRECTOR OF E. T. BANK.

Mr. S. H. C. Miner, president of the Granby Rubber Company and the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, has been appointed a director of the Eastern Townships Bank. Mr. Miner is one of the most successful business men of the Eastern Townships, and his appointment to the directorate of the bank gives general satisfaction.

WANT CITY BILL KILLED.

The Board of Trade Council at its meeting yesterday instructed its municipal affairs committee to use every effort to have the city bill killed in the Legislative Council. The committee is composed of Messrs. J. T. Adams and J. C. Basillon, 223 Commissioners street.

LOCAL LABOR NOTES

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

A largely attended meeting of local 182 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was held last evening in St. Joseph's Hall, Mr. J. E. Hilton, presiding. After the initiation of thirty candidates, Mr. Thomas Vane, business agent, presented a report of the organization's work done in the previous year, and his appointment to the directorate of the bank gives general satisfaction.

BRICKLAYERS ELECT OFFICERS.

At the last meeting of the Bricklayers' Union the following officers were elected and installed:
President, Eugene Brunette; first vice-president, G. Parent; second vice-president, P. Nadeau; recording secretary, Jos. Monette, Jr.; corresponding secretary, J. H. Bernier; treasurer, Clovis Morin; collector, P. Laurent; treasurer, Ed. St. Aubin; marshals, Augustin Morin and E. Alarie. Auditors—Pierre Deguise, H. Cote and R. Racette. Delegates to the Federated Council—J. Monette, Jr., J. Gagne, Jos. Brunette, A. Brien and Nadeau.

A. O. U. W. AT HOME.

The closing 'at home' of Westmount Lodge was held on Tuesday evening in Victoria Hall. There was a large attendance of members, visitors and Grand Lodge officers. Bro. Thos. Brady, Grand Overseer, presided. The musical part of the programme was of a high order and was greatly appreciated by those present. Mrs. Landry, Miss Barker, Miss Nelson, Prof. Landry, Mr. Ouellet, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Smith and Mr. Phillips were among the vocalists and instrumentalists. Mr. Matthews gave an excellent exhibition of club swinging. Mr. D. McCormick, K.C., Grand Master Workman, delivered a short address on the financial advantages of the order. After the musical programme was finished, an interesting and novel competition was started, in which the large majority took part. The ladies' prize was won by Miss Miller, and the gentlemen's prize by Mr. W. Phillips. The competition papers were judged by the Grand Master Workman, Bros. D. Pollock and Wm. Lutton. After the competition, all adjourned to the supper room where refreshments were served and a social time was spent.

OBITUARY.

RABBI GOTHIEL DEAD.
New York, April 15.—Gustav Gotthiel, Rabbi Emeritus, of Temple Emmanuel-Eli, a foremost and liberal exponent of the Jewish Church in New York, died of apoplexy to-day, after an illness of several weeks. He was 75 years old, and had been connected with the temple for thirty years.
Lancaster, Ont., April 15.—At his residence, Summerstown, Ont., Mr. James Herbert Atkin died suddenly on Monday morning. He had been ailing for some time, but was feeling in good spirits, and was preparing to drive to Cornwall when a hemorrhage occurred, and he expired suddenly. He was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. His mother, Mrs. James Atkin, four sisters and two brothers, also survive him. These last are Mrs. Wm. Meredith, of Mullen, Wis.; Mrs. D. J. Macpherson, Alexandria, Ont.; Mr. S. Samuel Macpherson and Mrs. J. R. Fraser, Lancaster, Ont.; Mr. John A. Atkin, Rockland, Me.; and Mr. Ernest Atkin, Glen Walter, Ont.

Is Your Bicycle Worth \$2.00?

If your bicycle is worth two dollars, then it is worth two dollars a year to insure it from theft.

For two dollars a year we'll insure your bicycle. If it is stolen we'll replace it.

THE DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE CO., Limited.

140 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Rooms to Let.

TO LET, SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM; private family. 208 Prince Arthur street.

Property.

ESTATES MANAGED—LEASING AND REPAIRS—collecting personal supervision. Real Estate bought and sold. 25 years' experience. JOHN BURBANK, Room 471, 185 St. James street.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE ON corner Claremont and Burton avenues, Westmount; ten rooms and conservatory; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; terms to suit buyer. Apply CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig St., at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.

Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James street. Apply to THE TIMMIS NOBLE CO.

CHARMING SUMMER HOME FOR SALE.

Comfortable House (six bedrooms) on the best single lot on Beaurepaire Point. Area about 23,000 feet; beautifully situated. Low price to prompt purchaser. Furniture goes with house.

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON

REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

DOUBLE MODERN HOUSE

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

formerly the property of Cardinal Vaughan and latterly the property of L. J. A. Demore, Esq.

HEAD OF MONTEE DU ZOUAVE,

near the cor. of Sherbrooke and St. Denis.

A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms, conservatory, with plenty of ground for garden after disposing of three or four lots, which could be sold without impairing surroundings of the house. It is heated by Daisy furnace and has modern open plumbing, cement basement.

The House is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms or rented.

A Luxurious Place for a small outlay

JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig st

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,' may be left with

WM. DEYSDALE & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 2675 St. Catherine Street, East.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant.	20	FOR	10
Situation Wanted.	WORDS		CENTS
Pupils Wanted.			
Rooms to Let.			
Articles Found.			
Second-hand Articles.			
Wanted or For Sale.			
Property For Sale or To Let.	25	FOR	25
Other Articles For Sale.	WORDS		CENTS
Personals.			
Agents Wanted.	25	FOR	50
	WORDS		CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage stamps will be accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher. No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Bargains.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE 4-SEATED private carriage, for single or double driving; good for family use; best imported French patent axles and gears; in good order; cost, \$250; offered for \$125. Can be seen in rear of 187 Mance street. Apply to JOHN ALLAN, corner of Craig and Bleury streets. Also a double and single set of harness, almost new.

FOR SALE—DON'T REMOVE YOUR old piano to the new house. Give it to LEACH, 2440 St. Catherine street, in part payment for a new Morris Upright Piano, which you can take delivery of when you are settled in your new house; easy terms if desired; open evenings. Telephone Up 993. Estimates given free.

STAMPINGS, DIES, BRASS SCREWS, Nuts and Washers, made to order. RYALL MACHINE SCREW WORKS, 65 Dalhousie street.

HORSES FOR SALE, AT HOCHELAGA Stock Yards, two cars work, driving and saddle; also Polo Ponies.

FOR SALE, PACKING CASES, suitable for moving. T. HENRY CARTER, 744 1/2 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE, TWO HEINTZMAN Upright Pianos. Both these instruments are in perfect order, and will be sold cheap for cash or on time. Apply at once, personally or by letter. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street, Montreal.

SUN BONNETS—SUN HATS, Infants' and Children's, in Embroidered White Muslin. Large assortment; best English styles. Prices, \$25 to \$1.50. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

LADIES' STOCKINGS—EMBROIDERED, striped, checked, lace effects, etc., in Mac, Lisle, Plated and Silk, for slipper wear. Large variety; 10c to \$2.25; plain cotton, lisle, silk and cashmere; all prices. Special, extra wide, large sizes in black. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

MEN'S GOLF AND BICYCLE STOCKINGS, immense variety, at very low prices. Blue Sporting Jersey. Special, Natural Wool Drawers for large men, 38, 40, 42, 44 inch waist; worth \$1 to \$1.50; all at 75c per pair. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FOR SALE, ON CREDIT OR FOR CASH. Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, etc., to suit every taste, at prices defying all competition. PRICE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A 12 H.P. BRUSH Engine, and 20 h.p. Boiler, almost new; also a Moule Grinder, manufactured by Mr. Martin. Address or apply to JOHN BEATTY, St. Lambert.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS—I AM BREAKING up a collection of 10,000 varieties and can sell any stamps at half of Scott's latest catalogue prices except unused cuts, rent stamps. Orders promptly filled. 150 Peel street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$3.00; Tamarac Blocks, \$2.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.50, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 253.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

1 100 h.p. Slide Valve Engine.
1 60 h.p. Leonard-Ball Automatic high speed Engine.
1 40 h.p. Slide Valve Engine.
1 25 h.p. Slide Valve Engine.
1 14 h.p. Vertical Engine.
1 24 in. x 12 ft. Engine Lathe.
1 20 in. x 10 ft. Engine Lathe.
1 52 in. x 25 ft. Extra Heavy Lathe.
1 30 in. x 30 in. x 7 ft. Iron Planer.
1 Travelling Crane, capacity 6 tons.
1 Travelling Crane, capacity 3 tons.
1 13 in. 4-sided Dial and Matcher.
1 42 in. Diagonal Door Planer and Polisher.
1 Carriage Cut-off Saw.
2 Sawmill Frames and Carriages.
2 50 h.p. Horizontal Boilers.
1 30 h.p. Horizontal Boiler.
1 25 h.p. Horizontal Boiler.
1 10 h.p. Horizontal Boiler.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY

MONTREAL.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. CURRIE & CO.

345 St. James Street.

Situations Vacant.

Advertisements.

Kidney - Wort

IN ITS NEW AND MOST EFFECTIVE FORM.

DR. PETTINGILL'S KIDNEY-WORT TABLETS have saved the lives of thousands of men and women after failures of physicians.

WATCH THE URINE!

If there is cloudiness, bad odor, deposits of sediment that resemble brick-dust, if there are mucous, milky or bloody discharges, there is cause for alarm. One bottle of KIDNEY-WORT TABLETS will often suffice to banish all symptoms of terrible kidney disease.

SUFFERERS FULLY PROTECTED.

Three to six bottles guaranteed to cure, or money refunded by druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle or six bottles for \$2.50. If your druggist cannot supply you, send to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, Que.

FARMING FOR MILK

The following letter and the answer to it, which appear in the 'Country Gentleman', are interesting to many farmers in Canada:

I have been farming only about one year, although I worked on a farm twenty years ago, and enjoy country life in summer very much. I am running a farm as a side issue, still I want to make it pay its own way. I have 18 or 20 cows, and sell the milk at the cars to go to Boston. Is it best for me to put in a silo? Some people talk against one; others are for it.

I have a large field of low land, good grass land, but nothing has been done to it for a number of years except to take off the hay. Nothing has been put on; consequently the land is pretty well run out. I have carted from the city this winter several carloads of manure. I intend to give it a good dressing of good horse manure, that has been worked by hogs. Part of this land had corn on last year, in which I sowed clover at last haying. What is the best thing to do now with this land to get it bearing good crops of hay? Shall I spread on the manure before ploughing or after? I thought the clover ploughed in and manure spread on thick and well harrowed after ploughing would be the better way. Is this so? What is the best way to do with grass land? Would it be better to plant it this year? What is the best way to do with the field that had corn on last year? I had thought of sowing oats, and after the oats are cut green for hay, plough and seed say last of August. Would that be a better way than to seed this spring?

I should like to raise clover hay for cows. Would it be all right to sow clover with the oats, or would you wait and sow it in August? Would you sow the clover seed only or mix with some other grass seed? Could I sow any crop to use for pasture, beginning in August, when the pastures are drying up? I have 215 acres, and could plough up quite a field for fall pasture if it would be a good plan. What would be a good fertilizer for such a crop of fall pasture? What would be the best thing to sow—rye, barley, Essex rape or cow peas? How much seed per acre? I have about one acre laid out for a garden. Would it be best to spread the manure and plough it in, or would harrowing in be the better way? I expect to use cow manure from barn cellar.

(Answer by Prof. I. P. Roberts.)

You had better build a circular silo, as more and better winter food for the cattle can be secured from an acre of land for a given amount of money and effort by growing corn than from any other crop. For the present do not plough up the meadow land, but sow from one to two quarts of clover and the same quantity of timothy seed per acre in early spring. Then with a sharp spike toothed harrow scarify thoroughly and roll. On a part of the field apply 200 pounds per acre of the following mixture: Twenty pounds dried blood, 30 pounds nitrate of soda, and 50 pounds muriate of potash. If gypsum is easily procurable, mix with the above 100 pounds and apply at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Leave a part of the meadow untreated and unharrowed. Plough the land which was in corn and then spread the manure thinly and harrow. Is not your farmer skillful enough to raise corn without hoeing, or does he lack suitable implements of tillage? Purchase 'The Fertility of the Land' (\$1.25), and learn how much plant food ten loads of manure furnish, and how much plant food the corn and other crops require.

