

AND THE
CAR SHORTAGE.Should the Railway Commission
Penalize Railways for Delaying
Shipments?FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A
MONTH PAID IN FINES BY
SHIPPERS EAST OF PORT
ARTHUR.

Reciprocal demurrage.
The words are as unpalatable as San-
citur to the majority of people, but they
are likely to come very much to the
fore during the next few weeks, for re-
ciprocal demurrage is thought to be one
of the remedies which will to a large
extent overcome the car shortage evil.

At the present time shippers are al-
lowed forty-eight hours in which to
load or unload a car, with an addition-
al twenty-four hours for coal, coke, lime,
and lumber. If they detain a car after
that time they are penalized a dollar a
day by the railways. That charge is
called demurrage.

Now the shippers have been thinking
this is a somewhat one-sided arrange-
ment. They can see no reason why
railways themselves should not be fined
by the shippers if they delay shipments
by neglect to provide cars or to make
delivery within a reasonable time.

In other words, there is a strong move-
ment to make the demurrage charge re-
ciprocal, and a proposal for legislation
authorizing this will probably be made
to the Railway Commissioners when
they hold their inquiry into the car
shortage next month. A good many
people think that if railways were pen-
alized for delaying shipments, they
would see to it that cars were provided
by hook or by crook, and thus the car
shortage evil would be done away with.

The railways themselves have found
that demurrage charges have very ma-
terially reduced the detention of cars
throughout the country. The duty of
enforcing the demurrage rules has been
placed by the Canadian Car Service
Bureau, which has offices in the Board
of Trade building, and is managed by
Mr. J. E. Duval. The Bureau has juris-
diction over lines east of Port Arthur,
representing nearly 17,000 miles of rail-
way. It has over two thousand report-
ing stations, and on an average 150,000
cars a month are reported. So great is
the detention of cars by shippers unable
to take delivery, that about \$15,000 a
month is collected in demurrage charges.

Mr. Duval was asked by a "Witness"
representative yesterday what he thought
of the proposal to make demurrage re-
ciprocal.

"If the conditions are fair, so that
the demurrage would actually be re-
ciprocal, then I am in favor of it," he
replied. "But it is a very complicated
question. The earning capacity of a
car is \$3 a day on an average through-
out the year. During the fall it runs
up to as much as \$7 a day. Therefore,
you see, that every day a car is delayed
means a big loss in earnings to the rail-
way, even though they collect a dollar
a day demurrage. Now if the demur-
rage were made reciprocal, it would be
only fair and reasonable to suggest that
when a man holds a car he should pay
the earning capacity of that car while
he holds it, as well as any loss which
the railway may sustain through the de-
tention. If the railways themselves are
also charged, as the proposal is, for loss
caused to shippers by delays, it would
not be fair to allow shippers to pay \$1
a day for delaying cars that might earn
\$3 a day, and then penalize the com-
panies for not supplying those very
cars to someone else."

"Another point to be considered is
that 75 percent of the Canadian busi-
ness is outward business. Cars are load-
ed up in Canada with freight for the
United States, and as long as there is a
shortage of cars in the United States,
we must necessarily suffer here through
our cars being delayed when they get
over the border."

"Has reciprocal demurrage ever been
properly tested in the United States?"
"No. Attempts have been made to do
so in various states, but as 96 percent
of American business is interstate busi-
ness, the rules have been practically a
dead letter. They are to the effect that
the companies shall move freight at the
rate of fifty miles a day in some states,
and sixty miles in others, or be subject
to demurrage. The proposal to make
reciprocal demurrage universal is now
before the Interstate Commission that
is inquiring into the car shortage. What
that commission will do in the matter
it is of course impossible to say. But
I believe myself that too much time is
lost with cars, and it may, perhaps, be
possible to formulate some sort of rules
that will have the effect of giving a
more prompt delivery."

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.
DETERMINED TO RUSH PAYETTE
OFFER THROUGH NOW.

A special meeting of the City Council
has been called at the request of Ald.
Payette, by the Mayor, for Friday after-
noon. The first item for consideration
is a notice of motion by Ald. Payette
concerning the gas and electricity ques-
tions. This is with the object of plac-
ing Ald. Payette's offer legally before the
council, as the legality of the report
which it is supposed to amend is being
questioned in the courts, and Ald. Pay-
ette is determined to force his offer
through immediately, in order that the
city's delegation to Quebec may be able
to act upon it there.

THE FARMERS AND
THE MILK QUESTION.The People of Montreal They Say
Do Not Know What
Milk is.THE DEALERS EXTRACT THE
CREAM, AND STORE THE MILK
IN THEIR HOUSES AND
STABLES.

Clean, wholesome milk, of the very
best quality, is shipped into Montreal.

Very poor milk, often contaminated
by dirt, is what the people of Mont-
real get served out to them. In fact,
according to the standards of the coun-
try people, Montrealeers do not know
what milk is.

Who is to blame?

Not the farmers, but the numerous
milk sellers in the city.

These are the impressions gained by a
"Witness" representative in a chat with
Mr. H. S. Tannahill, a farmer of Hun-
tendon county, and the treasurer of the
Montreal Milk Shippers' Association.

The farmers' side of the question has
never been put fairly before the public
in the controversy which has been going
on over the milk question, according to
Mr. Tannahill. As a general rule farmers
are alive to their responsibilities, he said,
and not only take every reasonable care
to preserve the purity of milk, but see
to the ventilation and cleanliness of the
cow stables, keep healthy cows, feed
them on good rich food, and send the
milk to the town just as they get it,
without any attempt to lower its qual-
ity.

"What happens when the milk gets to
the city?"

"First of all, the milk arriving one
day is kept over for delivery until the
next. That is unavoidable, Mr. Tanna-
hill says, and provided that the milk is
stored under proper conditions, no harm
is done. But meanwhile several things
usually happen to the milk. For one
thing its quality is reduced to the mini-
mum standard allowed by the regula-
tions. That is to say, a large propor-
tion of the cream is extracted."

"You can take two quarts of cream
from a four gallon can of milk," said Mr.
Tannahill, "and still have milk good
enough in the opinion of the dealer for
distribution. The cream alone will pay
for the milk, and what the distributor
makes out of the poor stuff he retails
is all profit."

"But that is not all. There are in the
city 325 milk dealers, and very few of
them have places fit to keep their milk
in. Many of them keep it in their
houses. Others store it in their stables,
and very little precaution is taken to
keep it from contamination."

"What remedy would you suggest in
order to ensure a good and pure milk
supply for the city?" Mr. Tannahill was
asked.

"I think," he said, "that the whole milk
trade of the city ought to be in the
hands of one or two big companies.
That would not only ensure economy,
but would also ensure proper storage
facilities, and proper precautions in all
the processes of handling the milk.
These companies should, of course, be
subject to the inspection and super-
vision of the city's Health Department."

"But don't you think that would re-
sult in a combine which would force up
the price of milk to an exorbitant ex-
tent?"

"No, because in the matter of milk,
which is of such vital importance to the
health and well-being of the people, the
city should itself regulate the price, ac-
cording to the market prices prevail-
ing."

Mr. Tannahill expressed the opinion
that the price of milk would advance in
any case, because the supply was not
equal to the demand, and because the
price of feed was going up. Formerly,
the farmers used to come into the city
looking for customers. Now the milk
sellers come to them, and offered to buy all
the milk they could supply at 14 cents a
gallon for next summer, the intention
being to charge seven cents a quart re-
tail next summer. Last summer the
farmers were paid 12 cents a gallon for
milk. To ship that milk into Montreal
costs two and three-quarter cents a gal-
lon, leaving the farmer practically nine
cents a gallon. Then the dealer ex-
tracted a lot of the cream, and sold the
poor quality of milk that was left for six
cents a quart. A dealer rarely took
more than from six to ten four-gallon
cans a day, and he had to drive all over
the city to deliver it. A big company
could deliver much more economically
by dividing the city into districts, and
thus delivering a much larger quantity
per horse and man employed than was
possible with the small dealer.

Speaking for the farmers, Mr. Tanna-
hill said they were willing to co-operate
in every reasonable particular with the
health authorities in this matter, and
were quite willing, he was sure, to have
their cows tested for tuberculosis. Tu-
berculosis, however, was not anything
so common among cows as was sur-
mised. In Huntingdon county, for in-
stance, a lot of dairy cows were bought
last year for shipment to South Africa—
some three or four shipments of 200 each
from that section of the country alone. All
these cows were tested before they were
shipped, and only three to a hundred
were condemned.

He added a strong hope that the city
health authorities would see to it that
milk cans were returned to the farmers
clean. At present they were sent back
with stale milk in them, and often with
the most evil-smelling and foul condi-
tion.

THE SWETTENHAM-
DAVIS INCIDENT.The Correspondence Will Not
at Present be Published.THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CON-
SIDERS IT A MATTER BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT AND
AN OFFICIAL.

London, Jan. 23.—The government here
has heard from Governor Swettenham of
Jamaica concerning the incident involv-
ing the withdrawal of the United States
warships from Kingston. Absolute se-
crecy is maintained at the Colonial Of-
fice, but the fact was elicited that dur-
ing the night a good many telegrams
were received from Governor Swetten-
ham, some of which dealt with the in-
cident. These, it is understood, confirm
the main features of the affair as already
published. It is not at present the in-
tention of the Colonial Office to make
the telegrams public, the official view
being that it is a personal affair between
a government department and an official
which is properly adjustable between
them, and the authorities incline to the
view that general interest will best be
served by having the replies appear in a
blue book at some distant period, in the
meantime being dealt with through the
usual diplomatic channels for intercourse
between power and power.

At the Foreign Office it was admitted
that the telegrams from Governor Swet-
tenham referred to the incident, but it
was added that they are not regarded
as being the Governor's reply to the re-
quest of the Secretary for the Colonies,
the Earl of Elgin, for his version of the
affair. The Foreign Office officials say
that no statement can be made at present,
as they desire to have all the facts
the Governor wishes to present before
shaping their course.