I think it would be better to sow the corn stubble, after being ploughed, with oats. If the manure is put on the surface and the ground sown with oats, they are almost certain to fall down if the land is at all good to begin with; therefore, sow oats, then plough after the oat hay has been removed and spread the manure evenly ten good-sized loads per acre. Harrow thoroughly, leave for a few days for the soil to weather and then harrow again. Get the land in perfect condition. Sow clover and timothy, say three parts of the former to one of the latter, about the first days of September. You should get a fine seedling in this way, unless you happen to strike a dry period. However, if you will get the oats off early and the ground ploughed immediately, the manure spread and the ground harrowed and rolled, and harrowed again before the moisture has evaporated, you will be able to conserve what moisture there is in the land and to coax moisture from below to the seed bed, or at least enough so that the rains that we have in August will be conserved, and you will have a fine, moist seed bed for the grass seeds.

Plant corn if you can get it in early enough, so that it will have time for the ears to approach the milk stage. Cut a load daily and scatter on the pastures. This is the cheapest way to secure fall pasture for cattle. When the frost comes, continue to feed the corn in the pasture field, although it has been cut up and shocked and is dry. If the cattle receive a little grain in the barn, this treatment of the pasture will improve it. It is almost impossible to get any quantity of fall pasture by sowing seeds in August. Corn is king, and usually we have to purchase some concentrated foods, and it is just as cheap to purchase those which contain a high percentage of proteins as to buy those low in proteins. Malt sprouts, gluten meal and cottonseed meal are all excellent to feed with corn ensilage or corn stover. The corn for ensilage and for fall feeding may be planted about three feet six inches apart with stalks six to eight inches apart in the row. Use some sort of a horse planter, harrow the ground just before the corn comes up, harrow after it comes up, cultivate, and if some of the corn is covered or ploughed up, so much the better. No hoeing will be necessary, and you will be able to secure from eight to twelve tons of first-class green feed per acre. Then, too, corn is so much handier to use as a field soiling crop than any other green food that you should raise it in preference to anything else. If the cows' ration is a little wide, do not worry over it. You can make good milk out of green corn stalks alone if they have some ears on them and you have cows that know their business.

You had better plough under some of the manure if it does not contain too much straw, spread some on top and harrow it in and use some commercial fertilizers. You cannot afford to cultivate a garden or a truck patch, without having the soil very fertile. You can afford to raise corn on land in reasonably good condition without fertilizing heavily, by depending largely on tillage.

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STARTING STRAWBERRIES

Select only young, red-rooted plants for setting. For a family garden two first earlies, two mediums and two late varieties are sufficient, and one of each season would probably be better. It is best to set strawberries in the spring. Early setting is not important, but they should be planted when the ground can be put in good condition and given clean culture, until late in autumn. Care should be taken to remove all blossoms the first season. Place the plants in rows four feet wide and from twenty to twenty-four inches apart in the row. Turn the runners along the line of the rows so as to fill up a matted row about one foot wide. It is well to prevent the plants from setting in a tight mat. This can be accomplished by pulling off runners after the plants have set sufficiently heavy. Every farm should have its acre or more of land dedicated to the vegetable garden. It should be paled in or fenced, so as to keep out the pigs and chickens and be near the house so as to have it convenient for the women folks, as the feminine portion of the household usually do most or much of the work in the garden. The mother or daughter may have ten or fifteen minutes to spare from the housework of a busy forenoon, or a not too hot afternoon, when it would be a genuine delight and rest to her to get out and plant, and weed, and hoe in the fresh soil; but if it takes her almost that long to walk to the distant truck patch she gives it up and the work goes undone. Again, if the garden is near the house where we can daily watch it, and see the things growing, we become interested. How nice to have it so near we can show it to the neighbor who just runs in to borrow some little thing; to the friend who calls, or best of all, to the city visitor who has no garden of her own, but who would dearly love to have, and so we grow proud of it and try to keep it neat and thrifty.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the office of the said City Clerk, City Hall, endorsed, 'Tender for Coal,' will be received until 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 23rd APRIL, instant, for the supply and delivery of the following:—

From 4,000 to 5,000 tons soft steam coal for the Low Level Pumping Station, Point St. Charles.

For 600 tons soft steam coal for the High Level Pumping Station, McTavish street.

110 tons American anthracite furnace coal at the High Level Pumping Station.

60 tons American anthracite Egg Coal for the Water Works Shop, No. 60 St. Charles Borromee street.

68 tons American Anthracite Stove Coal, to be delivered in lots, among the various shops throughout the city.

Specifications and forms of tender, together with all information, may be obtained at the office of the superintendent of Water Works, City Hall.

No tender will be accepted unless submitted on the said forms.

Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Water Committee after the reception thereof.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order, L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, April 14th, 1903.

Advertisements.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Bloatedness, or the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL. BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are 'facts' admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

Beecham's Pills have been before the public for half a century, and are the most popular family medicine. No testimonials are published, as Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, England. Sold every where in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

COW'ANS

CAKE

ICINGS

Save Time and Labor. Flavored Ready for Use. CHOCOLATE, PINK, LEMON COLOR and WHITE.

PYROGRAPHY OUTFITS.

Also any part of the Outfit separate. White Wood Articles for Decorating Boxes for Oil and Water Color Painting. Cases of Mathematical Instruments. Esels, Drawing Boards, Whatman's Papers, Canvas, Brushes, etc., etc. McARTHUR & CO Artists' Materials & Painters' Supplies 1807 NOTRE DAME ST.

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Then try HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. A SURE CURE. Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST. 1100 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.



MONTREAL WATER WORKS

Tenders For Coal.

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Specifications and forms of tender, together with all information, may be obtained at the office of the superintendent of Water Works, City Hall.

No tender will be accepted unless submitted on the said forms.

Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Water Committee after the reception thereof.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order, L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, April 14th, 1903.



ALLAN LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Montreal From Halifax
OCEANIC May 2
"BAVARIAN" May 9
"IONIAN" May 16
"TUNISIAN" May 23
"FARSIAN" May 30
These steamers do not carry cattle.
Tubishian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,576 tons. Twin screws.
Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, and electric lights throughout.
FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, Ionian, \$75. Farisian \$70. Other steamers \$65 upwards.
SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, London or Londonderry, per Bavarian or Tunisian, \$48. Other steamers, \$45. Return tickets at reduced rates.
THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, \$25 or \$26; Paris, \$31.
GLASGOW SERVICE.
From Montreal From New York
Sardinian, Wed. May 20. Laurentian, Thurs. April 16.
Sicilian, Wed. May 27. Montcalm, Thurs. May 14.
First Cabin \$45. Second Cabin \$35.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.

SUMMER CRUISES TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Norway, North Cape and Spitzbergen, and to Norway, Sweden, Russia and Denmark.
REGULAR SERVICES
From New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg.
By Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamers. Illustrated pamphlets mailed on application. Rates and further information apply to JAMES THOM, Gen. Agt., 17 St. Sacrament St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE. PROPOSED SUMMER SAILINGS, Montreal to Liverpool.
'LAKE CHAMPLAIN' May 1st.
'LAKE MONTROSE' May 7th.
'LAKE ERIE' May 14th.
'LAKE MANITOBA' May 21st.
'LAKE CHAMPLAIN' June 4th.
'LAKE MONTROSE' June 11th.
'LAKE ERIE' June 18th.
'LAKE MANITOBA' June 25th.
And Weekly thereafter.
Steamers sail at daybreak. Passengers embark after 8 p.m. day previous to sailing. The 'Montrose' carries Second Cabin passengers only.
These fine large steamers have twin screws, side keels, midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric light throughout, and are of the most modern type.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, \$50 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin to Liverpool, \$37.50; to London, \$40.00.
Third Class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queens-town, \$25.00.
To book passage and for all particulars apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE, 6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, Montreal.

Atlantic City, N.J.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Directly on the beach at Virginia Avenue. Entirely remodelled. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Capacity 500. Cafe, Banquet Hall, Orchestra, American and European plans. Osborne & Painter.

HOTEL RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N.J.
Open throughout the year. European and American plans. Special Spring rates.
C. E. MYERS, Prop.

THE GARDEN HOTEL.

Atlantic City, N.J.
Capacity 500. NOW OPEN
American and European plans. The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout. Write for booklet.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTIONS
Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf, Boating, etc.
JOSIAH WHITE & SON.

Advertisements.

An Admirable Food

EPPS'S

for maintaining Robust Health

COCOA

In Cold Climates.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Riviere au Renard Wharf Extension,' will be received at this office until FRIDAY, May 8, inclusively, for the extension of the wharf at Riviere au Renard, Gaspé County, Que.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department and at the offices of Ph. Beland, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post-Office Building, Quebec; C. Desjardins, Post-Office Building, Montreal, and on application to the Postmaster at Riviere au Renard.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenders.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 14, 1903.

Notwithstanding this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.



DOMINION LINE.

STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
CANADA May 9 June 13 July 15
KENNEDY May 16 June 20 July 25
DOMINION May 23 June 27 Aug. 1
SOUTHWATER May 30 July 4 Aug. 8
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
SS. MAYFLOWER May 23 April 23
SS. COMMONWEALTH May 23 May 23
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
Irishman, April 25. Norseman, May 9
Tauric, May 2. Englishman, May 16
Avermouth Dock and Bristol.
From Montreal.
Turtoman, May 2. Manxman, May 16
BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN.
Vancouver, April 22. Vancouver, June 4
Cambroman, May 2. Cambroman, June 28
For all particulars regarding freight or passage, apply to
THE DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament St. Montreal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

BEAVER LINE.

WINTER SAILINGS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LIVERPOOL.
LAKE MANITOBA April 18
LAKE SIMCOE April 25
First Cabin—Single, \$45.00, and upwards.
Round trip, \$85.00, and upwards, according to steamer.
Second Cabin—Single, \$35.00, and upwards.
Round trip, \$68.00, and upwards, according to steamer.
Steering rates to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queens-town, \$24.50 and \$25.50, according to steamer.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 6 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., (LIMITED.)

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
Montreal and Manchester.
From Man't. From Mont'l.
April 15. "Manchester Trader" May 7
April 18. "Manchester Commerce" May 12
May 1. "Manchester City" May 21
Fitted with cold storage.
Quebec and Manchester.
AUSTRIAN, From Quebec May 5
MANCHESTER ENGINEER, From Mont'l May 15

HANSA ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

Montreal and Antwerp.
From Antwerp From Mont'l.
April 11. "Austrian" May 1
April 18. "Norfolk" May 12
April 30. "Birmingham" May 25
Through bills of lading granted by any of the above lines or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agent, or to
FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier, St., Montreal, P.Q.

Professional.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ALL COUNTRIES.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS, MONTREAL.
Canada Life Building.
R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY, NOTARIES, Etc., TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James Street. FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

ARCH. MCGOWN, K.C.

IMPERIAL BUILDING

Tel. Main 1323. Room 51.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, Etc., TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET.

ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. E. MARKEY, GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY, WALDO W. SKINNER.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

OWEN N. EVANS, TEMPLE BUILDING. MONTREAL.

Notices.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR DOUBLE TRACK.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Double Track Work,' will be received until
THURSDAY, APRIL 30th, 1903, for the Grading and other work required to widen the present road-bed for a Double Track between Richmond and Rockingham. Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer at Moncton, N.B., and at the Office of the Station Master at Richmond, N.S., where forms of tender may be obtained.
All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with. D. POTTINGER, Railway Office, General Manager, Moncton, N.B., April 9th, 1903.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

SLEEPING CAR

OTAWA
RUNS EVERY DAY.
Windsor St. - Lr. 10.05 p.m.
Ottawa - Lr. 4.13 a.m.
Ar. 6.00 a.m.
Ar. 1.40 a.m.
Remain in car until after 9 p.m.
Berth \$1.50 Rate
In either direction.
ALL DAY IN OTTAWA
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

English Mail Train

LEAVES SUNDAYS AT 12 NOON
Passengers taking this train make close connection at Halifax with Allan Line Mail Steamers for Liverpool.

The Maritime Express

which leaves Montreal daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydney's, is one of the finest solid vestibule trains being run on the continent, and is so spoken of by the men who travel by it.

Quebec Service.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon and 11.45 p.m. Returning trains leave at 12.10 p.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Improved Night Service.

The Express leaving daily except Sunday at 11.45 p.m., with sleeper attached, arrives in Quebec at 7.00 a.m. Passengers can occupy the sleeper at 9.00 p.m., and remain in car until 8 a.m.

All Trains Depart from Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

143 St. James Street. Telephone Main 615.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Otterburn Park, Highgate Springs, and other pleasure resorts on the G. T. Railway System are now being booked for Excursions, and only a few choice dates are left.

Societies, Sunday Schools and others should secure dates without delay at City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street, or at District Passenger Agent's Office, Bonaventure Station.

Leave Bonaventure Station

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"

Daily at 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., Niagara Falls, Ont., 7.05 p.m., Buffalo 8.20 p.m., London 7.40 p.m., Detroit 9.30 p.m., Chicago 7.20 a.m. Elegant Cafe Service on above train.

FAST OTTAWA SERVICE.

Lr. 6.30 a.m. week days; 4.15 p.m. daily. Ar. Ottawa 11.30 a.m., 7.10 p.m.

Advertisements.



The TRUTH
about Pearl-
line. You can
use it every-
where in place
of any soap,
and gain by
it. Pearl-
line contains soap
is improved soap
in powdered form, with cer-
tain other things added to
make it more effective, and
quick to act on dirt. Pearl-
line is as harmless as the best
soap, and as it saves the rub-
bing it saves the skin.

Worst of the Wear

IN THE OLD MAUSOLEUM.

STORY OF THE MUTINY.

(By R. E. Forrest.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The story opens with the arrival from England, of two daughters of Mr. Neale, an indigo manufacturer at the station of Hajigunje, which lies in the centre of the rich tract, bounded by the Jumna and Ganges and the Himalayas. The Neales live in an old Mausoleum a few miles out from the station. The English officers of the native regiment form the small society of the place. Two of these, Dacres and Steele, lose their way while riding, and come upon a ruined fort, where an aged native, embittered by his losses, tells them he had once ruled the whole surrounding country. At one end of the station lives John Dyke, the magistrate and collector. The old Zemindar goes to Luchmee Pershad, to borrow money enough to marry his daughter. He fails to obtain it. At the Christmas ball, Sawyer, in blundering earnestness, devotes himself to the elder Miss Neale, and Dacres, carried away by the excitement of the occasion, carries his flirtation with Chloe to the verge of a proposal. Regretting his hasty engagement, he devotes himself to the elder sister. In a magnificent old courtyard a few women and servants wrangle over the last handful of meal that remains. Zulfiar Ali Khan, the master, belongs to a once wealthy and powerful Mohammedan family; he had been a roué, and latterly an ascetic, has plunged deep into the conspiracy against the British. He meets the Nawab of Hajigunje, who tells him of the ball, and the two fair English girls. In the English circle Dacres is making Mary Neale conspicuous by his attentions. Dr. Sawyer asks for an interview with Mary, and proposing is refused. Chloe, breaking down, begs Mary to give Dacres back to her.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

'That means that you are going to say something annoying.'

'But I hold it a friendly act to tell a man what people are saying about him.'

'It is the one friendly act the performance of which a man may always rely on.'

'They say that you are not behaving well to Miss Chloe Neale.'

'People should mind their own business.'

'Mrs. Dyke says she is delighted that you have thrown her over, because she set her cap so openly at you, and hopes you will throw the other sister over, too.'

Dacres is very angry. He applies to Mrs. Dyke a series of epithets the reverse of complimentary, and then bursts out:—

'Is it only for my benefit that you have told me this, Steele? or a little bit for your own? Do you happen to be a little bit interested in one of the sisters yourself?'

Steele's thin cheek twitches, and he

Father, Mother and Son

CURED BY
Doan's
Kidney Pills.

THE WELL-KNOWN
SPECIFIC FOR

Backache, Sideache, Diabetes,
Dropsy, Bright's Disease,
and all Kidney or Bladder troubles.

Read of how a whole family got cured by
using these wonderful Pills.

Mr. Henry Hedrick, South Woodside, Ont.,
says that Doan's Kidney Pills are far
ahead of doctor's medicine.

He writes: "I have tried Doan's
Kidney Pills and can honestly say that I
never used anything better. I was so bad
with my kidneys I could hardly raise my
self up without help but Doan's Kidney
Pills cured me."

"My wife was always complaining of a
lame back, and they completely cured her."

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ahead of doctor's medicine, and I advise
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sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cts. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, all
dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

rubbed the end of his long, thin nose with
his forefinger.

'I told it to you for your own sake,
and that of the girls whose people have
been so kind to us.'

The earth keeps revolving on its axis,
and moving along its orbit. The days
go by, the seasons progress. The wheat
crop has passed its tender infancy, and
is now in its lusty manhood. The
days of the sugar cane have been num-
bered, and it has been cut down
and passed through the press; the air
around the factory has, for some time,
been redolent with the sweetness of the
boiling juice. Pease and cauliflowers are
plentiful. Fresh flowers are coming in
to bloom in the gardens every day.

Mary Neale has driven into the sta-
tion one morning with her father. While
he is arranging at the Bullock train of-
fice for the despatch of his indigo, she
is to pay a visit to Mrs. Zouch. As
she is driving out of the post-office com-
pound, she comes on Dacres walking
along the road. She stops to speak to him.

'Are you going back to the factory?'
he asks.

'No, I am going on to Mrs. Zouch's.'
'Will you give me a lift as far as the
mess-house?'

'Yes.' And Dacres jumps into the
dog-cart.

'Excuse me, Miss Neale, but you do
not hold the reins right,' and he
stretches out his hand as if to take hers.
But she moves it away.

'Thank you; but I learned to ride
and drive before I came out here. It
was my sister who was the novice.'

Dacres colors.

'How is your sister?' he asks.

'She is not well,' says Mary, gravely.

'Nothing serious?' he asks.

'No. But I never like beating about
the bush, Mr. Dacres. What has come
between you and my sister? You used
to be very great friends. There seems
to be a coolness between you now. In
fact, you are more friendly with me.
Perhaps it is because I am her sister
that you are so friendly; it is only on
that account that I allow it. But other
people may not think so. When we
passed Mrs. Dyke just now, you may
have remarked the look on her face.'

'I did; the horrid, fat old thing,' says
Dacres, applying to Mrs. Dyke the word
abhorred of George IV. of England,
which he knew she would have most
disliked, could she have heard it.

'But we must not give her, or any
one else, occasion to misjudge us. You
will understand, Mr. Dacres, that I am
not speaking to you on Chloe's behalf.
She would be very angry if she knew
that I had spoken to you at all on the
subject. I think you know us well
enough by this time to understand that
we are not likely to be anxious about
the friendship or good-will of any one.'

You asked me about my sister, and I
can only say that I think she has been
distressed by the change of relation
between you. If you wish the acquain-
tance to be of the ordinary kind,
such as that which can alone subsist be-
tween you and me, she is not one to
wish it otherwise, but it is a pity you
did not keep it on that footing from the
beginning.'

The station of Hajigunje is not a very
large one; Mr. Neale kept no horses
that did not travel fast. They have
reached the gate of the mess-house;

Mary pulls up.

'Thank you,' says Dacres, jumping
out. 'I will come and call in a day or
two. I should have called on Mrs.
Neale before.' He had not been out
to the factory for a fortnight, or three
weeks. 'Tell your sister that I am
very sorry to hear that she has not been
well.'

Time moves on. The old familiarity
between Dacres and the residents in the
old mausoleum has been renewed. Dacres
had thought to go back at once to the
old footing on which he had stood with
Chloe. Her society had really been more
pleasant to him than that of Mary.
Mary did not seem to be able to under-
stand, or enter into, his jokes as Chloe
did. She only smiled faintly where
Chloe would have been in fits of laugh-
ter. He had encountered critical and
enquiring and even reproving looks from
Mary, never any but soft, ap-
proving ones from Chloe. Mary was
constantly making allusions to things
in books which, he not being able to
follow, put him out. Mary Neale lived
at this time very much in the world of
romance, and the personages of that
ideal world were very much with her.
She was always making reference to
them, or quoting their sayings. She
was the more given to this as it was a
favorite mode of talk with her mother,
as also with Captain Steele, and these
ideal personages formed to all three of
them a circle of living friends. It is
very delightful to have those good peo-
ple of the company, but then they must
be known to every one present.

Mary quotes one of the foolish
speeches of Mr. John Collins to Dacres,
and he asks:

'Is that Collins of the 29th?'

'No,' says Mary, demurely. 'He is in
the Church.' Or she makes an allusion
to a saying of the prying garrulous Miss
Pratt.

'Miss Pratt—Miss Pratt There was
a Miss Pratt at Simla.'

'I do not think this one ever left
Scotland.'

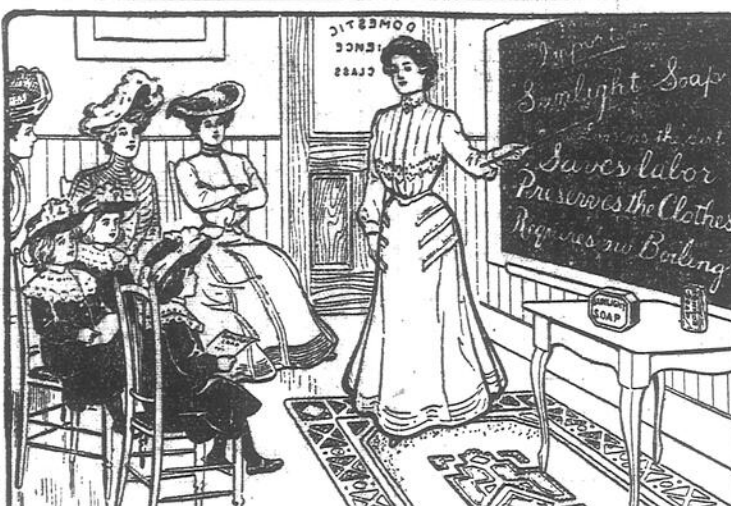
Captain Steele knew who Higg the
son of Snell was.

In short, Dacres did not experience
the delightful and proper sense of su-
periority with Mary that he did with
Chloe. The latter looked up to him.
(How could he know of the pinnacle on
which the former secretly placed him?)
The latter fell down and worshipped
him.

(How could he know that the
former, too, had made a god of him?)
In short, as he himself would have ex-
pressed it, he was 'more on the grass'
with Chloe. Then her more sparkling
loveliness had a greater attraction for
him than Mary's more stately beauty.

So Dacres was desirous of reverting
at once to his former position. The
discovery of how much more agreeable
the society of Chloe had been to him
than that of her sister had made him im-
agine that he was more in love with
Chloe than he really was. But he found
that he could not regain his old footing
all at once. Chloe did not receive his
advances as eagerly or readily as he ex-
pected. Her coldness and indifference,
real or assumed, only made him press

Advertisements.



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Sunlight Soap is recommended, by those who have investigated the different kind
of soaps, as being the best and purest on the market. Those who have gone still
farther and tried the different methods state that the Sunlight way of washing is
greatly superior to ordinary methods because it requires much less work and makes
the clothes whiter and cleaner. Because Sunlight Soap is quite pure and free from
adulteration it will not injure delicate fabrics or the user's hands.

Sunlight Soap is recommended, by those who have investigated the different kind
of soaps, as being the best and purest on the market. Those who have gone still
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the clothes whiter and cleaner. Because Sunlight Soap is quite pure and free from
adulteration it will not injure delicate fabrics or the user's hands.

SUNLIGHT SOAP
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lowest prices consistent with good workmanship.

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those advances the more hotly. Favors
too readily granted are undervalued; the
difficulty of getting a thing enhances its
value. Dacres thought more highly of
Chloe now that she was cold and shy
and haughty than he had in the days
of her facile complaisance. Nothing
could have been more artful than her giv-
ing way to her natural feelings. Her un-
expected reluctance and reserve inflamed
his ardor and brought him the sooner to
the wished-for end.

It is now the windy equinox of
March. The happy time of long nights
and short days has past. The corn is
ripening. The flowers in the garden are
in fullest bloom. The mango trees are
beginning to blossom on their southern
sides. The evenings are beginning to
lose their soft dewiness, and to be hard
and clear. But they are graced by the
splendid presence of Orion—Orion, grand
and beautiful.

They have seen the monarch sun sink
down in his golden glory. They watch
the queen moon rise in her silvery splen-
dor. They have come back along a path-
way which winds through the now tall
wheat, which they have watched in its
uprising. They, Mr. Neale and his wife,
and Mary Neale and Colonel Monk, then
stand for a while in the veranda looking
out on the moonlit scene.

'Where can they be?' cries Mrs. Neale,
anxiously. 'They were close behind us
just now.'

'They have not been close behind us
for some time,' says Colonel Monk, with
a laugh.

'I hope they have not got lost,' con-
tinues Mrs. Neale.

'I am afraid they have,' says the col-
onel, with another laugh.

'Is it they coming up that avenue?' ex-
claims the timid-hearted mother. 'Why,
they must have come quite a different
way from what we did.'

'Quite a different way!' observes the
white-haired old soldier, dryly.