The late Capt. E. Desnoyers was buried
this morning with military honors. The
casket, covered with the Union Jack,
was placed on a gun carriage supplied
by the 3rd Field Battery, and was pre-
ceded by a firing party and the regimen-
tal band, which played the Dead March
in Sea. The funeral service was con-
ducted at St. James's Church, St. Denis
street. The Rev. S. Chénier, parish
priest of St. James's Church, officiated
at mass, the assistants being the Rev. R.

THE LATE
CAPTAIN DESNOYERS.

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THE LATE CAPTAIN DESNOYERS.

Rousseau, D. Chevrier, R. Portier, C.
Costes, H. Guibert and P. Lavoie.
The chief mourners were Judge Des-
noyers, father of the deceased, and Abbé
J. B. A. Desnoyers, parish priest of Te-
treaultville, a brother.

Among those present were Judge Si-
cotte, Mr. Recorder Weir, Judge Lafon-
taine, Judge Piché, A. E. Corrivault, A.
St. Mars, Alfred De Beaumont, Adolphe
Bissonnette, L. S. Bissonnette, N. Lam-
bert, Lieut.-Col. John J. Barry, Mr.
Campbell, chief of police, Mr. S. Carpen-
ter, chief of detectives, Inspector Mc-
Mahon, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stewart, Lieut.
Col. F. S. Mackay, Majors J. E. Pel-
tier, J. T. Ostell, H. Jodoin, Captains
E. J. Peltier, J. W. Barré, G. O. Mol-
leur, W. U. Boivin, J. G. Labelle, L. H.
Archambault, B. L. Brosseau, J. A.
Filiatrault, Lieutenants P. J. A. A.
Guimet, J. C. J. Le Bouthillier, P. Du-
rocher, J. H. Dupuis, H. Barré, H. Mer-
rill, M. J. E. R. Dufréne, P. E. Ran-
ger, H. E. Archambault, A. L. Norman-
d, R. A. Brossard, R. Jodoin, H. Des-
rosiers, Dr. G. E. Beuchamp, Captain
C. F. St. Louis, Lieut. E. E. Lepine,
Captain Hector Bissonnette, 83th
Regiment, Mr. Benoit, chief of the fire
brigade, A. Pelletier, F. Mailoux, J.
Renouard, M. Gascou, Joseph Lacroix,
R. Belanger, Auguste Blouin, Eugene St.
Charles, Henry Lamarche, J. Donald Mor-
rison, Alphonse Leblanc, Oscar Chag-
non, Wilfrid Terroux, B. McCauley, An-
dré Bisson, C. Tancred Jetté, J. Le-
gault, Cyprien Lacroix, B. Bailey,
Arthur Gagnon.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Third Session Opens To-Morrow
Afternoon.WHO WILL BE THE OPPOSITION
LEADER IN SUCCESSION TO
THE HON. GEORGE W.
ROSS?

Toronto, Jan. 23.—To-morrow the
third session of the Ontario Legislature
under the auspices of the Whitley Gov-
ernment will commence. The twenty-
six Liberal members of the Legislature
will meet soon in caucus to choose a
leader in succession to the Hon. G. W.
Ross, who has passed to the Senate.

This is the first time in the history
of Ontario that the Liberal party has
been called upon to choose an opposi-
tion leader. A few times they have
been called upon to choose a premier,
but even in this respect their record is
unique. Sir Oliver Mowat assumed the
leadership in 1872 and held it con-
tinuously until 1896. Then by the con-
sent of everyone, the Hon. A. S. Hardy
took up the mantle of government. When
ill-health compelled him to retire a
few years later there was only one
man to succeed him, and that was
the Hon. G. W. Ross. Then evil days
overtaken the party, which was over-
whelmingly defeated on Jan. 25, 1905.

They found themselves for the first time
in Opposition, and now they find them-
selves for the first time without a
leader.

At each change of the Premiership,
few though they were, there was always
a man in sight well fitted for the po-
sition. Not so now that an Opposition
leader is wanted. The difficulty before
the caucus to-night is enhanced by the
fact that party opinion has not yet
been able to agree on any one man for
the position. Party opinion has not
even been able to agree on the method
of choice. All British precedent favors
choice by a caucus of the members elect,
and the majority of the members in
the House have endorsed this plan.

But in view of the fact that the mem-
bers in the House represent only about
one-quarter of the constituencies of the
province there is a very influential de-
mand from the rank and file for a
general convention to choose the leader.

As a compromise it is said the caucus
to-night will select a leader for this
session only, and then a general con-
vention will be called to change or re-
vise. Such a course has many weak-
nesses. If the choice of the caucus
should be reversed by the convention it
would serve to weaken the party. As
an appeal is likely to be made to the
people about the fall of next year a
strong leader is needed at once if the
party is to make any inroads upon the
big majority of the government.

Who will that leader be? As usual
there are many answers. Of the mem-
bers of the Legislature only four are
seriously considered, to wit, the Hon.
Richard Harcourt, the Hon. G. P. Gra-
ham, the Hon. A. G. Mackay and Mr.
T. H. Preston. Outside the House only
three names are mentioned with any
seriousness. They are Mr. N. W. Row-
ell, K.C., Mayor Mowat, of Kingston,
and Mr. F. S. Spence.

The claims of the Hon. Richard Har-
court rest on his long service and ex-
perience. He has been in the House
twenty-eight years, and was in the Cab-
inet fifteen years. In fact, he is the
only remaining remnant of the old guard.
He is a good speaker and well versed in
provincial affairs and during the tem-
porary absence of Mr. Ross after the
general elections, he acted as leader.
He is in comfortable circumstances fi-
nancially and is understood to have am-
bition for the position. All these facts
make it difficult to turn him down, but
there is no disputing the fact that the
majority of the party in the country,
if not in the House, desire to get en-
tirely away from the late government
which fell into disrepute. They feel
that to again appeal to the people with
any members of the late government
prominent in the leadership, is to keep
alive the issue of the last election, which,
for the sake of the party as well as
for the sake of the province, should re-
main dead. This objection may not
prove fatal to the ambitions of Mr.
Harcourt in a caucus, but they
assuredly would in a convention.

Although the same objection is raised
by many Liberals against Messrs. A. G.
Mackay and G. P. Graham, there is a
more general tendency to overlook it in
view of the fact that they served only
two months in the Ross Cabinet. Nei-
ther would prove satisfactory to the
temperance people, because both spoke
against the temperance resolution intro-
duced at the big Liberal convention of
1904. Mr. A. G. Mackay possesses the
brains but objection is taken to his
personal habits. At the same time he
is regarded as the most promising man
at present in sight. He would be the
most probable choice of a convention.

Mr. T. H. Preston, the Brantford
editor, is regarded as a safe, shrewd, clean
and able exponent of Liberalism, but it
is admitted that he scarcely possesses
the qualities for arousing enthusiasm
throughout the province.

Of the men outside the Legislature,
Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., stands high-
est. He has done much campaign ser-
vice for the party and his speeches never
fail to arouse great enthusiasm. He
is a lawyer, a man of high ideals, super-
intendent of the largest Methodist Sun-
day-school in the city, and an active
worker in the temperance cause.

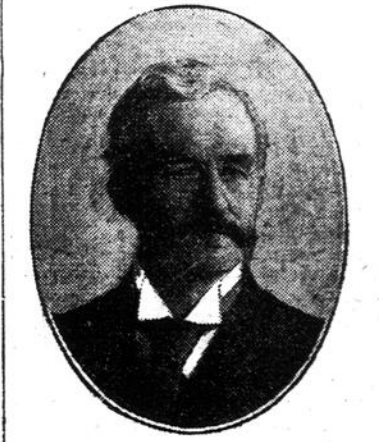
He once contested East York against Mr.
W. F. Macdonald and was defeated by
the whiskey vote. It is not at all cer-
tain that he would accept even if the
position was offered to him, but his
candidature has many supporters. Little
is known of Mayor Mowat except
that he is a son of Sir Oliver, and that

Mowat is a name to conjure with among
the Liberals of Ontario.

With so many complications in the
situation it is not improbable that the
caucus to-night will select the Hon. Rich-
ard Harcourt to lead for the session and
then await developments.

THE HON. RICHARD
HARCOURT, M.P.P.TO BE CHOSEN AS LEADER OF
THE ONTARIO OPPOSITION.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The Hon. Richard
Harcourt, M.P.P., will be selected as
leader of the Ontario Opposition at To-
ronto, at a meeting of the Liberal cau-
cus, to be held in the Queen City, on

THE HON. R. HARCOURT.
To be chosen Leader of the Ontario
Opposition.

Friday morning next. A deputation of
the members waited on Mr. Harcourt,
at Toronto, on Monday last, and unani-
mously offered him the leadership, prom-
ising their support and co-operation.

Mr. Harcourt informed the "Witness"
representative this morning that it was
likely he would accept the leadership,
but that it was not his desire to lead the
Liberal party in Ontario, but owing to
the pressure which has been brought to
bear on him by prominent Liberals
throughout the country it was likely he
would accept the leadership, although
he realized the great responsibilities at-
tached to that position.

Mr. Harcourt, it is understood, is in
Ottawa in connection with this matter,
and he will leave for Toronto again this
afternoon.

MASTERS AND MATES.

MR. LANCASTER'S BILL BEFORE A
SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Mr. E. A. Lancaster's
bill, which seeks to restrict the issue of
masters and mates' certificates to British
subjects, was again under considera-
tion before a special committee of parlia-
ment to-day, and drew from the Minis-
ter of Marine an expression of doubt as
to the expediency of the legislation pro-
posed. The Hon. Mr. Brodeur pointed
out that according to the information in
the hands of his department, of 782 cer-
tificates issued during the past ten years
for inland and minor waters only ten
were issued to foreigners, while only
four of these latter were Americans.

Was it necessary, he asked, to go to the
length of changing our laws when so few
masters and mates were actually affect-
ed? On the other hand there were some
one thousand masters and mates serving
on American vessels whose families lived
in Canada, and if the present bill passed
there was a danger that the United
States might retaliate by insisting that
these people should remove their homes
to the other side of the border.

Mr. Lancaster challenged the accuracy
of Mr. Brodeur's figures and the latter
moved that the president and secretary
of the Masters and Mates' Association
be brought to Ottawa for examination
on this point, which was adopted.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

A sudden cold wave through Europe
has sent the thermometer in Britain
down to twenty below freezing. Blizzards
are raging through southern Russia, and
the harbor of Odessa is frozen in.

A cable from the American Bible So-
ciety in Shanghai pleads for help for the
famine sufferers in Central China, where
a million and a quarter people are liter-
ally starving.

The latest word from Great Britain is
that the correspondence between Sir
Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Ja-
maica, and the Home Government will
not be at present published, the Govern-
ment considering that the incident is a
purely personal one between the Govern-
ment and one of its officials.

The port of Zeebrugge, the harbor of
the new Bruges-Heyst Canal, in Belgium,
is to be opened to commerce on July 1
next.

The Hon. Richard Harcourt, M.P.P.,
is to be selected as leader of the Ontario
Liberals.

The work of fiends is reported from
Eau Claire, Mich., where an aged
wealthy hermit has been found tortured
to death, and all the money he is believed
to have had gone.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, speaking at the
Canadian Club of Toronto yesterday on
the Quebec Nationalist movement, said
its originators had no grievance against
the Canadian Government nor any dis-
trust of the British; it was neither a po-
litical party nor a racial movement. It
had but one great aim, that of develop-
ing among the varied races here a true
Canadian patriotism, a united Canadian
nation.

The Ontario Legislature is to open to-
morrow.

The Dominion Government has issued
a circular to the Doukhobors praising the
few who have taken readily to the culti-
vation of their own land, but gently re-
minding the majority who have not that
if they do not adopt personal ownership
the land will be taken from them.

Western interests are said to have
succeeded in having the Dominion tariff
modified so as to impose on threshing
outfits a uniform duty of 20 percent.

Temperance people in Ontario are now
determined to work for the repeal of the
three-fifths clause in the local option law.
Complete returns of the recent vote show
that out of 108 places, 94 gave majorities
in favor of local prohibition, but be-
cause the majority did not reach the re-
quired three-fifths it was in 46 places in-
effective.

Mr. Elihu Root, in his speech to the
Canadian Club at Ottawa yesterday, re-
ferred courteously to the strides Canada
had made in the past forty years from
feeble, incompact, separate, dependent
colonies to a great united people, with a
growth not merely in population and
wealth, but with a constructive power
which is making the western world an
example in the history of mankind; and
declared that to his pride in his own
land, his pride that it is part of his in-
heritance to take in England, was added
the pride he felt in "this great, hardy,
vigorous, self-governing people of Canada,
who love justice and liberty."

Sir Montagu Allan thinks the Black-
sod Bay scheme impracticable, because it
means five transfers of passengers and
cargo instead of three.

SECRETARY ROOT
AT OTTAWA.WORDS OF APPRECIATION FROM
ENGLISH PRESS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 23.—The "Westminster
Gazette" says Mr. Root's visit and atti-
tude can do nothing but good in secur-
ing international good will and in mak-
ing the United States and Canada what
neighbors ought to be, but are not al-
ways, good friends.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says Mr. Root's
speech was a splendid contribution to-
wards the strengthening of that brother-
liness and freedom from jealousy between
the two great nations of North America
which it so eloquently celebrated.

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 250 words, and death notices for 100 words, each notice for 10 words. The announcement of funerals is inserted for 10 words, and extra; other notices to ordinary, such as short notices of 10 words, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths without incurring ordinary or extra charges, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

HUBBY—At Bourg Louis, Que., on Jan. 17, 1907, the wife of Mr. C. C. Hubby, 'B' Battery, R.C.H.A., of a daughter.

PRITCHARD—At the Holmes Movement, personage, Charlotte, Que., on Jan. 19, 1907, a daughter to Mrs. M. C. and Mr. P. Pritchard.

SWIFT—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1907, at 824 Fairmount avenue, Montreal Annex, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Swift.

MARRIED.

CUMMINGS—MRS. — On Jan. 10, 1907, at Christ Church, Cranbrook, B.C., by the Rev. E. P. Fiedelmeier, Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Mors, niece of the Hon. Chief Justice Mors, of Toronto, to Mr. John G. Cummings, C.E., of Fernie, B.C.

GROVES-SUTHERLAND—In Hanover, Ont., on Jan. 21, 1907, by the Rev. Austin B. Hodge, William A. Sutherland, son of Ferguson, to Miss M. Robinson Sutherland, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. R. Sutherland, of Glenora.

LOWERY—**VANSICKLE**—At Windsor, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1907, by the Rev. W. H. Snelgrove, Samuel M. Lowery to Louise Vansickle, second daughter of Jas. Vansickle, Esq., both of Petrolia, Ont.

DIED.

ASHENDEN—On Jan. 19, 1907, at the residence of his brother-in-law, H. Butcher, 17 Howie avenue, Toronto, Thomas William Ashenden, aged 75 years.

BRACKIN—In Chatham, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1907, James Brackin, aged 55 years.

CHADWICK—At her late residence, 318 Gilmour street, Ottawa, Mary E. Chadwick, third daughter of the late J. H. P. Chadwick, on Jan. 21, 1907.

DALE—At South Brooklyn, on Jan. 23, 1907, Capt. George S. Dale, of London, England.

DORVAL—At Quebec, on Jan. 21, 1907, at the age of 74 years, a son of the late Philippe Dorval, ex-Chief of the Fire Brigade, beloved husband of Josephine Chateaufort.

FERGUSON—At the residence of her nephew, Mr. David Rogers, 414 Markham street, Toronto, on Jan. 19, 1907, Jane Ferguson, sister of the late Mrs. Charles Rogers, in her 84th year.

FOURNEY—In this city on Jan. 22, 1907, at his late residence, 1817 St. Urbain street, William Fourney, aged 51 years. Funeral on Friday, the 25th, at 2:30 p.m. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

FORBES—On Jan. 21, 1907, Sophronia, daughter of the late Wm. Forbes, in the 82nd year. Burial on Friday, the 25th, at 2:30 p.m. Private residence of the late J. H. P. Chadwick, 421 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

FORMAN—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. A. Robertson, 221 Carlton street, Toronto, on Jan. 19, 1907, Mary Forman, relict of the late James Forman, in her 84th year.

HARRIS—On Jan. 17, 1907, at Bedford, Que., in her 73rd year, Anna Charlotte Bell, beloved wife of James Harris. Funeral held at Montreal on the 19th inst.

MACKAY—At Seattle, Washington, U.S., on Jan. 20, 1907, Charles Bruce Mackay, late of H. M. Customs, Toronto, father of Mrs. M. Willmot and son of the late Dr. Charles Mackay, 'L.D.S.', of London, Eng.

MIDDLEWOOD—At the residence of her son-in-law, L. A. Sessmith, 72 Spout Emerald street, Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 21, 1907, Mary, widow of the late Joseph Middlewood, in her 74th year.

PINDER—Suddenly, at his son's residence (Robert Pinder), Bedford Park, Toronto, on Jan. 18, 1907, Adam Pinder, aged 80 years and 9 months.

READ—At her home, 45 Parke avenue, Ottawa, on Jan. 19, 1907, Grace Robertson, wife of I. R. Read.

ROBERTSON—At Howick, Que., on Jan. 20, 1907, Mary Adams, widow of the late William Robertson.

Funeral on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

SMITH—On Jan. 22, 1907, Alexander Smith, aged 72.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 25 Anderson street, on Thursday, the 24th, at 2:30 p.m. Relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

SIMMONS—At her residence, Forest, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1907, Mrs. Diana Simmons, in her 79th year.

Those sending notices for the above columns may send 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 4.

C.P.R. DOUBLE TRACK

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE TO START WORK BETWEEN SMITH'S FALLS AND MONTREAL.

The C. P. R. authorities are getting ready to begin operations double tracking their line from Montreal to Smith's Falls. Mr. Frohneffer will be the engineer in charge. He has arrived in Smith's Falls and is taking up his residence there. The work will be commenced at once, and in the early spring a large force of men will be put on between Smith's Falls and Finch to complete the first fifty miles as quickly as possible. Rumor has it that Smith's Falls that the company will build from Toronto to Kingston through the lake shore towns, and cut across from Kingston to Smith's Falls, using the main line from Smith's Falls to Montreal. In that case the double track would be a necessity.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED

Carpet and Rug Sale

500 yards of the very best make of AXMINSTER CARPETS. Regular value, \$1.85. SALE PRICE 90c
350 yards of American Moquette Carpet with 5-8 borders to match. Regular \$1.35. Thursday 79c
450 yards of FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS in a good selection of patterns. Regular 97c. Thursday 79c
700 yards of very good Quality Tapestry Carpet, good choice of patterns. Regular 75c and 65c. THURSDAY 49c

HALF PRICE SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

In order to close out the balance of our Japanese Rugs before stocktaking we will sell the remainder on Thursday at HALF-PRICE.
Size 12 x 15 ft. Regular value \$18.00. Sale price \$9.50
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. Regular value \$16.00. Sale price \$8.00
Size 9 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. Regular value \$11.50. Sale price \$5.25
Size 6 ft. x 9 ft. Regular value \$7.50. Sale price \$3.75
Size 4 ft. x 7 ft. Regular value \$3.75. Sale price \$1.88
4 ft. x 4 ft. Regular value \$1.75. Sale price \$88
3 ft. x 15 ft. Regular value \$6.00. Sale price \$3.00
Size 3 ft. x 18 ft. Regular value \$6.00. Sale price \$2.50

JANUARY SALE OF RUGS & MADE-UP CARPETS

25 ONLY SMYRNA RUGS of the very best quality. These Rugs are reversible and made from the best quality of All-Wool, woven in bright and pretty patterns.
4 only 9 ft. x 12 ft. Regular value \$36.00. Sale price \$27.00
2 only 9 ft. x 12 ft. Regular value \$30.00. Sale price \$22.50
7 only 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Regular value \$23.50. Sale price \$16.88
4 only 3 ft. x 4 ft. Regular value \$8.00. Sale price \$6.00
3 only 3 ft. x 12 ft. Regular value \$10.00. Sale price \$8.10
2 only 3 ft. x 15 ft. Regular value \$13.50. Sale price \$10.35

THE HUGE LINEN SALE

THIS MEANS MUCH TO THE VAST ARMY OF HOUSEKEEPERS OF MONTREAL. THE BUSINESS OF THE LAST FEW WEEKS HAS BEEN ENORMOUS ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNPRECEDENTED VALUES.