There is no want of elasticity in Chloe
Neale's steps as she runs up into the
veranda, no lack of color on her cheeks,
no want of brightness in her eyes.

Before dinner-time the great secret is
known. The newly-engaged couple sit
side by side. The meal is not so merry
as one as most that have preceded it
within the last few months. There is
a certain degree of formality and aw-
wardness about it, more so even than is
usual on such occasions. Colonel Monk
is the only one who is as lively and
cheerful and unconstrained as usual.

But when the girls are at last by
themselves in their own room Chloe
gives way to a burst of ecstasy and de-
light which, strange and even a little

contemptible as it seems to Mary, to
whom a deep silence of joy would have
been the only thing possible, is yet to
her a reward and consolation for her
own self-sacrifice. Chloe throws herself
into her sister's arms, and whispers,
'Oh, I am so happy, Mary!'
'God bless and keep you, my dear!'
says Mary, tenderly.

'It does seem hard to have had one's
daughter to one's self for so little a
time,' says Mr. Neale, when he and his
wife are in their own room together.

'Poor child! She is beginning life
very early,' says Mrs. Neale.

And when, in the course of the night,
Mr. Neale hears his wife sobbing gently
by his side he does not admonish her,
or reproach her, or reproach her for her
weakness, or bid her make an effort.

(To be continued.)

BIBLE WORDS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

THE A B C OF THE GOSPEL.

ALL have sinned. (Rom. iii., 22.) All
we like sheep have gone astray, every
one to his own way. (Isa. liii.) The
sentence of death rests upon all men,
for all have sinned. (Rom. v., 12.)
Against God I have sinned. (Ps. vi.)
God be merciful to me, the sinner. (Luke
xviii.) This fact of sinfulness is the
first lesson we have to learn and confess
as true.

BEHOLD the Lamb of God which taketh
away the sin of the world. (John
i., 29.) God has laid upon Him the
iniquity of us all; by His stripes we
are healed. (Isa. liii.) He bore our sins
in His body to the cross. He is the sac-
rifice for our sins and for the sins of
the whole world. (I. John ii.)

Jesus bore them all, and frees us from
the accursed load. 'Christ, the heaven-
ly Lamb, takes all our sins away.'

COME unto Me, all ye that labor and
are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.
Him that cometh I will never cast out.
(Matt. xi., 28; John vi., 37.) 'For all
that come, His grace is free, for Saul
and Magdalen and me.'

'I came to Jesus as I was,
Weary and worn and sad,
I found in Him a resting place,
And He has made me glad.'

Reader, do not trouble yourself about
the meaning of X, Y, Z. Get well
grounded in your A, B, C, and all other
things will come right. We shall know,
if we follow on to know the Lord
Jesus, how a sinner becomes a saved
saint.

Advertisements.

Heals the throat, cures the cough,
makes breathing easy,—that's why

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Bronchitis,—acute or chronic

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'I was troubled with bronchitis for ten years. Was often unable to work for months at a time. I
tried ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION and after using three bottles began to feel like
a new man. I have never felt so well before in my life.' ROBERT WATTS, Toronto, Canada.

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moved to 2504 St. Catherine St., corner
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novate and Repair Spring Beds and Bedding of
every description at short notice. Lowest
Prices. Work guaranteed. Tel. No. 2455.

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Old Frames Regilt good as new.
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SILVER WYANDOTTES
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58 Atwater Ave., MONTREAL.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

WIT OF A LONDON JUDGE.

Judge Bacon relieved a long and mono-
tonous day's proceedings at Bloomsbury
County Court, London, the other day by a
number of flashes of characteristic humor.

'I am afraid I have been unbusinesslike
in this matter,' said a lady. 'Do not do
yourself such an injustice,' replied His
Honor; 'no woman is unbusinesslike.'

'I cannot listen in patience to such a
story,' exclaimed an excitable lady, who
was being sued by a milkman.

'And why not,' said the judge, wearily;
'remember, I will have to listen to you,
too.'

'Good advice,' said His Honor, with a
sigh, 'is at once the most valuable and the
cheapest thing in existence. Everybody
needs it, but most people would not give
twopence for barrowful.'

'What do you mean by the word "founda-
tion," which you are using so often?' in-
quired His Honor of a garrulous foreigner.

'I mean he is telling you lie,' Your Hon-
or.

'Ah,' said His Honor, 'you mean "fabri-
cation." There is a great difference be-
tween the two things. Remember that a
foundation is something solid, while a fabri-
cation is an airy structure which has no
foundation whatever.'—London 'Telegraph.'

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant
Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It
disinfects and cleans at the same time.

THE FIRST 'CANARD.'

A canard means in French duck; in Eng-
lish it has come to mean a hoax or fabri-
cated newspaper story. Its origin is amus-
ing: About fifty years ago a French jour-
nalist contributed to the French press an
experiment of which he declared himself
to have been the author. Twenty ducks
were placed together, and one of them, hav-
ing been cut up into very small pieces, was
glutiously gobbled up by the other nine-
teen. Another bird was then sacrificed for
the remainder, and so on, until one duck
was left, which thus contained in its in-
side the other nineteen! This the journalist
ate. The story caught on, and was copied
into all the newspapers of Europe. And
thus the 'canard' became immortalized.—
London 'Daily Express.'

SCOTCH CAUTION.

An old farmer in Bruchladdich, Islay,
Scotland, once went to have a troublesome
tooth extracted. Said the dentist, after
looking at the offending molar, 'It is a very
ugly one. I would advise you to have it
out by the painless system. It is only a
shilling extra.' He showed the farmer the
apparatus for administering gas, remarking
that it would cause him to fall asleep for
a minute and before he awoke the tooth
would be out. After a slight resistance the
sufferer consented, proceeding to open his
purse. 'Oh, never mind paying just now,'
said the dentist, kindly. 'Hoots!' answered
the cautious old Scot. 'I wasn't thinking
o' that; but I'm gaen ta sleep I thocht
I wad like to count ma siller fust.'

'Let us then be up and doing,
All becoming money kings;
Some day we may be endowing
Universities and things.

'Lives of billionaires remind us
That we've got to own the stock
If we want to leave behind us
Libraries on every block.'

—The Chicago 'Times-Herald.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature
of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Gladys—'Has Jack asked Edith to marry
him?'

Edith—'I judge so. She says he is not
like other men.'—Judge.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Advertisements.

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EVERY TIME.

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that restores hair to its natural color and beauty,
arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures bald-
ness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates
the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and
health. The clear, part makes a superior dressing,
equal to any 50c or \$1 preparation. Only 25c a bottle.
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ONTARIO BRIBERY COMMISSION.

Mr. Hammond Tells What He Knows of the Famous 'Globe' Interview.

MR. CROSSIN, MR. GAMEY'S PARTNER, TELLS OF THE \$1,500 DEPOSIT IN THE TRADERS BANK.

Toronto, April 15.—The features of the third meeting of the Bribery Commission held to-day were a series of rulings against Mr. Stratton's objections to evidence. The judges gave the prosecution full latitude, only keeping out what was conceded to be hearsay. Mr. Gamey was given an opportunity to clear up some apparent misapprehensions at the afternoon session. The defence appeared to have no further desire to cross-question a witness whose answers might introduce such surprising matter as his account of the last interview he had with Frank Sullivan. Mr. Gamey's counsel, Mr. S. H. Blake, seemed in high feather over the turn things had taken, and merely asked questions which gave Mr. Gamey an opportunity to shed light on one or two matters. The accused of the government explained what had been reported as a transaction over a plugged mine, was his connection with the 'Pug Mine' in British Columbia. He, with others, put money into it, and it was not a paying investment. Mr. J. B. Miller, of Sault Ste. Marie, has all the books and can give a full account of all the transactions in connection with the property. There was absolutely nothing wrong in connection with the 'Pug Mine' transactions except that it had not been a success. Mr. Gamey stated that he had sent for a full account of his banking transactions of the whole of last summer to submit them to the Commission. The reason he did not persist in having Platt appointed to an office was because he did not wish any Conservatives to actually be appointed in connection with the patronage which was part of the government's scheme. The reason Dr. Struthers, Liberal, roomed with him last Exhibition time at the Walker House was because, the hotel being crowded, he did this to accommodate Dr. Struthers, who was an old friend of his. There was nothing political in connection with it. Dr. Struthers could not get a room. His talks with Mr. J. Connee, M.P.P., last summer were from the business standpoint of a New Ontario man interested in mining.

Mr. Gamey also explained that not only was this his first time in a witness box, but his first time in a court room in his life. The various statements Mr. Gamey was forced to make to politicians of both sides while keeping his plan secret, was caused by Captain Sullivan publishing an interview in an Ottawa paper last fall that he had gone over to the government.

On leaving the witness box Mr. Gamey was accorded a seat at the table of the counsel for the prosecution. For the rest of the afternoon he manifested almost boyish eagerness in the proceedings, walking up to the witness box with counsel to see exhibits, standing in a friendly way beside Mr. Johnstone, apparently having quite recovered from annoyance at that counsel's demeanor towards him.

The prosecution scored rather more than they expected in the evidence of Mr. Hammond, of the 'Globe' staff.

Mr. Hammond deposed that he had no previous arrangement with and did not know Mr. Gamey until Jan. 29, 1903. He went to the Parliament buildings nearly every day for the 'Globe.' On Jan. 28 Mr. Stratton showed the witness the Gamey interview, and said, 'That is an interview I will try to get Mr. Gamey to put in the 'Globe,' and if so, I will give you it to-morrow.' Mr. Stratton, said he, 'did not know whether Mr. Gamey would accept it or not.' Mr. Hammond read it over and handed it back. He had nothing to do with the preparing of it, and did not know who prepared it.

Mr. Hammond went to Mr. Stratton's office at about 11 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 29. He did not think he saw Mr. Stratton then. Mr. Meyers, private secretary to Mr. Stratton, told him that Mr. Gamey was to come up about two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Hammond came again at two, and stayed in the buildings until nearly seven o'clock. Although he had some regular business in the buildings to attend to, watching to see Mr. Gamey regarding the interview was his first and main object that day. He made about six visits to Mr. Stratton's office that day. At two o'clock he saw Mr. Costello, Mr. Meyers's messenger, in Mr. Meyers's office, and he said that Mr. Gamey had not yet arrived. He learned that between two and three o'clock Mr. Gamey was closeted with Mr. Stratton, and left about three. He was pointed out to me as Mr. Gamey as he went from the office down the corridor. I did not follow him, because I thought he might follow me if I did, and I was told he would return about six o'clock.

Mr. Hammond returned about six o'clock. Mr. Gamey also returned in the neighborhood of that time, and was in Mr. Stratton's office at about six. Previous to this he was told that Mr. Gamey was in the Public Works Department. He saw Mr. Frank Sullivan in the main corridor between six and seven o'clock. The departments at the buildings close generally about half-past four. About 6:30 Mr. Gamey came into Mr. Meyers's office. Mr. Meyers introduced Mr. Hammond to Mr. Gamey. After a few general remarks Mr. Gamey led the way

to a table at the other end of the room. Mr. Gamey sat down, and without making any particular remarks pulled out an interview and asked me to read it. The interview was the same as the one Mr. Stratton showed me the previous day, which was all typewritten. This one was on different paper, written with different ink, and partly written with a pen. Mr. Gamey in my presence changed line seven of the interview to read—'In matters that I am satisfied with.' He did this without any motion from Mr. Hammond. Mr. Hammond asked Mr. Gamey to sign it. Mr. Gamey complied, adding 'Walker House' to his name.

Mr. Hammond said that Mr. Stratton requested him to ask Mr. Gamey to sign. Mr. Stratton wanted to keep it. Mr. Hammond also thought, if signed, the interview would be more honest. The witness deposed that the only remark he made to Mr. Gamey in regard to the interview was to the effect that it must be a good thing for the government. Mr. Hammond did not remember if Mr. Frank Sullivan came into the room at the time. Mr. Meyers might have been in and out.

Mr. Hammond had no clear recollection of seeing Mr. Gamey and Mr. F. Sullivan conferring together; but both were around the corridor for about half an hour. And both disappeared about the same time. Mr. Hammond, after leaving Mr. Gamey, took the interview to Mr. Stratton, who at first expressed himself as well pleased with it. But when he had looked it over and saw the change made by Mr. Gamey in line 7, Mr. Stratton did not seem to like this and asked Mr. Hammond to strike it out. Mr. Hammond refused to do so and told Mr. Stratton it would not be a right thing to do, as the change was made in his (Mr. Hammond's) presence. Mr. Stratton at first was inclined to have Mr. Gamey called back to the office, as he could hardly have left the building. But on second thought he decided he would let it go as it was, saying to Mr. Hammond it was all that could be expected from a man who was not elected as a Liberal.

Mr. Hammond took the document down town, made a copy and returned it to Mr. Stratton's office the following day. The document was shown to the witness and identified by him.

Mr. Hammond said he thought it wise to get Mr. Gamey's signature to such an important interview. It was at the time that the Centre Bruce and North York elections were in progress. Mr. Gamey was not more than ten minutes with him. He was positive that Mr. Stratton said that he would try to get the interview for him from Mr. Gamey. He wrote a considerable amount of an introduction to the interview of his own composition. He was told by Mr. Stratton that there was a council meeting. The council meeting was over between five and six o'clock that day and nothing was given out to the press as having been discussed at the Cabinet meeting.

Miss Dobson, postmistress at Yorkville Post-office, where Frank Sullivan registered the three letters to Gamey, called, also several other witnesses, who did not respond, but could be obtained by sending for them.

J. B. Crossin, piano manufacturer, Toronto, entered into partnership with Mr. Gamey in April, 1891. A company was afterwards formed of which Mr. Gamey is the president. He had a conversation with Mr. Gamey which he well remembered, during the last week of the Industrial Exhibition. He recollected Mr. Gamey leaving for home. On the afternoon of that day they went to the 'Traders' Bank. Mr. Gamey deposited a considerable amount of money. He said it was \$1,500. Witness saw the bills, many of large denominations. He produced them from a package and made a remark as to where he got them.

The government counsel argued that such a remark could not be received as evidence. After an argument between counsel, the Commissioners turned towards each other and consulted. There was breathless silence in the crowded court room. The court decided to admit the testimony. Sir John Boyd said: 'I think perhaps we had better receive this evidence.'

Mr. Crossin.—'Mr. Gamey said, "I got this as a deal; it is not all closed up yet, and further will be heard from it."'

Witness recollected arranging on March 9 with Mr. Gamey and a young gentleman.

Mr. Johnstone objected to this evidence.

The Commissioners ordered the evidence heard.

Mr. Crossin corroborated Mr. Gamey's testimony in regard to the preparation for the concealed witnesses to hear Frank Sullivan being drawn out. Mr. Crossin produced a plan of the factory and was asked to amplify it by to-morrow morning.

CAROLINE MISSION PUPILS

MR. HAY'S ENQUIRY LODGED WITH THE GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Berlin, April 15.—A semi-official statement was given out to the German press to-day regarding the complaint of the American Board of Foreign Missions to the State Department at Washington, on the subject of the harsh treatment which a number of native students of the American missionary establishment on the Island of Ruk, of the Caroline group, were subjected to by the captain of a German warship, who deported them to the Island of Ponape, of the same group. The arrest of four pupils is admitted, as is their transportation on board the German cruiser 'Cormoran' to Ponape. Immediately upon the

receipt of this news in Berlin, an investigation was ordered, but owing to the great distance of the islands from here the result of the enquiry has not yet been reported, hence it is impossible to judge the merits of the case. The statement further asserts that Mr. Tower, the American ambassador, has not yet made representations in the matter to the Foreign Office. The latter assumes that the pupils have already been liberated.

Regardless of the German official version, it is understood that Mr. Hay's enquiry in reference to the American Board's complaint was lodged with the Foreign Office here yesterday.

MR. FORAN SPEAKS.

The Semi-Professional Scheme he Thinks will be Adopted.

PRESENT LACROSSE SITUATION IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM TO HANDLE.

'I feel more confident than ever,' said Mr. William Foran to a 'Witness' representative, upon his return to Ottawa from Montreal, where he had been in attendance with Mr. A. G. Pittaway, as representative of the Capital Lacrosse Club at the annual meeting of the National Amateur Lacrosse Union, held in the latter city on Saturday. 'that semi-professional lacrosse as proposed by myself at the recent meeting will in time be given a fair trial within the ranks of the senior league. The principal object in view is to put up the amateur standing of men playing the great Canadian game. Lacrosse is generally regarded as ridden with professionalism, and probably there may be more ground for this belief. I do not believe, however, that matters in this particular respect are carried out to the extent reported because you can always allow for public suspicion and comment. Semi-professionalism has two distinct classes, first the player who receives money and the player who plays the game for the love of the sport. I would have the line of distinction closely drawn, and in so doing young men who now rest under the suspicion of receiving money would be able to clear themselves in the eyes of the lacrosse world. My opinion is that considering the amount of time players are compelled to devote to the game if they wish to play lacrosse is a fair argument why they should receive a certain amount of compensation. Young men to-day who are not ashamed to ask and accept money should let the public know that such is the case. I am pleased to say that steps have been taken to place the game before the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, which is unquestionably the proper body to deal with the matter in the first instance. Those who oppose the idea of semi-professionalism, nevertheless consider and admit that something ought to be done to remove the stigma under which athletics rest at the present moment, and a very important section of these people has expressed its willingness to give the scheme a fair trial. Such a change under existing rules cannot be brought about without disqualifying all those who play lacrosse, consequently the idea of bringing it before the C.A.A.U. is to enable that body to make such provision as would protect those desiring to preserve their amateur standing in the event of the adoption of a semi-professional system in lacrosse. In endeavoring to bring about this change in the lacrosse world I fully realize that the first step to be taken was the having the C.A.A.U. place the matter before the C.A.A.U. Even this was opposed at first by the majority of clubs in the N.A.L.U., but the proceedings of the recent meeting demonstrated that this much, at all events, has been accomplished.

'The matter will now be formally presented to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union by the N.A.L.U. for consideration by the former body. The refusal of the C.A.A.U. to give consent means that the players who have to be dropped for the present. I consider that if the C.A.A.U. had received in the past the support which might be reasonably expected it might not have been necessary to deal with the undesirable condition of affairs which are considered to exist at the present time.

'If the C.A.A.U. consents to the request of the lacrosse league the idea would be to give consent means that the players who have to be dropped for the present. I consider that if the C.A.A.U. had received in the past the support which might be reasonably expected it might not have been necessary to deal with the undesirable condition of affairs which are considered to exist at the present time.

'Yes,' continued Mr. Foran, 'I can see certain difficulties in the way of successfully carrying out the new system, but my experience has shown that no public reaction has been brought about in a day or a year. I feel confident that with united co-operation of the C.A.A.U. and all affiliated bodies as well as all sporting clubs that the ultimate result will be an eminently more satisfactory affair than we have to-day. I want to see lacrosse played and conducted as it should be, and I have every reason to feel satisfied that semi-professionalism if adopted, will give perfect satisfaction, and above all things it will be the very means of clearing away unpleasant features that surround the game at the present time. I expect a great season for lacrosse, and from present appearances the different teams in the senior league will be fairly well balanced.

'As regards the personnel of the Capital team nothing is definitely known as yet, but I expect the boys will be out strong.'

MR. QUINN TO GO WEST

The Senior Shamrocks will require a new goalkeeper for the coming season, as Mr. Percy Quinn, who has been attending to that end of the team during the past four seasons, will leave for Winnipeg about the middle of next month. Mr. Quinn has been appointed joint manager with Mr. John Hogan, of a new branch which the Royal Insurance Company is opening up at the Prairie City. Mr. Emmett Quinn, who captained the Intermediate Shamrock team last season, and succeeded in helping to land the inter-provincial championship, will succeed Mr. Percy Quinn in the local office. Mr. Emmett Quinn was recently elected assistant honorary secretary of the Shamrocks, and has excellent reputations in amateur sporting circles, and each has done much to promote the good of the game both in lacrosse and hockey.

OTTAWA VALLEY LEAGUE

Arrnprior, April 16.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Lacrosse League was held in the 'Mississippi' Hotel, Carleton Place, on Wednesday evening. It was decided to take in Smith's Falls and Arrnprior, but to leave out the Beavers, of Ottawa. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Stewart; Perth: first vice-pres-



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THE RECORDERS' CASE

MR. RECORDER POIRIER APPEALS TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. S. N. Parent, Mr. Recorder Poirier complains that the attacks made upon him in the Legislature were illegal and contrary to the established rules of parliamentary procedure, there being nothing in the proposed amendment of the charter to justify a discussion on his administration of justice.

He also holds that any amendment having for its object to set aside the Recorder's Court or the judges thereof should be declared out of order, as not being in conformity with the motives given before the session.

The Recorder further states that, under article 477 of the city charter, he has a life-long appointment as Recorder, or so long at least as his conduct is good, and he can be deposed only on a joint address of both Houses to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. He believes that not a single member will deny that this clause in the law makes it imperative for the Legislature to investigate before declaring that his conduct has not been good.

The writer then declares that the judgments referred to before the Private Bills Committee were not rendered by Recorder Poirier and even if they were he would claim the right to state that the law does not allow them to be attacked in such a manner. If his colleague was aimed at, someone should have had the courage to state so, for he could speak for himself and prove that he always did his duty conscientiously.

After stating that the doctrine of clemency and the doctrine of severity in the punishment of crime have each their followers, and that a good magistrate should reconcile both, the writer concludes as follows: 'If those partisans of clemency who want my head will only listen to me before striking me once more I trust that I can justify every one of my personal acts. I most categorically deny beforehand any charge that may be made against me, and I adjure you, in the name of legality and justice, to do what you can, in your sphere of action, to prevent a devoted servant of society from being condemned without being heard, stigmatized without being guilty, and ruined without having done anything else but apply the law in the general interest.'

LECTURE ON THE WEST.

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association of Victoria, B.C., gave an illustrated lecture last night in the Karm Hall, under the combined auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade and the Montreal Business Men's League. Mr. A. Hodgson, president of the Board of Trade, was in the chair. The lecturer illustrated a trip from Fort William to Victoria, showing grain elevators, farming, cattle, mining, fruit and fishing. The development of the west, he said, meant everything to the east. There were seventy-five million acres of good agricultural land, and a hundred million acres of grazing land. Only four million acres were under cultivation, but these had raised a hundred and seventeen million bushels of grain last year. When, in ten years or less, the west was raising five hundred million bushels a year, the

MONTREAL SNOWSHOERS

The annual meeting of the Montreal Snowshoe Club was held last evening in the M.A.A.A. clubhouse. The president, Mr. W. A. Coates, presided. The treasurer's and secretary's reports were very satisfactory. There was a great deal of rain during last winter which interfered with the tramping considerably, but on the whole the past season has been a very successful one, over 70 members turning out to some of the trips.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President—W. A. Coates (re-elected). First vice-president—Fred D. Rogers. Second vice-president—C. J. Hodgson. Hon. secretary—Gordon C. Bowie. Treasurer—E. Herbert Brown.

Committee—C. A. R. Fisher, D. A. Campbell, L. J. Desrosiers, D. A. Finley, H. W. Wadsworth, W. M. Doyle.

A vote of thanks was moved to the retiring officers for their good work during the year.

CURLING

ST. LAWRENCE CLUB'S OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the St. Lawrence Curling Club was held last night at the rink, St. Urbain street, and was largely attended. The annual reports were of a satisfactory nature, particularly that of the treasurer, which showed a good balance on the right side. The following officers were elected: President, J. Y. Roy; vice-president, James Henry; treasurer, A. J. B. Clearhue; secretary, O. W. G. Detmers; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Campbell. Directors—Louis Rubenstein, James Meldrum, William Cairns and D. C. Drysdale. Representatives to branch—David Guthrie and J. Anderson.

FRAGMENTS OF SPORT

An effort is being made to arrange a lacrosse match between the Shamrocks and Nationals on Victoria Day.

The Montreal Lacrosse Club, of Quebec, has organized and will send a representative to Montreal to attend the annual meeting of the Interprovincial League.

The St. George's Snowshoe Club will be at home at the clubhouse, Westmount, to-morrow night. An excellent programme has been prepared for the entertainment of the members and their lady friends.

Mr. T. Carling was unanimously elected captain of the Montreal Lacrosse Club's senior team at a general meeting of the club held last night at the M.A.A.A. clubhouse.

LONG SERVICE ENGINE.

There is in Birmingham an engine which was erected in 1767, and has been working continuously ever since. It is of beam type, and the oak beam was only replaced at the end of last year by one of iron. In 1802 a new cylinder was put in, but the rest of the engine remains as it was a hundred and thirty-six years ago, even to the connecting rod for rolling mill purposes.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

DEATH FROM POISON.

Medical Records Show That Uric Acid in the Blood is a Swift Agent of Death.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Wonder-Working Spring Medicine is the Only Reliable Blood Purifier.