LADIES, BUY YOUR LINENS FOR SPRING AT CARSLY'S

GOOD HEAVY QUALITY PLAIN BLEACHED ENGLISH SHEETING, 2 yards wide. Worth 30c. January Sale 25c

VERY SPECIAL QUALITY BLEACHED TWEED SHEETING, 2 1/2 yards wide. Worth 35c. January Sale 28c

VERY FINE QUALITY HORROCKS' PLAIN BLEACHED COTTON, free from all filling. Special for family use. Worth 25c. January Sale 12c

Great Attraction! First Floor! Machinery Making Whitewear! THE S. CARSLY CO. 143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West, 154 to 156 St. James St. MONTREAL

GOOD QUALITY LINEN CRASH, with Red Borders, 18 inches wide. Worth 17c. January Sale 10c

TABLE DAMASK 65 inch BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, in assorted designs, good heavy satin finish. Worth 42c. January Sale 30c

TABLE NAPKINS 150 DOZEN TABLE NAPKINS, dinner size, in assorted patterns, good heavy finish. Worth \$1.50 dozen. January Sale, dozen \$1.20

THE S. CARSLY CO. 143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West, 154 to 156 St. James St. MONTREAL

THURSDAY'S ILLUSTRATED WITNESS

Montreal's Pictorial Newspaper

Thursday, January 24th, 1907.

The McGill Meeting

Snap-shot of Earl Grey and Lord Strathcona entering the Board of Trade Building.

The Sovereign Competition

Two pages of the Gems of the 157 pictures entered in the contest.

Baroness Burdett Coutts' Funeral

The simple procession passing the Marble Arch, Hyde Park Corner.

Scottish Railway Wreck

Scenes after the collision in which a member of Parliament lost his life.

"The Illustrated Witness is a Great Treat."

Sold in Montreal with Thursday's regular edition for only One Cent a copy.

ONE CENT AT ALL LOCAL NEWS-STANDS.

OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

All the above and many other pictures are reproduced by special arrangement in the 'Canadian Pictorial,' Canada's finest picture magazine. Ten cents a copy, one dollar a year. THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 141 St. Peter street, Montreal.

FIENDISH WORK.

OLD MAN HORRIBLY TORTURED BY ROBBERS BEFORE BEING FINALLY MURDERED.

Eau Claire, Mich., Jan. 23.—The body of Daniel Heaton, a wealthy hermit, was found late yesterday frozen in his own blood in a small hut near the house where he had been living alone. There were evidences that the old man had

been tortured to make him reveal the hiding-place of his money. Amputated fingers and toes lay scattered about, and the appearance of a heavy rope and of a beam over which it hung, coupled with marks on the victim's neck, indicated that he had been strung up to the rafters for a time. Apparently, a blow on the head with a hatchet had finally ended his sufferings. It is thought that the murderers secured the booty they sought, as no money was found.

ALD. GADBOIS'S TESTIMONY.

He Corroborates His Testimony That the Famous Gas Report Was Altered.

ALDERMAN SPENT AN UNCOMFORTABLE AFTERNOON ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Yesterday afternoon, in giving evidence in the case in which Aldermen Proulx, White, J. B. A. Martin, Lariviere, and Labreque are charged with altering a document belonging to the city, Ald. Gadbois confirmed his now famous declaration that the special gas committee's report was changed after he deposited it at the City Clerk's office on the morning of Nov. 5 last, and that when returned to the office it was after ten o'clock. The alderman, however, was a reluctant witness throughout the whole of his evidence, and in the end, when the question of adjourning his cross-examination until to-day was under discussion, he said his position was so uncomfortable that he hoped the case might be concluded that afternoon so far as his testimony was concerned. As, however, it was after five o'clock, the court adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

At the outset, Mr. N. K. Lafamme, for the prosecution, questioned Ald. Gadbois with a view of ascertaining when the special gas committee, of which he was chairman, had met. He replied that three meetings were held together, two at the City Hall, and a third at the office of Ald. White. He could not recall the dates, and so far as he was aware no minutes had been kept—at least, he had not signed any.

Mr. J. N. Greenshields, counsel for Ald. White's defence, objected to this evidence as proof of the holding of a meeting. What was wanted was the date, the place, and the hour of the meeting.

Mr. Lafamme replied that as no minutes were kept, he would have to introduce the evidence in this way.

Ald. Gadbois, continuing, said these meetings were called by sending out notices in the usual way. The meeting at Ald. White's office he had called by telephone. Mr. White acted as secretary, and he took notes that were to be used in the preparation of a report for presentation to the council regarding their negotiations with the Light, Heat and Power Company. No regular report was then drawn up, but a general conclusion was reached unanimously, and on the following day—Wednesday—did not remember the date—the report was signed.

Mr. Lafamme produced a report filed in the morning as an exhibit, and asked the witness whether it was the same report as signed on that occasion. Ald. Gadbois looked at it for a moment and said it was not easy to give an offhand answer, as the report was a long one. At the suggestion of the judge, Ald. Gadbois looked at the conclusion of the report and he said he found it to be in substance the same as the report he had mentioned, but the clause containing a recommendation to the council had been removed.

In reply to further questions, witness gave a detailed statement regarding the placing in the city clerk's office, on Nov. 5, of the report which agreed, except in point of time, with the evidence of Mr. Rene Bauset yesterday morning. He said he deposited it himself about 9:45, and acknowledged he was present when Ald. Lariviere withdrew it. But while Mr. Bauset had said it was ten minutes to 10 o'clock when Ald. Proulx brought it back, and it was duly stamped, Ald. Gadbois maintained, as he had done in the City Council, that it was after ten o'clock.

Replying to the Court, Ald. Gadbois said when the report was returned by Ald. Proulx, Mr. Crepeau noticed the change of signatures. In addition to that in the text the recommendation clause had been removed.

Mr. Lafamme asked the witness to give some particulars of the speech he had made at the meeting of the council on Jan. 14, but Ald. Gadbois replied that he could not recollect exactly what he had said.

Mr. Lafamme accordingly read extracts from newspaper reports.

Ald. Gadbois said these reports had been elaborated a little, but in the main they were correct.

Witness, further questioned by Mr. Lafamme, said he had met some of the aldermen in a general way since these proceedings were instituted, but none of the defendants had threatened him in any way.

"Has not Ald. Proulx threatened you?" persisted Mr. Lafamme.

Witness said he had heard of something of that nature through a third party, but he paid no serious attention to it.

Mr. Lafamme said he did not like the way the witness was replying.

Ald. Gadbois replied that if he was criticised to his face he would only be all the more indifferent.

Finally the witness said he had been told by a third person that Ald. Proulx had threatened to blacken his character.

Ald. Gadbois was next questioned about the interview he had had with Mayor Elkers after he had noticed the change in the report. He was, however, unwilling to enter into details. He could not say whether he had made a direct complaint or not, but he thought that Mr. Bauset had done most of the talking.

He could not recollect whether there was on that occasion any mention made of taking action against the aldermen.

Mr. Lafamme—Did Mr. Crepeau stamp the report when he received it?

Ald. Gadbois said he could not swear whether it was stamped when he deposited it, or when the report was returned by Ald. Proulx.

His cross-examination by Mr. Beaudin, Ald. Gadbois said the regular committees were summoned by letter, but that rule did not apply to special committees. He was under the impression that the date the meeting was held in the office of Ald. White was on Oct. 26, and between that time and the filing of the report by himself there had been no meeting to his knowledge. He thought all the members of the committee were present on

Type-talk never does half justice to high-grade goods. The test of Seal Brand Coffee is in the cup.

ALL GROCERS CHASE AND SANBORN

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COLD IN EUROPE.

Sudden Drop in Temperature Reaches Great Britain.

London, Jan. 22.—The cold wave which was recorded from the Continent yesterday has reached Great Britain. The temperature fell twenty degrees to-day and there is a boisterous easterly gale with threats of snow.

Almost the whole of Europe is now involved in this cold wave, a feature of which has been the suddenness of the fall in temperature in western Europe. There has been a heavy fall of snow at Naples and in the Swiss Alps, while in Germany, Austria and Russia the severity of the weather is increasing, and causing intense discomfort and suffering. Vienna reports the lowest temperature recorded in fifty years.

There have been heavy snowstorms in Bohemia, and hundreds of school children in Galicia have been frost-bitten. At Trieste a bora (a blustering wind that blows over the Adriatic) is raging, and navigation has been suspended.

All of the southern part of Russia and the Black Sea are being swept by a blizzard of extraordinary violence, and the harbor at Odessa is frozen in. Many vessels are ashore in the neighborhood of Odessa, and it is impossible to send them aid. The railway lines are buried in snow and communication cannot be maintained. Numerous deaths have been reported, and the temperature is still falling.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

ITS AIMS EXPLAINED BY MR. HENRI BOURASSA BEFORE THE CANADIAN CLUB AT OTTAWA.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—The aims of the Nationalist movement in Quebec were explained in a very able speech by its leader, Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., at the luncheon of the Canadian Club yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance, both floor and gallery being crowded, and the appreciation of the audience was shown by the frequent applause that punctuated the address.

The Quebec Nationalist movement, Mr. Bourassa said, was unlike the similarly named movements in Ireland or in France. It was based on no grievance against the Canadian government, nor upon any distrust of Great Britain. On the contrary, it was an attempt to establish a true Canadian patriotic spirit; not a declamatory spirit, but a deep desire for the complete development of all the material resources and of all the intellectual and moral resources that English and French settlement and civilization have rendered available to Canada.

The Nationalists should not be considered as a political party, though they might become one, if the government refused to adopt a reasonable attitude towards the reasonable desires of Quebec's younger generation. Neither should it be regarded as a mere racial or provincial movement. It was based on the only principles by which a true Canadian patriotism could be developed—a thing which he would venture to say was not now in existence. There was Ontario, Quebec, or Western patriotism, each based on the hope that it might swallow up the others, but there was no Canadian patriotism, nor could it be properly said that there was a Canadian nation.

The great aim of the Nationalist movement was to encourage the growth of this true patriotism by developing Canada for the general benefit of Canadians. They wished to preserve their birthright, not as Frenchmen, but as Canadians.

BOWLING.

RAILWAYMEN WON IN CITY LEAGUE MATCH.

The Railway Y.M.C.A. bowlers defeated the Colonials last night in a City Bowling League match, on the latter's alleys, by 150 pins. Scores were:

R. Y. M. C. A.
A. E. Surgeon 171 190 190-581
J. Storey 160 209 179-549
J. Carmichael 175 166 161-502
E. W. Pugh 158 175 170-504
A. G. Clarke 193 178 176-541
A. S. McAllister 191 154 211-556

Total 3,214

COLONIALS.
Poudrette 157 169 163-489
Reid 152 181 192-473
Lyons 169 168 167-504
Vivian 191 176 173-540
Oubert 187 145 204-536
Thompson 166 158 191-514

Total 3,092

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Compartment Car 'Canada.'—The C. P. R. compartment car, 'Canada,' which has been running for some time between Montreal and Toronto, will make its last trip this evening, leaving Windsor Station at 10 p.m. for Toronto.

TWO DROWNED.

HORSE AND CUTTER WENT THROUGH THE ICE OF BAY OF QUINTE.

Stella, Ont., Jan. 22.—The ice bridge between Amherst Island and the mainland this year has been very unsafe. Several persons came near losing their lives, including the mail carrier, who is most faithful in discharging his duty, often at the risk of his life. Four men started recently across the bay to Bath, for a doctor for a sick woman. The horse and cutter broke through the ice. The horse and two of the young men by the name of Gibson and Instant, were drowned, and the others were with great difficulty saved from a similar fate. The body of Gibson was found in a hundred and thirty feet of water, but that of Instant has not yet been discovered. Their sad death has caused great gloom over the island, and much sympathy for their many relatives, for the young men were much esteemed.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S WORK.

Output of Scriptures Last Year Exceeded Previous Record by 33,000 Copies.

THE GOSPEL IS NOW PRINTED IN FOUR HUNDRED LANGUAGES.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the Bible Society was held last night in the Dominion Square Methodist Church. The Rev. Dr. Shaw presided, and after devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, the chairman delivered an introductory speech. He spoke of the federation of the Canadian auxiliaries two years ago, and testified to the excellent results that had followed. Last year they raised \$33,000, of which \$17,000 had been sent to the parent society and \$16,000 had been devoted to the society's work in Canada. Principal Shaw, in conclusion, referred to the loss the society had sustained by the death of Archbishop Bond, who was the honorary president, and also paid reverent tribute to his memory.

The report of Professor Torg, the corresponding secretary, was, in part, as follows:—

"In the rearrangement of territory, consequent upon the organization of the Canadian Bible Society last year, the western section of the Auxiliary embraced within the counties of Lunenburg, Grenville, Leeds and Lanark, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ottawa Auxiliary. This removes from your society fifty-three branches which for many years have sent increasingly large contributions to our funds, and while it is sincerely hoped and confidently expected that the work in general will not suffer, yet the income of this Auxiliary has necessarily been affected by the change. The free contributions from these fifty-three branches in 1905 was \$17,111.55, and from the sales of Scriptures, \$234.05.

Notwithstanding this, we are pleased to report that the total revenue for the year, including bequests is \$23,193.23, an increase of \$3,621.04 over that of the previous year.

The disbursements, which include the salary of an additional colporteur working among the Italians, have been \$14,678.32, an increase of \$399.37 for the year.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that your committee has been able to transmit to the Canadian Bible Society for the extension of the work in Canada, and for the world-wide work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the sum of \$5,000.

It is a matter of congratulation that the operations for the first year of the newly organized Canadian Bible Society resulted not only in a great extension of the Canadian work, but also in increasing the total contribution from British North America to the work of the parent society, thus demonstrating the wisdom of the Federation movement.

With regard to the operations of the parent society for the past year, we note with pleasure the addition of eleven new languages to the society's list, bringing the number in which the Word of God is printed in whole or in part up to four hundred.

At the same time the total output of scriptures has exceeded that of the record year 1902-3 by thirty-three thousand copies, bringing the distribution for the year up to 5,577,453.

We have to report the receipt of the following bequests:

From the estate of the late Roderick McLennan, Vankleek Hill, \$100.

From the estate of the late William Frances, Montreal, \$750.

From the estate of the late Jas. Moore, \$3,000.

There has been added to our list of members the name of Mr. William Hanson, Montreal.

In 1905 there were issued 7,066 Bibles and 6,992 Testaments; in 1906 there were issued 6,629 Bibles and 9,193 Testaments. The gratuitous distributions last year amounted to 586 Bibles and 1,352 Testaments.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson, in an excellent address, spoke of the three principal characteristics of the Bible, which, he said, were its unity, its vitality, and its power of universal adaptation to all races, times, and needs, and he emphasized at the close its special importance in the case of China and Japan. "Give me a quarter of a century," said he, "and I will write the book out of existence." Yet, as Dr. Johnson remarked, Voltaire's influence was of the past, while the press that printed the book had afterwards printed Bibles. "All inspiration," said Dr. Johnson, "whether of writer, musician, or artist, has sprung from the reading of the Bible's message into the lives of men."

The Rev. Dr. Young, who followed, said a country's greatness was not to be measured by its acreage, but by the moral and spiritual character of its inhabitants. Such character is determined by the question of whether the Word of God is its foundation. Dr. Young dwelt on the magnitude of the Bible Society's work. By its agency the whole Bible, he said, had so far been translated into one hundred and two different languages, while its vital portions had been translated into about four hundred languages. He described the difficulties of translation, showing how in native tongues of some less developed tribes there were no equivalents for 'God,' 'heaven,' 'priest,' and other words indispensable to the conveyance of religious truth. "The Bible Society," he continued, "is meeting the requirements of the new world, giving it the seed of eternal truth, the true foundation of national greatness the Bible."

Dr. Young then referred to missionary work in heathen lands. "We feel," he said, "that if these are to be evangelized must be by giving the people the Scriptures in their own tongue."

SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer	From	To
Mongolian	St. John's	Glasgow
Minnetonka	London	New York
Petersburg	Libau	New York
Welshman	Portland	Liverpool

MAISONNEUVE

The \$400,000 Loan By-Law Discussed at a Public Meeting.

THE PROPRIETORS WILL VOTE ON THE QUESTION ON MONDAY NEXT.

At a public meeting held in the Town Hall of Maisonneuve on Monday night the proposed loan of \$400,000 was discussed before the electors. The chair was jointly occupied by ex-Mayor Desjardins and Mr. Joseph Trudel.

Mr. Desjardins explained that the by-law authorizing the council to borrow \$400,000 had passed its second reading in the council, and would be submitted to the vote of the proprietors next Monday. If sanctioned by that vote, it would then be adopted in the council. He pointed out to the proprietors that if the by-law were rejected the alternative would be annexation to Montreal. He was in favor of the by-law, as he believed the progressive development of the town would be more rapid if it maintained its independent existence.

Councillor Michaud, chairman of finance, spoke in support of the by-law. He said that within the last four years the revenue of the town had almost doubled, having increased from \$31,000 to \$57,000, and the value of property, which was \$700,000 in 1905, had risen to over a million in 1906. In view of this marked increase in the resources of the town, the amount which the council proposed to borrow was not excessive. The money was required for drain construction and other improvements, and it was at the request of the proprietors that the amount to be borrowed had been increased from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

Mayor Reed strongly opposed the by-law, and pointed out that the amount which his colleagues proposed to borrow was excessive. After paying off the floating debt of \$106,000, a surplus of about \$300,000 would remain on hand, which would be sufficient to pay for public works for six years to come, as the annual cost averaged only \$50,000. No doubt they would have to negotiate a loan, but it would be to the disadvantage of the town to borrow \$400,000 when \$175,000 would be amply sufficient for present requirements. There was another reason why they should not borrow this large sum. They were on the eve of an election, and the present majority of the council should not tie the hands of their successors.

Councillor Fafard also opposed the loan because the time was not well chosen, and the amount was too high.

Mr. Percy Bennett, ex-councillor, spoke in favor of the by-law. He thought the advantages that would result from the judicious expenditure of the money was the point to be considered, and not merely the amount of the loan. The department of public works now had the plan to do work that would require an annual expenditure of \$100,000.

Councillor Desilets explained that he had objected to the loan of \$250,000 at first, but as the funds required to carry out the improvements in his own ward would be taken from the proceeds of this proposed loan of \$400,000, he had withdrawn his opposition. Moreover, as the proprietors in his ward favored annexation to Montreal on condition that the city should spend \$400,000 in permanent improvements, he could not consistently continue his opposition to the loan when the council of Maisonneuve was offering the same advantage.

After some more discussion it was decided to submit the by-law to the vote of the proprietors of Maisonneuve on Monday next.

MCGILL UNION OPENING.

FORMAL CELEBRATION WILL TAKE PLACE ON FEB. 7 AND 8.

Arrangements have been made for the formal opening of the McGill Union, to take place on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 7 and 8. This opening would have been realized before Christmas, but for a delay in the installation of the lights and the completion of the assembly hall. But now everything is running smoothly, and the grill room and dining room are giving general satisfaction.

The committee in charge of the opening ceremonies consists of Professor McLeod, Dr. Adams, Dr. Adams, Dr. Hutchison, Mr. A. O. Hayes, Sec. of the McGill Union, and H. H. Logan, M.D., '07, vice-president. At a meeting last evening in the Union, they decided upon the programme for the occasion.