In the springtime deaths from uric acid in the blood are common. This malignant poison which should be expelled by the kidneys, is diffused through the blood, and when allowed to remain in the system, proves fatal. Thousands of men and women around us are now suffering from kidney-poisoned blood. Loss of nerve force, failure of appetite, nausea, constipation, pains in the back and side and depression of spirits, indicate that uric acid is doing its terrible work.

For such a condition in springtime, there is but one sure, tried and unfailing remedy; it is Paine's Celery Compound, which promptly restores the kidneys to health and enables them to perform their functions. With the kidneys in proper condition, there cannot remain the slightest trace of uric acid in the blood. Mr. Frank Balmer, Winnipeg, Man., writes about his wonderful cure as follows:

'Last year I was so ill that my family almost gave up all hope of my recovery. Kidney complaint, constipation and general weakness had almost wrecked my life. My blood was full of uric acid, and medical men told me my condition was such that they could not give me any decided hope. My wife finally decided to have me use Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle produced such encouraging results that I continued the use of the compound. After the fourth bottle was used I was almost myself again. Six bottles completely cured me and raised me up again to attend to my daily work. I am satisfied that Paine's Celery Compound saved my life. It is better medicine than the regular doctor can give us in times of sickness. I always recommend it.'

east would have at its doors the greatest market in the world, and would not have to go abroad to sell its goods. He thought that business men ought to insist that the Dominion Government should not spend so much money on public works, but on the development of the west.

FAR NORTHERN CABLE.

Seattle, Wash., April 15.—Within a month the telegraph system of Alaska will be complete, and probably by Nov. 15 the cable connecting Seattle with Juneau and the far north will be in operation, according to General Greeley, chief of the United States Signal Corps. The cable ship 'Burnside' will reach Sitka about June 15, and after running the cable from Skagway to Haines Mission, will lay the big cable southward thirteen hundred miles, in two sections, to Seattle.

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Advertisements.

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QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Motion for the Six Months' Hoist of the Roddick Bill Adopted.

THE TRADING STAMPS BILL TO BE THRESHED OUT THIS SESSION.

Quebec, April 15.—With the exception of a few minutes devoted to an important routine, the whole of the Assembly's sitting this afternoon was monopolized by Mr. Hutchinson's Bill to amend the law respecting physicians and surgeons, the object of which is, as far as the medical profession is concerned, to apply to this province the provisions of the Roddick Bill. The debate on the subject, which was begun some days ago, but adjourned, was resumed by Dr. Pelletier, of Sherbrooke, who strongly opposed the bill, on the ground that it involved not only a dangerous encroachment upon the rights of the physicians and the medical governing bodies of the province, but also an insidious attack upon the autonomy of the province itself. He cited a number of examples of what he considered would be the evil effects of the bill, if it passed, besides quoting a strongly condemnatory resolution passed in the connection by the Quebec Medical Society.

Dr. Guerin also spoke in opposition to the bill, which he further considered unfair to French Canadian medical men, seeing that it only proposed to give this province eight members on the board of forty, or one-fifth only, whereas the numbers of its population would entitle it to one-third.

Mr. Turgeon opposed the bill. He denounced the Roddick law as part and parcel of a conspiracy, a daring attempt to despoil this province of its constitutional rights in the matter of education. He said they were not without instances of previous conspiracies of the kind, among which he specified the attempt to assimilate the civil laws of the province to those of the English provinces, and to establish a central bureau of education at Ottawa—the whole on the pretext of Federal unity—a unity which would be opposed to the interests of the French Canadian element, and which he called upon the Legislature to resist.

Mr. Pelletier said he was not prepared to state that he was in favor of the bill of Mr. Hutchinson, but, as they were only at the second reading, he would be in favor of adopting its principle, subject to amendments in committee. He said the last speaker had characterized the bill as part of a conspiracy, but he would like to ask him who were the conspirators against and the traitors to the sacred rights of this province. If so, did he class among them Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Carrell, Solicitor General, and many other of the French Canadian members from this province, who spoke and voted in favor of the Roddick Bill at Ottawa. He particularly deprecated the raising of a race cry in the connection.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon interrupted Mr. Pelletier to point out that the position of Federal members on this question could not be fairly assimilated to that of members of the Legislature on a question of this kind.

Mr. Pelletier said that a similar cry had been raised at the time of confederation, which, it was said, would result in the complete swamping of the Province of Quebec by the English provinces, but time had proved the fallacy of this and the correctness of the stand taken by Sir G. E. Cartier and

Sir Hector Langevin on the subject. He concluded by paying a warm compliment to the English speaking element's spirit of justice and sense of fair play, and by expressing the hope that nothing that might mar the good feeling between the two elements should be encouraged.

Mr. Duffy said he had not intended to speak on the question, but in view of the undesirable turn the discussion had taken, he deemed it imperative to say a word. He thought that it was going too far to pretend that there was a conspiracy against this province or the French Canadian element. He could not conceive of any such thing as a conspiracy being possible in connection with the bill, of the principle of which he approved, and for which he would vote.

Mr. Roy (St. John's) spoke against the bill, as did also Mr. Chicoine, who repudiated the idea of a conspiracy on the part of the English element, but considered the measure opposed to the spirit of the constitution and the best interests of the province.

Mr. Walker considered the bill before the House desirable in every way, and thought members would not be doing their duty to the medical profession if they did not vote for it. He pointed out the opportunities it would open up west to the young members of our overcrowded profession in this province.

At this point six o'clock was reached, and the Speaker left the chair.

After recess, the bills respecting the village of Boulevard St. Paul and to incorporate the Union Stock Yards Company were put through their final stages and passed.

Mr. Delage then resumed the debate on Mr. Hutchinson's Bill (Roddick Bill), speaking against the measure.

MR. FLYNN SPEAKS.

Mr. Flynn spoke at length. He began by reading several clauses of the bill as passed last session by the House of Commons. These were the three questions to be considered in this bill, the question of opportunity, constitutionality, and the merits and principle of the bill. Was it opportune to adopt the bill at present, if, as stated, the large majority of interested parties are opposed to it? If so, why discuss the bill at present? Why should the House under these circumstances consider the bill this session? But there was another interested body, which had not yet been heard from, the universities of this province. Had they been consulted in the matter? What were their opinions on the bill? There was no proof as to whether or not they favored the measure. The bill was assented to in Ottawa on May 16 last, and since then those who are supposed to have studied it have not had the necessary time. Why should there be any hurry in adopting this bill at the present session? There was no urgency or necessity of passing the law under the present circumstances. The bill was, perhaps, the most important so far this session, but he would favor the six months' hoist, so as every one could study it. Besides the question of opportunity there was the question of the merits of the bill. Did the Federal Parliament go beyond its powers and encroach on the rights of provincial legislatures? Undoubtedly, the Roddick bill legislates on matters of education, and if it is constitutional the provincial medical law would soon have no reason to exist. But, according to the law of 1867, educational matters were exclusive-

ly the right of the province. This question was discussed in the Imperial Parliament on clause 93 of the B. N. A. Act, and the clause was considered as an agreement. In 1876, the incorporation of the Christian Brothers was submitted to the Senate, but the Upper House referred it to the Supreme Court, which decided that the question was a provincial one. Well, the Roddick bill was certainly an incorporation of medical men. Mr. Flynn, therefore, after citing other arguments concluded, that the law passed by the Federal Parliament was unconstitutional.

Judging from what had been said in regard to the bill, it was an unjust one as far as this province was concerned in regard to the representation on the federal board. According to this law the governor-in-council would have a right to make certain appointments and that was an innovation in the educational system of this province, and constituted a serious danger. He admitted that there should be a reciprocity as regards diplomas, but objected to the province losing its rights in obtaining such reciprocity. In conclusion, the Hon. Mr. Flynn stated that the principle of the bill should not be admitted before the interested parties were consulted.

SIX MONTHS' HOIST.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Hutchinson, when a vote was taken on Dr. Pelletier's (Sherbrooke) motion for the six months' hoist. As was expected the motion was adopted by a large majority, the vote being forty-eight to ten.

The vote was as follows:—

For—Messrs Parent, Turgeon, Guerin, Gouin, Robitaille, Flynn, Cardin, Chenevert, Roy (Kamouraska), Champagne, Charette, Allard, Gosselin (Iberville), Delaney, Chervier, Taschereau, Perrault, Roy (St. John's), Deschamps, Godbout, Delage, Laferte, Gosselin, Pilon, Caron (Matane), Dion, Clapperton, Caron (L'Islet), Roy (Montmagny), Bissonnette (Montcalm), Lacombe, Caron (Maskinonge), Tellier, Chicoine, St. Pierre, Prevost, Duhamel, Lemay, Cooke, Blanchard, Kennedy, Pettit, Fiset, Pelletier (Sherbrooke), Daignault, Bergevin, Bissonnette (Soulanges), Girard.

Against—Messrs. Duffy, Pelletier, Leblanc, Gillies, Walker, Hutchinson, Weir, McKenzie, Cochrane, Girard—10.

TRADING STAMPS.

The debate on Mr. Prevost's bill granting certain powers to councils of cities, towns and villages regarding trading stamps, was then resumed, Mr. Taschereau moving the six months' hoist. Mr. Taschereau, in support of his motion, denied the alleged illegality and immorality of the trading-stamp business, as alleged by Mr. Prevost in his bill and on the floor of the House, and said that the merchants giving out trading stamps gave a discount of five percent only, and moreover, killed the credit system, as stamps were only given for cash sales. It was a fair and legal business which the House should not kill.

Mr. Prevost replied by stating that he represented in this matter the Retailers' Association of Quebec, and one thousand and merchants of Montreal who petitioned against the trading stamp business.

Mr. Pelletier also spoke against the motion of adjournment, and asked what sensible man could say that trading-stamp companies were really a trading concern. What trade was it to sell one hundred useless stamps for five dollars out to a lot of innocent people, who then go and get an article which is not worth half the price for which they are valued? However, this was not a question of passing a law to prohibit trading stamps, but was to grant powers to cities, towns and villages to pass by-laws regarding trading stamps.

After a few remarks from Mr. Flynn, a vote was taken on Mr. Taschereau's motion for the six months' hoist, which was defeated by a vote of 38 to 17.

The vote was as follows:—

For—Messrs. Duffy, Guerin, Chenevert, Charette, Taschereau, Perrault, Walker, Gillies, Hutchinson, Weir, Caron (Maskinonge), Clapperton, McKenzie, Duhamel, Fiset, Girard, Morin (Charlevoix)—17.

Against—Messrs. Parent, Turgeon, Gouin, Robitaille, Flynn, Pelletier, Leblanc, Cardin, Roy (Kamouraska), Champagne, Allard, Gosselin (Iberville), De-

laney, Roy (St. John's), Godbout, Delage, Laferte, Gosselin (Missisquoi), Pilon, Dion, Caron (L'Islet), Roy (Montmagny), Cochrane, Bissonnette (Montcalm), Lacombe, Caron (Maskinonge), St. Pierre, Prevost, Girard, Lemay, Blanchard, Kennedy, Pettit, Pelletier (Sherbrooke), Daignault, Morin (St. Hyacinthe), Bergevin, Bissonnette (Soulanges)—38.

The result was received with applause, and the House then read the bill a second time, and at 12.30 a.m. the House adjourned.

NOTES.

Mr. Lacombe has given notice that he will move to strike out sub-section 38 of section 300 of the Montreal City Bill, and replace it by the following:—"With- out prejudice to the penalties imposed by existing laws the board of health of the city or its authorized representatives may isolate or quarantine till cured, any prostitute whom he has reason to believe to be affected by a contagious venereal disease, unless she establishes the contrary by submitting to an examination by a physician chosen by the said board or its representative, and he may employ the physical force necessary to effect such isolation."

Mr. Lacombe will also move to strike out sub-section 13 of section 55 relative to the opening of Demontigny street, from Parthenais street to Dufrane street, in St. Mary's West ward at an approximate cost of \$12,280, to be borne and paid by the proprietors on each side of Demontigny street from the west side of Harbor street to the east side of Visitation street.

Mr. Flynn will ask the government on Friday how much it has received from the sale of water powers since the date of the first sale of the same, also what is the total amount of the arrears of rents due by the different Jesuit Estates' agencies and how much is due by each agency?

Mr. Caron (L'Islet) will enquire whether the government intends to take part in the coming exhibition at St. Louis.

Mr. Tellier will ask whether the Equitable Fire Insurance Company has regularly sent in to the Provincial Treasurer since Oct. 1, 1897, the attested statements which it is bound to supply every year to show its financial position and what were its assets and liabilities according to the last statement sent in.

Mr. Leblanc has also given notice of a series of questions regarding pulpwood.