Thursday evening, Feb. 7, will be devoted to a reception in the building for the friends of the University in Montreal. The function will be entirely in the hands of the University authorities, and will be mainly for the citizens, although representatives of the various classes of the University will be invited.

On Friday afternoon a luncheon will be given in the great dining hall. This luncheon will be tendered to the McGill graduates of the city and elsewhere. The governors of the University will attend, and there will be representatives present from McGill's affiliated colleges. Although it is not definitely decided as yet, the committee are hoping to have the honor of the presence of Messrs. H. Wood and A. E. Childs, the members of the New England Graduates' Society, who did so much to initiate the movement that resulted in the erection of the Union. In 1903 these gentlemen offered to donate a sum of \$5,000 on condition that \$25,000 could be raised by the graduates of the University as an endowment. This amount has been raised, and the committee are counting upon having these gentlemen speak at the luncheon.

The management of Friday evening's function has been placed entirely in the students' hands. A Union dance will be given on that evening in the Assembly Hall. It is the idea of those in charge to make this dance more a college entertainment than dances of previous years. The subscription list, which will of necessity be limited to suit the capacity of the hall, will be open to members of the Union, to undergraduates of the University, and to a number of the students' friends as the numerical limit will allow. It has been left in the hands of Mr. Hayes, the president, and Mr. Logan to choose the committee of students to undertake the management of the evening.

The floor of the hall is being re-planed and waxed in preparation for the dance to be given by the Undergraduates of Science on Jan. 31.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Amy McLimont is the guest of Mrs. Gilbert Fauquier, Ottawa.

Mrs. W. M. Ramsay entertained a few friends at dinner last night.

Mrs. Walter S. Moore, of Ottawa, will in future reside in this city with her family.

Miss Hilda Dawson, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dawson, of this city.

Mrs. Stanley Bagg will entertain the Bishop of Ontario and Mrs. Lenox Mills this week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lydia Taylor, fourth daughter of Mr. W. Taylor, to Mr. William Rogers.

The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have left for Washington, where they are invited to dine with President Roosevelt.

The engagement is announced of Miss Olive Grier, daughter of Mr. G. A. Grier, to Dr. H. A. Lafleur. The marriage is to take place in about a month.

Mr. J. E. Fortin has been chosen by Laval law students as their representative at the dinner of the Montreal Polytechnical School, being given on Saturday.

Mrs. Barry, Hutchison street, entertained an echire on Tuesday afternoon for her sister, Mrs. Tracey, of Albany. The prize-winners were Mrs. Snetzinger and Miss Hagar.

The engagement is announced in Quebec of Miss de Kastner, daughter of the late Professor F. de Kastner, of Quebec, to Mr. Hunt, Sunny Plain, Saskatchewan. The wedding will take place in February.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Paris, youngest daughter of Mrs. F. L. Paris, of 299 Prince Arthur street, to Mr. Arthur Langtry, has been arranged to take place quietly in St. Martin's Church on Thursday, Jan. 31, at half-past four o'clock.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild are holding an exhibition early in March, which the Governor-General and Lady Grey have promised to open. Their Excellencies take a great interest in home industries, and Lady Grey spent nearly an hour at the Handicrafts Shop on St. Catherine street last Wednesday afternoon. The date of the exhibition will be announced later.

With Lady Eileen and Lady Ruby Elliott, Lady Minto accompanied the Viceroy of India on his recent tour in the frontier regions, and the viceregal family were the guests of the Maharajah of Kashmir for a month. They enjoyed capital sport among the big game which abounds in the mountainous forest of Kashmir, Lady Minto shooting a number of fine bears.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Voisey, who were married in New York on Jan. 15, are staying with Mr. James Kemp, the bridegroom's sister, 409 Mount Royal avenue. They leave to-morrow for the eastern provinces, thence to their home, St. John's, Newfoundland. They were the guests of honor at a farewell party held at 409 Mount Royal avenue last night, at which about fifty guests were present.

Mrs. Pillet gave a very enjoyable tea on Tuesday, at her residence on Prince Arthur street. The hostess, who was attired in a handsome gown of black velvet, was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Hector Garneau, who wore a gown of white satin trimmed with Honiton lace. An orchestra stationed in the hall, played delightfully during the afternoon. Mrs. Nowlan de Lisle and Mrs. Robert Archer presided over the tea-table, which was very effectively decorated in California point-settles with red-shaded candles, and were assisted by the Misses de Lisle, Miss Garneau, Miss Day, Miss Doucet, the Misses Month, Miss MacComb, and Miss Kinneir (Halifax).

A quiet house wedding took place last night at 4253 Dorchester street, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nolan, whose daughter, Winifred, was united to Mr. S. Wilkin P. Hodges. The Rev. Dr. Scott performed the ceremony, the bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in white lace over tulle, with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a white rose bouquet. She was attended only by her sister, Miss Ruth Nolan, who wore pale pink silk, and carried a Killarney rose bouquet. Mr. J. H. Hodges acted as best man. The floral decorations were pink and white carnations. The honeymoon is being spent in Toronto and its surroundings. Mrs. Hodges is in a navy blue suit, with hat to match.

The Montreal Branch of the Woman's Art Association held a meeting at their studio, 580 St. Catherine st., west, yesterday afternoon. In the absence of their president, Mrs. W. G. McLaughlin, Mrs. R. J. Hutchins, the vice-president, occupied the chair. A most interesting paper on 'Art metal work and enamels' was read by Dr. Maude Abbott. In illustration, a number of beautiful specimens of enamelled goods lent by Mrs. McNutt, were handed around for inspection. This paper was written by Mr. C. H. Eastlake, the well-known London artist, especially for the close of the lecture. At the close of the lecture a most touching letter was read from Miss Phillips, the late president, by Mrs. Hutchins, which it was proposed by Mrs. Donald, seconded by Mrs. Black, should be preserved with the documents of the society. Tea was served at the close by Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Donald, who were assisted by Mrs. J. Norman Smith, Miss Binks, and Miss Doyle, the table being decorated with crimson and white carnations, the association's colors. Among those present were Miss Hunter, Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. George Brown, Miss MacVicar, Miss Mildred Robertson, Miss Butler, Mrs. Marling, Mrs. J. P. Black and Mrs. George Vipond.

REQUEST FOR TUFTS COLLEGE.

Boston, Jan. 23.—Through the recent death of the last child of the late John C. Frye, a produce merchant, Tufts College comes into a bequest for two hundred thousand dollars.

Colonial House, Phillips Square

Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

SPECIALS.

ART GALLERY.

All 12 panels in Art Gallery, less 50 percent.

FRAMING DEPARTMENT

25 Gold Made-up Photo. Frames, 8 x 10, regular \$2.00, at HALF-PRICE.

50 Gold Photo. Frames, with Top Ornament, 8 x 10, \$2.50, at HALF-PRICE.

50 Gold Photo. Frames, with Top Ornament, 6 x 8, \$2.00, at HALF-PRICE.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

50 Percent Discount off.

The following lines will be sold at HALF-PRICE:

1 Lot of Men's Underwear in broken sizes, mostly large.

1 small Lot of Fancy Cashmere Half-Hose.

1 Lot of Ladies' and Men's Muffers.

MEN'S HATS.

20 doz. Men's Tweed Hats, fine quality, silk lined, less 50 percent.

Special values in Furs this week.

LADIES' SWEATERS.

Blouse Front, full sleeves, turn down collar, in colors of Cardinal, Navy, Black and White; sizes 36, 38 and 40; regular price, \$3.50, for \$1.75.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Veilings, 33 1-3 percent.

All-over Laces, 18 in. wide, 33 1-3 percent.

White Cream Paris Lace, 33 1-3 percent.

Emb. Chiffon and Black Dress Net, 50 percent.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Fancy Lace Stocks and Fancy Lace Chemisettes, less 50 percent.

Colored Silk Shades, 50 percent.

Emb. Linen Collars, 50 percent.

LADIES' GLOVES.

Green's Kid Gloves, in colors, Brown, Green, Navy, Ox-Blood, Modes, and Greys, emb. backs, pique sewn, two clasps. Special, 50c.

Ladies' Kid Gloves in Black, emb. backs, pique sewn, two clasps. Special, 50c.

Ladies' and Children's Woollen Gloves and Mittens, less 20 percent.

WAISTS.

A TABLE OF ODDS AND ENDS IN Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Flannel and Lustre Waists, at HALF PRICE.

A Table of Irish Linen and Muslin Waists, at 33 1-3 percent discount.

A Table of Muslin Dressing Sacques, 33 1-3 percent discount.

A Table of Children's Dresses, 33 1-3 percent discount.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

AT HALF PRICE

Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine, Voile de Paris, in checks, etc. Regular, 80c, 90c and \$1.25, for 40c, 45c and 62 1/2c.

CHALLIES.

A Beautiful Collection of the Best All Wool Challies, rich patterns, suitable for Kimonos, Wrappers, etc., to clear at 36c net cash.

40 inch Grey Homespun, to clear at 30c.

46 inch Fine Tweed, to clear at 45c.

44 inch Tweed, to clear at 45c.

5 Percent Extra for Cash in Addition to all Other Discounts or Reductions. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Montreal.

ST. ANTOINE CAMPAIGN.

MR. GAULT COMPLAINS THAT HIS OPPONENT IS GIVEN AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

"I am willing to give my time to my country from patriotic motives. I do not propose to go to Quebec for mere dollars and cents, but to do such good as I can for the advancement of my country."

In these words, Mr. C. E. Gault, candidate for the Provincial Legislature for the St. Antoine division, addressed a meeting of the electors at Nault's Hall last night.

Mr. Gault opened his speech by complaining that although ever since nomination day last week he had tried to secure from the returning officer (Sheriff Thibault) information as to the location of the various polling booths, he had been unable to get this very necessary information until yesterday afternoon. The result was that his election staff were compelled now to work night and day to send the notices to their supporters as to whether they should vote. It had been reported to him that Mr. Ryan's workers had been furnished with this information several days earlier, which gave them a most unfair advantage. Mr. Gault further complained that, in many instances, particularly in the uptown districts, where he expected his heaviest majorities, the old locations of the polling booths had been changed, often to most obscure places, so that it would be very difficult for the voters to find where to go to mark their ballots.

He went on to declare himself in favor of steps for the conservation of the forest wealth of the province, the speedy opening of the great mineral resources in the northern part of the province, legislation to secure a fair proportion of these riches for the provincial treasury, and the improvement of education.

Mr. Gault spoke in both English and French. Speakers supporting Mr. Gault were Messrs. Hickey, Renaud, F. J. Curran, T. Pagnuelo, Ald. Ward, J. A. Proulx, T. J. Parkes, A. Papineau Mathieu, Ald. Nault, and J. Prevost.

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir.—In the 'Herald' of Jan. 9 is a report of a meeting in favor of Mr. Percy C. Ryan, who plumed himself on the fact that he was a lawyer, and, as such, a desirable man to represent St. Antoine Division in the Local Legislature.

Being a lawyer is, on the face of it, no objection; but when he argues that Mr. Gault is not competent, because he is not a lawyer, he goes too far. The best men in parliament are not, necessarily, lawyers, and a successful man who deals with large practical affairs is even better qualified to judge the merits of a bill affecting the interests of the people rather than a man merely equipped with an academic education.

As to the wiles of the lobbyist to which Mr. Ryan refers, surely a man of Mr. Gault's standing and qualifications lift him beyond the suspicion of having an 'axe to grind,' whereas a lawyer—well the electorate know, too well, to their sorrow, that the plums of a judgeship, etc., are alas, often alluring and their anxiety to be unduly prominent in provincial legislatures, particularly of Quebec, may be looked on with a degree of suspicion.

At any rate, we have too many lawyers in the Local House and certainly require a few more men of sound business sense and training. It has been a matter of regret that the electors have not been able to induce more men of Mr. Gault's undoubted integrity, ability, and capacity for hard work to represent us and it would appear a matter of vital importance to the welfare of public life in this province, that every elector who places the public good above mere partyism, should turn out and cast his vote for Mr. Gault.

ELECTOR.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS BETWEEN FATHER O'MEARA AND JUDGE PICHE.

The only question of any importance before yesterday's meeting of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners was a report prepared by the Rev. Abbe Adam, in connection with the negotiations now pending, to have St. Patrick's school for boys placed under the control of the board.

The reverend commissioner had been instructed by the finance committee to interview the Rev. Father Callaghan, pastor of St. Patrick's, in order to elucidate certain points of the proposal for the transfer of the school. In his report, yesterday, he mentioned that the school was crowded to its utmost capacity and that admission had been refused to about two hundred pupils, who had been obliged to seek other schools. Contrary to what had been said at a previous meeting, the number of Catholic children of the parish attending Protestant schools was comparatively small, and in most of such cases, one of such child's parents belonged to the Protestant faith. There was an attendance of about forty from outside the parish. He concluded by advising the acceptance of the proposal, the building being one of the best of its kind.

When the abbe had completed his report, Judge Piché proposed that it be written out for the perusal of the finance committee, which had required it. This he considered advisable before any action be taken on the report.

Father O'Meara, on the other hand, thought something ought to be done at once.

This gave rise to a lively discussion in the course of which Judge Piché observed that any proposal which came from his side of the table always seemed to be suspected and made the object of unnecessary fuss. Father O'Meara resented the remark and begged his colleague to speak for himself, adding that they were no longer children, to be spoken to in this manner, nor was this place the court house, where they were not in the court house, he was not here to be catechized. After further discussion, in the course

See January Piano bargains offered by the Leach Piano Co., Limited, 580 St. Catherine street west. Cash or easy terms.

of which Commissioner Vallieres pronounced himself in favor of accepting the report immediately, Judge Piché raised a point of order to the effect that as the discussion over this matter had no right to take place as the report of Abbe Adam did not appear on the order of the day. This again gave rise to another passage-at-arms between the judge and the Rev. Father O'Meara.

Father O'Meara wanted to know who had made out the order of the day, and how it was that the report did not appear there.

Judge Piché replied that he did not know, and if Father O'Meara wanted to find out, he could do so from some one else.

What, if it had been made out by a fool? further queried Father O'Meara; to which Judge Piché replied hinting that he supposed, in that case, it would be more in accordance with the rev. gentleman's humor.

Commissioner Semple, who acted as chairman, maintained the point of order raised by Judge Piché, and the incident was closed upon the adoption of the judge's motion for the placing of Abbe Adam's report in writing.

The commission granted the request of seven or eight janitors in charge of its schools to raise their salaries from \$400 to \$500 a year.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY

SENATOR DOMVILLE NO LONGER ON THE DIRECTORATE.

The adjourned meeting of the Central Railway of Canada, which has a charter to build a line from Montreal to Milnau, on Georgian Bay, was held in the company's offices, Board of Trade Building, yesterday, when the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:—The Hon. Wm. O'Brien, the Hon. H. J. O'Brien, Thomas Gauthier, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Archibald Campbell, M.P., Arthur M. Grenfell, H. W. Raphael, J. A. C. Ethier, M.P., and J. Douglas Wells. It will be noticed that the name of Senator Domville, who was the president, no longer appears on the directorate.

Don't Be Misled

There is but one PIANOLA, and but one PIANOLA PIANO, the only instruments in the world containing the METROSTYLE, and the only place in Montreal where they can be purchased, and are on daily demonstration to the public irrespective of any intention to purchase, is at

NORDHEIMER'S, LIMITED,
589 St. Catherine Street West.

Manufacturers of Canada's Artistic Piano, the 'NORDHEIMER,' and Canadian representatives of the world-renowned STEINWAY. The Nordheimer One-Price system and easy methods of payment applies to the purchase of every instrument.

Weekly Calendar

VICTORIA RINK

THURSDAY
—3 MATCHES!
Manufacturers' Hockey League.
Admission, 15c. Ladies, 10c.

QUEEN'S (Kingston), vs. MCGILL.

THE BEST PURELY AMATEUR MATCH THIS SEASON. Seats on sale at SHAW'S MUSIC STORE, RESERVED, 50c and 75c. ADMISSION, 25c.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24.

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Council Chamber, Board of Trade Building, on

THURSDAY, Jan. 24th, at 3 p.m.

The attendance of all interested in the work of the Society is respectfully requested.

By order,
G. DURNFORD, Sec.-Treas.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25.

ART ASSOCIATION, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Exhibition of Etchings

Will Open on

FRIDAY, January 25th,

And Close on

SATURDAY, 9th February.

Private view 24th January, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY AT ACADEMY

The 5th Symphony Concert

Miss HOLLINSHEAD

Soloist.

Seats at Box Office.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

"Young Canada and Old England"

By .. FRANK YEIGH

OF TORONTO.

Association Hall, Friday, Jan. 25th.

All Seats Reserved, 25 cents.

Plan at Y. M. C. A. Office.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

THE PHILHARMONIC

Monday and Tuesday, January 28-29

MONUMENT NATIONAL

at 8.15 p.m.

PITTSBURG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Emil Paur.

SOLOISTS:

GENEVIEVE CLARE WILSON

CLARENCE B. SHIRLEY

HERBERT WITHERSPOON.

300-BAND AND CHORUS—300

Prices—Boxes, \$10.00. Reserved Seats, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00. Admission, 50c. Sale to subscribers, Jan. 21st, at 9 a.m., on and after 23rd to general public, at C. W. Lindsay, Pianoforte Warehouses, 512 St. Catherine street, and at the Monument National.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Office, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1907, at 2.30 p.m.

By order, T. B. MACAULAY, Secretary.

January 22nd, 1907.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Jan. 23 9.30 a.m. La Gascogne, Gen. Tr. Atl.

23 6.00 p.m. Supplementary.

23 9.30 a.m. Tuslanian, Allan.

23 9.30 a.m. Campana, Cunard.

23 9.30 p.m. Supplementary.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m. other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.

*Parcels are forwarded by these steamers—latest time of mailing is 6.00 p.m., Saturday, the 19th, and 10.00 a.m. Friday, the 25th.

ARCANUM INSTALLATION.

The installation of the officers of Westmount Lodge, No. 1723, Royal Arcanum, took place on Monday evening, the following officers being installed:—

Wm. Horley, regent; J. R. Nutter, vice-regent; Wm. Evans, jr., orator; R. A. Brook, sitting P. R.; J. R. Innes, sec.; A. E. Clare, coll.; E. King, treas.; C. W. H. Roudeau, chap.; V. G. Snell, guide; M. J. Fernyough, warden; W. F. Rowell, sentry; W. R. Spence, organist; trustees, J. R. Binning, D. Mahaffy, H. L. Piper.

COL. HALLIWELL BREAKS HIS ANKLE.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 22.—Lieut.-Col. Halliwell, of Sterling, late commander of the 15th Regiment, slipped and fell on an icy sidewalk yesterday afternoon, and broke one of his ankles. He may be laid up all winter.

CITY AND STREET

RAILWAY DISPUTE

PORTION OF TORONTO LINES TIED UP—THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS HAVE TO WALK.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Something of a crisis was reached in the dispute between the city and the Toronto Railway Company to-day. Following up the instructions of the City Council yesterday, the police commissioners to-day stationed men at three central points in the city to compel motormen to run their cars along the routes specified by the city engineer.

The result was an immediate tie-up of the lines with which the city is tempted to interfere. Three lines were selected by the city—the Bathurst, the Arthur and the Winchester, which serve the north-east and north-west portions of the city. On the Arthur and Bathurst street cars immediately the police interfered, the motormen were ordered by the street railway officials to take the poles off the cars, and these were left standing on the tracks. The Winchester cars were run into the barns, and thus almost the entire northern part of the city is without a car service. Thousands of citizens have to walk until the city and the railway company come to some terms of agreement. The action of the City Council was taken in the face of a legal opinion from the corporation counsel that the city had no right to interfere in this manner. When the police commissioners met this morning Judge Winchester opposed ordering men to stop the cars, holding the action was illegal. The other commissioners took the ground, however, that they were paid by the City Council, and therefore must follow the instructions given them.