Mr. Dupuis has given notice that he will move that section 53 of the Montreal City Bill be replaced by the following:—

"53. (1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the city of Montreal, shall, within fifteen months after the coming into force of this act, widen the street known as St. Lambert's hill from St. James street to Notre Dame street, according to the homologated plan of the city and within the same delay commence, take and finish all the proceedings for the expropriation of the immovables required for that purpose in accordance with the Act 22 Vic. Chap. 78.

"2. The total cost of such expropriation shall be paid one-half by the city of Montreal and the other half shall be levied by means of a special assessment roll on the proprietors of the immovables situated within the limits to be determined and fixed by the expropriation commissioners, which, in their opinion, will benefit by the said improvement, the whole in accordance with the aforesaid act, all the provisions whereof shall apply for the purposes of the said expropriation.

"3. If, in proceeding with such improvement, it is necessary to expropriate (a)

Advertisements.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

Is a guaranteed cure for coughs, colds and lung troubles, but it is something more, it is a builder up of the system and a revitalizer of the respiratory organs. It will always prevent Consumption if taken when the first sign of a cold appears, it will do better than that, it will cure Consumption in its early stages.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is the remedy you should try first—if it doesn't cure you your druggist will refund your money. There is no risk in trying Shiloh's Consumption Cure on this guarantee. There is often a big risk in not trying it. During the past thirty-one years many thousands have taken advantage of our offer.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25cts, 50cts, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

a portion only of a cadastral lot, or (b) a portion only of a building erected on a cadastral lot, it shall be lawful for the city to order by resolution that, in the first case, the whole of the lot shall be expropriated, and in the second case, that the lot on which is erected the part of the building that is not required, shall be expropriated.

"4. In such cases, the city shall proceed to sell publicly by auction the portion of land not required for the widening and shall deduct the proceeds from the total cost of the improvement."

Mr. Cochrane has also given notice that at the third reading of the bill to amend the charter of the Montreal Stock Yards Company he will move the following amendments:

(a) That sections 1 and 2 be struck out; (b) That section 2 be amended by adding thereto the following words: "So long as the said increase shall be approved by the shareholders representing a majority of the issued shares at a meeting specially called for that purpose; (c) That section 6 be replaced by the following: "6. The company is empowered to construct on the land hereinafter described, or adjacent thereto, an abattoir (or shall complete the abattoir now being constructed by it), and all accessories thereto, and shall maintain the same in good order. The company is also empowered to provide and maintain in good order suitable premises as a cattle market and cattle yards for live stock of all descriptions, including milch cows, in such manner as will meet the requirements and development of the trade, to wit:

1. The said abattoir upon a lot of land containing 260 feet in length and 230 feet in width situate at the corner of Oak and Mill streets, in the city of Montreal, known by the number 323 on the Official Plan and Book of Reference of St. Ann's Ward.

2. And the said cattle market and cattle yards upon the lot of land composed of subdivision lot numbers one, two and three of lot number 146, subdivisions one and two of lot number 147, and subdivisions one and two of lot number 148 on the official plan and book of reference of the said St. Ann's Ward, situate at the corner of Mill street and St. Etienne street.

The said cattle yards and cattle market shall be provided with suitable modern plans for receiving and protecting cattle that may be brought there, and shall be constructed in such a way as to meet the requirements of the climate. The said market shall be known and designated as the live stock market of the city of Montreal, and the same shall be duly established as a cattle market by by-law enacted, or to be enacted by the city in conformity with an agreement passed between the city and the said Stock Yards Company dated the sixteenth day of January, 1903, before R. A. Dunton, N.P. The company is also empowered to erect, own and operate cold storage buildings on the land contiguous to said abattoir, and to do all horses, cattle, hogs and live stock generally, and also on poultry and cereals, and may employ the carcasses of any dead animals coming into its yards in the manufacture of fertilizers and other products derivable therefrom. The whole subject to the laws concerning public health and to the by-laws enacted and to be enacted by the city of Montreal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINE TAX. Victoria, B.C., April 15.—In the Legislature last night, Colonel Prior, the

Premier, stated, in answer to questions, that he intended bringing down in a few days legislation repealing the two percent tax the mine owners have so long complained of.

BROCKVILLE LIBRARY

MR. CARNEGIE OFFERS THE TOWN \$15,000.

Brockville, Ont., April 15.—Mr. James Bertram, private secretary to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has written the Brockville Town Council stating that Mr. Carnegie will donate \$15,000 for the erection of a public library here on the usual terms. The matter is under consideration.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in a Day.—Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box. 25c.

Advertisements.

Six Doctors Failed to Cure Him.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM WAS THE TROUBLE.

Burdock Blood Bitters

DID MORE THAN SIX DOCTORS COULD DO.

Mrs. Theo. Newell, Argyle Sound, N.S., expresses her opinion of this wonderful blood remedy in the following letter:

"It is with the greatest gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. For years my husband suffered terribly with Erysipelas and Salt Rheum. He was so bad at times that he could not sleep on account of the itching and burning. He had been under the care of six different doctors, but they failed to do him any good. I had read different times of the wonderful cures being made by Burdock Blood Bitters, so advised him to give it a trial. He did so, and after taking five bottles was cured without a doubt. I would strongly advise any person troubled with blood disorders to give B.B.B. a fair trial for I am sure it will cure them."



Jim Dumps is back—our Sunny Jim.
A sunnier world now welcomes him—
A world brimful of snap and vim,
Which formerly was sick and grim.
Since proper food put life in him,
"Force" changed the world for "Sunny Jim."

"Force"

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

always gets a glad hand.

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt.

Force Three Times a Day.

"Thanks for 'Force,' I eat it three times a day. Folks call me 'Sunny Jim.' Took some to the country with me, and the farmers out there are eating 'Force' now."

WILL RUFF.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Ottawa Valley Canal Scheme and French River Improvements Discussed Yesterday.

THE FREQUENCY OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SUGGESTED BY THE RECENT INTERCOLONIAL WRECK AGAIN BROUGHT UP.

Ottawa, April 16.—Yesterday was a private members' day in the House, and brought forth debates on several questions of interest. The feasibility of the Ottawa Valley canal was discussed at considerable length, and evoked a statement from the Prime Minister in regard thereto. Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, protested against the frequency of accidents on our Canadian railways, and advised the Minister of Railways to adopt some policy which will guard the travelling public against the continuance of this danger. In the evening after all private members' business had been finished, the government wanted the House to go into supply on the estimates, but this led to a kick from the Opposition, which says that it should not be called on to vote supply till the more important government measures have first been disposed of.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the Canada Central Railway Company—Mr. McCreary.

To incorporate the Bank of Canada—Mr. Calvert.

To incorporate the London Loan Co.—Mr. Calvert.

Respecting the Red Deer Valley Railway Company—Mr. Cowan.

Respecting the Royal Trust Company—Mr. Taylor.

Respecting the Brockville and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company—Mr. Dym.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Mr. John Charlton brought in a bill to amend the alien labor law. At present the importation of skilled labor is permitted to work in or upon any new industry in Canada where such labor is not obtainable in Canada. Mr. Charlton wants to sanction the importation of skilled labor to work on any Canadian industry, whether new or old. If we are to build up manufacturing industries here it is unwise, he says, to shut out skilled labor from abroad. Canadian manufacturers are to-day handicapped by the law as it stands. Surely there is no warrant for prohibiting the immigration of desirable settlers such as skilled workmen would be.

The bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Boyd, of Marquette, asked whether provincial autonomy would be granted to the North-West this session, and whether more Senators would be appointed for Manitoba and the Territories.

The Prime Minister replied that both these matters are under consideration.

OTTAWA VALLEY CANAL.

Mr. Thomas Murray, of Pontiac, moved for reports of government engineers upon the feasibility of opening a through waterway from the St. Lawrence to Georgian Bay, by way of the Ottawa and French rivers. He said the scheme had been endorsed by such men as Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and in the interest of Canada should be taken up at once. Eminent engineers had already testified that the work was feasible. The latest report was that it would cost eighty million dollars to provide a twenty-foot waterway throughout this route. This was a business proposition and well within the means of the country. Nothing would do as much to solve the transportation problem as this, and he hoped to yet see the scheme carried to completion.

The Prime Minister said that a company had been chartered to undertake this proposition. It had asked federal aid to an extent which the government did not feel warranted in giving. Papers would be brought down to show the nature of the request which the promoters had made. For my part, said the Premier, I think that the country would justify a moderate reasonable expenditure of money with a view to providing another means of communication between the east and the west. The Ottawa River is undoubtedly the natural highway between the east and the west. It was followed by the voyagers in the early days of the colony. Whenever a company is prepared to approach the government with what I would call a reasonable proposition I think the government would hear their application favorably and ask a reasonable assistance from parliament. I do not think that the country is prepared at this moment for the government to undertake this work on its own resources. I rather think it had better be left to private enterprise. I think there is a great deal to be said in favor of the project of improving the French River up to Lake Nipissing. At the same time this matter has not been considered by council and I give only my own expression of opinion.

Mr. John Charlton strongly urged that this is too big a work for any private corporation. New York state and the Government of the United States are both expending large sums on canal works—the former on the Erie and the latter on the Panama. The Panama Canal had to be taken over from the private corporation which found it impossible to carry its scheme through. Mr. Charlton thought the French River improvements would not be of value to the country in general unless they were

used as part of the general scheme for a through waterway down the Ottawa Valley.

Mr. Belcourt (Ottawa), Mr. Wright (Renfrew), Mr. John Haggart, Mr. J. Tarte and Mr. Thomas Mackie, of Renfrew, all dwelt on the natural advantages of the Ottawa canal route. Mr. Wright reminded the House that the proposed waterway would bring Montreal 349 miles nearer to Chicago and Fort William. It was not a canal at all in the ordinary sense of the term for altogether there will be but thirty miles of canalization in the entire route from the St. Lawrence to the Georgian Bay. Mr. Tarte urged that a start be made at the French River which could be improved to North Bay for five million dollars. He thought Canada had done enough already for promoters. She should undertake the Ottawa valley scheme herself. Mr. Mackie told the House that he had driven timber from within four miles of North Bay right down to Quebec by the Ottawa valley route. He knew that the canal was possible and expected to see it built.

The Prime Minister promised that the correspondence with regard to the tariff relations between this country and Germany would be brought down to-day.

A bill of Mr. Brock's to prevent the cruelty practiced on live stock during shipment by Canadian railways and on shipboard was discussed in committee but stands over for further study by the Minister of Railways.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P. (Toronto), drew attention to the epidemic of accidents on Canadian railways within the last few months and asked the government if steps could not be taken to prevent the loss of life by such catastrophes.

From October to April there were a hundred and forty-two accidents on Canadian railways, involving the loss of a hundred and seventy-nine human lives. There was no public official to enquire into the cause of accidents, to ascertain whether the roadbed and rolling stock were in proper shape, to find out the hours of the railway employees and their experience and qualifications. As it is now the only enquiry into wrecks is made by a coroner's jury and the evidence adduced by these investigations is not always complete. It was a remarkable fact that last year in England there was not a single railway passenger killed. The appointment of a government official to enquire into these accidents would of itself make the railways more careful in the operation of their trains. Canadian railways had received large favors from parliament and should be held responsible for the safe running of their trains.

The Minister of Railways said that this matter had already been engaging his attention and he was fully alive to its importance. The only doubt in his own mind was as to the best way of meeting the difficulties in the way. When one thought of the loss of life every year on Canadian railways the figures were simply appalling. He had thought of appointing a man to report on all such railway accidents but an experienced railway man was needed for the purpose to ensure good results. If he was satisfied fully that the appointment would achieve good results it would be made.

INTERCOLONIAL WRECK.

Speaking of the accident the other day on the Intercolonial Mr. Blair said he had a report from the engineer as to how the accident occurred. The forms had all been complied with. Every precaution was attended to to guard against a mishap. The engineer was an experienced man and was not being overworked. It seemed as though he must have lost his senses for the moment and this frightful loss of life and property was the outcome.

Mr. Ingram told the minister and the House that most of the railway accidents of late have been due to the companies' policy in cutting down operating expenses and dismissing old and reliable hands, replacing these with young, inexperienced men, willing to work for small pay.

Mr. Monk, Mr. Barker, Mr. Morin and Mr. Richardson pressed upon the minister the desirability of taking steps at once to safeguard the public. Mr. Richardson made the statement that railway employees have often to work too many hours in a day while many of the engineers are in the habit of using intoxicants to keep them up. Cases had even been told of engineers going asleep in their cabs whilst their locomotives were ploughing forward at forty or fifty miles an hour. Such things would not occur if the men were not worked overtime, and if the proper kind of men were chosen for important work.

NOTES.

The Opposition have grumbled over being asked to vote the estimates before the budget, the Railway Commission, the Redistribution Bill and other important government measures have been disposed of. Mr. Monk voiced this kick, but did not insist on his advice being followed, so the House went into committee, and passed a quarter of a million dollars of estimates for Ontario public works before the adjournment at eleven o'clock.

The Senate resumed last evening after the Easter recess. There was quite a debate on the Barr colony, in which the Secretary of State said the government was doing all it could to provide for these people. Both the government and Opposition leaders paid tributes to the memory of the late Senator Gillmor, of Charlotte. Senator Parley said that the North-West Government was short of funds and in need of assistance from the federal exchequer. The Secretary of State replied that the government here was aware of the situation in the Territories, and was considering the matter.



JACQUES CARTIER.

The monument which it is proposed to erect to the discoverer of Canada, at St. Malo. The visit of Mr. Theodore Botrel to this country is in connection with this project.

AN ELASTIC POLICEMAN.

Height Varied Before and After Being Appointed

EX-CONVICTS TO BE REFUSED LICENSES AS CARTERS.

Three members of the city police force will be summoned to appear before the Police Committee to explain how they managed to get on the police force.

There is a minimum height for constables. The measurements are made by the secretary of the committee and according to information laid before the Police Committee yesterday afternoon a few policemen who are under the required height have managed to secure positions on the force.

Ald. Walsh in bringing the matter forward said that in St. Ann's Ward there were French-Canadians, and these had a right to be represented as well as the English-speaking people. He went on to say a certain French-Canadian of his ward wanted to be a policeman, but upon measurement was found to be three-quarters of an inch short. Ald. Walsh told the applicant there was nothing to be done. The applicant then replied that he knew of a man who got on the force though he was under height. Ald. Walsh further explained he obtained the constable's name and he was much surprised to find the complaint against him was true.

Major Barry, secretary to the committee, in explanation, said the man when first measured was five feet nine inches, but when Ald. Walsh had him remeasured he was only five feet eight and a quarter inches in height. The secretary added, he must have been led into error by the man putting something in his stockings to increase his height.

The committee immediately decided to bring this particular constable and two others for an explanation.

There was a short discussion regarding the application for a cabman's license by a man who had served a six months' sentence in jail and had on another occasion been fined ten dollars in court. Friends of the applicant endeavored to convince the committee that he had reformed, but the committee decided to reject the application, fearing to open the door to abuses.

A protest was read from the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union to the effect that a recent shoe contract had been given to a contractor who did not employ union men. As the society desired the contract to be given to a union firm the committee decided to reply that the contract had been awarded to the lowest tenderer, without regard to the question of union employees.

Chief Legault made a report on the probable cost of re-establishing the police band. This he estimated would be five hundred dollars. As it would be necessary to withdraw twenty men from night to day duty the idea of reviving it was not favorably entertained.

Ald. Walsh then brought up the question of increasing the wages of policemen. He thought the only satisfactory way was to increase all the policemen who were deserving of it.

Ald. Giroux (chairman) explained he had the matter under consideration, and he requested Ald. Walsh to defer any motion he might wish to make until his report was ready to lay before the committee.

An application was read from several merchants on St. Paul street asking to have a police station established on Commissioners street. Chief Legault was instructed to prepare a report.

MILKMEN AND PRICES.

A meeting of the Milkmen's Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Monument National. Mr. J. P. Côté, the president of the association, presided. Mr. Dequire, of St. Laurent, resigned from the position of treasurer

and Mr. E. Bisailon was elected to replace him. Mr. T. Earle made a few remarks to the members, stating that in his opinion the farmers were perfectly justified in raising the price of milk and that the milkmen in Montreal were not at present getting a high enough price for it. It was only by a union of all the milkmen in Montreal that their interests could be protected. Fifteen new members were enrolled at yesterday's meeting. The organization has only been in existence for about a month and already there are ninety-five members on the roll. The meetings will be held on the first Wednesday of every month in the Monument National.

LABOR WORLD.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC STRIKE MAY SHORTLY BE SETTLED.

Ottawa, April 15.—Amid the conflict and contradiction of rumors respecting the Canada Atlantic strike situation there is reason to conclude that a settlement may not be long delayed. Mr. Wilson, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees, is in the city, and to-day solicited an interview with Mr. Mountain, whom he met at the Central station. The labor leader, however, was informed that the chief engineer was not in a position to discuss the subject, the matter having been left in the hands of Mr. Chamberlin, who had stated positively that he was not prepared to discuss terms with the men until the strike was off.

Later Mr. Mountain explained: 'We refuse to recognize the men while they are on strike. If they want to resume work they can go to the roadmasters, who will place them if there are any vacancies. I have left the matter of hiring men entirely in the hands of my foreman.'

Replying to a question touching the condition of the track, Mr. Mountain said: 'It's improving all the time. The frost is coming out of the ground, and the roadbed is getting into better shape. We've always kept our track in good condition, and we fear nothing now. Our trains are running on good time.'

A gentleman who arrived in the city to-day from New York, via the Canada Atlantic, reports observing men working along the track of the latter system, while at one or two of the stations were to be seen groups of men whom he took to be the striking trackmen, but in no instance was there manifest any disposition to interfere with the men at work. It is said this evening, on behalf of the strikers, that many of the men who went out have secured other jobs, and will not in any event resume work on the road, and the prospect is that there will be a peaceful filling of the places of the men who have gone out, either by the return of the strikers who have not yet secured employment or the employment of new hands. In such event it is probable, it is said, that the question will reach an early settlement.

INCREASE GRANTED.

Toronto, April 16.—The three hundred and fifty painters who went on strike yesterday morning because their demand for thirty-five cents an hour was not acceded to will return to work to-day. A meeting of the Master Painters' Association was held yesterday afternoon, and it was given out afterwards that it had been decided to grant the men the increase they asked for.

A GREAT MOVEMENT.

Nonconformity in England may Join the Great National Church.

REV. MR. ARD SAYS THIS WILL TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE NEXT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Rev. J. S. Ard, who was referred to in the 'Witness' of yesterday, and who is going forward to Calgary to take up clerical work under Bishop Pinkham, has been working for many years in North London. He knows the condition of the people, knows the work which the Church of England is doing, knows the attitude of the great mass of the people towards the religious questions of the day, and he has positive opinions upon a variety of subjects.

For instance, the reason why he is a supporter of the voluntary schools is because, first of all the board schools instead of teaching the pupils to become carpenters and the like, seem to teach them chiefly to desire to wear top hats, frock coats, and as for religion, it is so indefinite in that respect that he accepts with satisfaction the work of the voluntary schools, which at least teach definite religion.

But, chiefly, he understands the work which the ritualists have done in London. Being asked to-day if it was not a fact that the Roman Catholic Church, alone among all the churches, attracted the masses, he replied that that was not true in the Old Country. He was not a very high churchman himself, but he certainly gave credit to the ritualists for the work they were doing among the people—the common people. They had brought the masses to church. They had helped them in their troubles. They had taught them to be clean. They had pitied them in their sorrows. They had been the means of causing the rich to change their attitude towards the poor. There were the Cowley Fathers, for example, doing a noble work. They had changed the face of things at St. Peter's, London docks. These men formed a community of their own. They took the threefold vow of poverty, obedience and chastity, but they could leave the order at any time. They were self-denying men.

You would find in the high churches in London, large numbers of men; in the low, a few old women. The Kensington movement was dead, but the reverend gentleman mentioned another movement of the greatest importance—a quiet movement which contemplated nothing less than the merging of the great Nonconformist bodies in the Church of England, which would always be the great national church.

There was no formal organization, but the attitude of the church towards Nonconformity had so changed that the latter was becoming kindly disposed towards the national church. The church said to Nonconformity: 'Do your work, and God will bless you. We have our position but we recognize your work; we wish you well.' There was a new spirit of love in the national church towards Nonconformity, which was bearing fruit. For instance, you will find the prayer book in the Nonconformist churches, which was a great thing. And he did not hesitate to say that within twenty-five or thirty years at the most, there would be a union of these bodies with the church. That was the tendency, and it was brought about by the spirit of love, which seemed to have been reborn in the Anglican Church.

'A Nonconformist minister cannot preach in an Anglican church.'

'No.'

'A Nonconformist cannot be buried in grounds consecrated to the use of the Church of England.'

'I believe not.'

'What do you think of that?'

'I think it terrible, but all the same I know that these things will pass away, and that there will be the union I have spoken of—a union brought about by love, which is the supreme thing. The reformation did not mean a change of ritual or teaching; it only meant the elimination of the Pope from our national church. There should be no insuperable difficulty in the way of a union of the other churches with the national church.'

'What about the episcopate and the historic continuity?'

'Well, but these are plain facts—the documents are there to prove our claim, which need not hurt anybody.'

'Do you think the extreme forms of ritualism which are now practiced in the church—the mass, confession, and the like, will have a tendency to direct the people towards Romanism?'

'No. The national church, the people of England, will never again acknowledge the power of the Pope. It may feel better towards our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, that may be and ought to be. But we are independent and will remain so.'

'For myself, I come to this country to do the best work I can, not desiring to offend any susceptibilities, from a religious point of view. I believe in the power of love, and if you cannot do your work in the church through this spirit, you can accomplish but little. In London the earnest men in the church are willing to adopt the most novel methods to bring the people out. One man will hold a

'potato' service, which means that each man will bring a potato, which will be given to the poor. There will be services held in semi-darkness for the sake of the pride of poor women; there will be visits to the sick and desolate, the visits of the rich, who will live by the week at a time with the very poor to help and comfort, and all through the power of love, which is the only gospel that can reach the heart.'

A GRAVE CHARGE.

WITNESS IN GOEBEL MURDER TRIAL CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

Frankfort, Ky., April 15.—Frank Cecil, who was indicted last year as an accessory to the murder of William Goebel, Governor of the State, and who recently surrendered, gave sensational testimony in the trial of James Howard to-day. He said Caleb Powers, then Secretary of State, told him a man had been secured from the mountains to kill Goebel. If this man failed to arrive, Powers told him he (Cecil) would be paid \$2,500 if he fired the shot. Cecil says he declined. Mr. Taylor, Governor of Indiana, he testified, called him into his private office and told him the same thing. He declared Taylor said he had saved \$2,500 from his campaign fund, and would pay immediately.

TAYLOR'S DENIAL.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.—Mr. Taylor, ex-Governor, characterizes the story told by Cecil as 'infamously false.' He declares he does not know the man.

THE GYPSIES.

THEY ARE NOW TROUBLING THE AUTHORITIES AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., April 15.—The Cornwall police have a problem on their hands. Last night a party of thirty-five gypsies arrived here from Montreal and are quartered in a small house near the G. T. R., where they are packed like sardines. A child belonging to the party died last night, and it was rumored that they had some contagious disease, but this is denied by the medical authorities, who to-day investigated the case. The local authorities are determined to make the party move on and they have promised to do so in a couple of days. It is rumored here that this gypsy gang were driven out of Montreal by the authorities. They are the most dirty and filthy lot ever seen here.

THE KING'S TOUR.

HIS MAJESTY WILL VISIT THE POPE.

London, April 16.—The correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' claims to have received official information that a visit by the King to the Pope has been definitely arranged. It has been decided to depart from precedent, and the Pope will receive the King, who will proceed to the Vatican direct from the Quirinal. This extraordinary concession is the result of secret delicate negotiations, which were eventually determined through the personal influence of the Pope. It is intended as a recognition of Great Britain's important relations with the Roman Catholic Church.

WHITAKER WRIGHT.

HEARING IN THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 15.—Whitaker Wright, the London promoter, appeared before Mr. Alexander, United States commissioner, to-day in a hearing to determine whether the offence with which he is charged is extraditable. Counsel for the British Government submitted an affidavit from a London postal clerk declaring that an unsigned message was sent to Wright at Havre, France, reading: 'Things are looking bad, and that Wright sent a message from Havre to Mrs. Wright in Worley to Give Florence five hundred pounds.'

When Wright was arrested he was accompanied by his niece, Miss Florence Brown, who had five hundred pounds in her possession. When the British counsel rested, the hearing was continued to Wednesday next.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI.

Rome, April 15.—Signor Pietro Mascagni, the composer, arrived here at midnight last night on his return from his tour of the United States. There was a great gathering of musicians and authors, including Dom Lorenzo Perosi, the composer, and Professor Morris Moore, to welcome him back. Signor Mascagni received an ovation.

TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

Berlin, April 15.—General Count von Haeseler, commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps, who, by many critics is regarded as the most able man in the German army, has asked the Emperor William to accept his resignation on April 30, the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the army.

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