The second lecture in the above course will be delivered by Dr. D. P. Penhallow in the Assembly hall, at 8 o'clock. The subject, "The origin of salt marshes and the Igloo Fatuus. The Igloo fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp, seen in marshy districts, has given rise to much difference of opinion. Kirby and Spence suggest that it may be due to luminous insects; others think it may be the result of slow combustion of marsh gas (methylehydrate).

SOMERVILLE LECTURE.

The Librarian of the Fraser Institute Free Public Library desires to acknowledge the following donations of books made during the year 1906:—Anonymous, 33; W. A. Baker, 1; Celestin Bastide, 3; Mrs. M. S. Baxter, 15; Henry Beau, 2; P. Beauchemin, 1; H. Beaudry, 1; Paul Boquet, 2; Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 3; Le Maire de Boulogne-sur-mer, 1; La Chambre de Commerce de Boulogne-sur-mer, 16; the Hon. Arthur Boyer, 11; Wm. Briggs, 1; Mme. D. Broder, 1; J. Buchanan, 4; Government of Canada, 20; E. J. Caudette, 1; Henry Caudette, 1; C. A. Chouillon, 2; A. Cloutier, 17; G. Couston-Lemaistre, 2; Peter Cowell, 1; Th. B. de Crevecoeur, 24; J. Try-Davy, 146; Francis Decary, 1; Mme. H. Desautels, 4; Desautels, Adv. Agency, 1; E. F. Ducas, 11; J. Duchesne, 1; Rev. A. W. Eaton, 2; P. L. Duvert, 1; Alex. Girard, 2; Mrs. C. H. Grant, 9; H. Grindall, 1; Baron S. d'Halewyn, 83; Harvard University, 2; the Rev. H. Eaton, 2; Lady Hickson, 30; Mrs. Hagan, 22; P. J. Kerr, 5; Mrs. Kimber, 9; Journal La Patrie, 1; Ludger Larose, 9; P. LeLainant, 1; Paul Lavigne, 1; Mme. C. Lavolette, 1; Louis Le Corre, 2; P. Lefrançois, 2; Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 1; J. Lenoir, 1; Peter Lyall, 1; Fred. R. Macaulay, 1; McGill University, 1; Camille Martin, 1; F. R. Marvin, 2; Metaphysical Publishing Company, 1; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, 1; Montreal Branch Theosophical Society, 33; City of Montreal, 1; Miss Oakes, 26; Dr. O'Leary, 8; Miss Oggood, 1; Mme. Papineau-Couture, 8; G. Querault, 3; Mrs. Robert Reid, 45; W. A. Richards, 2; Joseph Rielle, 1; the Hon. Judge Robitoux, 49; Royal Colonial Institute, 1; Royal Society of Canada, 1; Mme. St. Amour, 5; Miss Seath, 1; Frederick de Steyves, 2; Miss S. Stone, 35; Adair Weicker, 4; G. de Wertheimer, 1.

The Victorian Order of Nurses acknowledges with thanks the following donations in 1906: Needwork Guild, articles of clothing, \$280; Erskine Church, adults' and infants' clothing; Christ Church, adults' and infants' clothing; Church of the Messiah, new garments, \$43; American Presbyterian Church, new garments, \$30; Pang-u Society, new clothing, \$184; Westmount Sunshin, for Christmas dinners, fifteen tickets for Christmas treat, Victoria Hall, and \$1; Miss Dow, 9 Beaver Hall square, ten diet tickets, cab fare, turkey, magazines and old linen; Mrs. McNally, 213 Peel street, sheets, night-gowns, toys and books, two Christmas dinners; Mrs. Hagan, St. Lawrence Hall, clothing; Miss Tyre, 33 St. Luke street, three large packages of clothing; Mrs. Williams, infants' clothing; Mrs. Bacon, 339 Prince Arthur street, infants' clothing; Lady Drummond, ham, concert tickets on several occasions; Lady Galt, magazines; Mrs. Learmonth, dressing gown, nightdresses, flowers, books, magazines, 67 articles of clothing, tickets; Mrs. Murray, flowers during summer; Mrs. Alexander, two urinals; Miss Roberts, rubber bed-pan, rubber ring; Mrs. Woods, 12 infants' dresses; Mrs. Leoflow, new dresses during summer; Mrs. Reid, old linen; Mrs. Robinson, adults' and infants' clothing, rubber tissue, oil silk and bandages, left by two young men; Mrs. Beauchamp, magazines and new clothing; Mrs. Badie, magazines and old linen; Miss McFarlane, 273 Sherbrooke street, large bundle of clothing, linen, etc.; Miss Mitchell, Union arc, two large bundles of clothing; Mrs. H. Kim, thirty articles of clothing; Mrs. H. J. Barnes, infants' and adults' clothing; Mrs. Louden, infants' and adults' clothing; Mrs. R. Campbell, infants' and adults' clothing; Mrs. A. Cooper, clothing; Mrs. Ransome, two large boxes of very useful children's and adults' clothing; Relief Committee, V.O.N., sixteen Christmas dinners.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

CURLING.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

CLUB CUP COMPETITIONS AND SINGLE RINK CHAMPIONSHIPS FEATURES OF YESTERDAY'S BONSPIEL GAMES.

The Club Cup competitions, both for granite and iron, and the single rink competitions, were the features of yesterday's play in the Montreal Centenary bonspiel. All the rinks were busy from nine o'clock, although there were a few games scratched through the non-arrival of one or two of the competing rinks.

A remarkable feature of last night's game in which the Fredericton club was engaged was the sudden change of the latter from granite, to the use of which they had been entirely devoted, to iron, the change being accompanied with extraordinary success.

The Montreal Club, on St. Luke street, is the centre to which all the curlers gravitate during the course of the day, for all the results are posted there, and the draws made as soon as the complete record for each round is turned in. A large number of spectators were present at most of the clubs yesterday, including a large sprinkling of ladies.

The game between St. Lawrence and Perth on Thistle ice brought about one of the best matches of the day. At the last end but one the score stood at thirteen all, but finally St. Lawrence laid a four end and won.

Another close contest was that between Thistles and Perth on Montreal ice, Perth winning out at the last end by a score of 21 to 21.

In the granite the Newfoundlanders defeated the Brookline Country Club, and in the same series Campbellton were defeated by Peterborough after an interesting game, in which on Campbellton rink won and the other lost, the total of points, however, being against the easterners.

In the semi-finals for the club cup for granite the Thistles, of St. John, and Fredericton, are drawn, and by a large number of experts the winner of this semi-final, it is expected, will prove to be the winner of the trophy.

On Montreal ice.

Thistle. Perth.

J. P. Kavanagh John A. Kerr

Dr. M. C. Baker Henry Taylor

Smeaton White J. E. de Hertel

Dr. J. T. Fine C. J. Sewell

(Skip)—13

N. J. Dawes G. Wilson

R. J. E. Chapple A. J. McArthur

H. G. Willis J. B. Watson

W. H. C. Mussen A. J. Wilson

(Skip)—8

On Thistle ice.

Caledonia. Rideau.

F. N. Findlay H. Morrison

W. H. Murphy Lt.-Col. S. M. Rogers

W. R. J. Hughes E. D. Sutherland

G. W. T. Nicholson Lt.-Col. Sherwood

(Skip)—13

W. Swan R. H. Haycock

R. Scott Robt. Reid

O. L. Lyall W. Melnes

C. A. McNeen F. M. S. Jenkins

(Skip)—15

Ormetown won from Ottawa by default. The latter drew a bye, and will play Ormetown in second round.

St. Lawrence won from English River by default.

On Thistle ice.

Peterborough. Campbellton.

H. Foote M. M. Mowatt

T. Brightman D. McMillan

J. H. Comal D. J. Bruce

W. G. Ferguson A. A. Andrew

(Skip)—13

J. E. A. Fitzgerald, W. Sprout

A. Blade, H. Marqu

D. Davidson, A. D. MacKendrick

T. Rutherford, F. F. Mattison

(Skip)—15

Total... 28 Total... 23

(On Montreal ice.)

St. John's, Nfld.

Brookline, Mass.

F. A. Turner

B. S. Blanchard

F. J. Amory

G. H. Windeler

(Skip)—10

Edw. J. Rowe

M. G. Houghton

Thos. Russell

E. A. Daniels

Herbert Jaques

(Skip)—11

Total... 26 Total... 21

(On Montreal ice.)

Chatham.

Boston.

Geo. Wright

F. J. Robbins

A. J. Selfridge

Jos. Gould

(Skip)—6

Jas. Fleming

Jos. T. Paul

D. S. Smith or

C. Young

Jas. Buckner

John McGaw

(Skip)—14

Total... 29 Total... 19

Thistles, N. B.

Prescott.

F. F. Burpee

Frank Watson

W. A. Shaw

J. F. Shaw

(Skip)—15

R. S. Orchard

J. C. Chesley

Jas. Mitchell

John S. Malcolm

(Skip)—20

Total... 35 Total... 20

(On St. Lawrence ice.)

Brookville.

Utica Club, N.Y.

Geo. Soranot

Dr. A. M. Johnston

A. S. Brinkerhoff

H. L. Ridings

(Skip)—7

W. A. Gilmour

C. S. Cossitt

G. J. Mallory

J. E. Chrysler

(Skip)—16

Dr. Mohr, G. B. Allen,

H. R. Boulton, Wesley McLeod,

R. Craig, F. R. Baxter,

D. W. Downey, H. J. Johnstone,

(Skip)—15

Total... 31 Total... 14

(On St. Lawrence ice.)

Moncton.

F. L. Thompson, Forest Macnee,

W. Charters, John A. Rennie,

A. M. McLeellan, Robt. Boyd,

G. C. Allen, John Leslie,

(Skip)—11

H. A. Peters, Thos. Watson,

W. Wilson, Alex. F. Dickson,

A. J. Tingley, Alex. Fraser,

J. Edward, Thos. Watt,

(Skip)—12

Total... 18 Total... 17

Fredericton, N.B., won by default from Victoria, Quebec, and Montreal won in the same manner from Toronto.

SINGLE RINK CHAMPIONSHIP—IRON.

First Round.

Thistles. Perth.

N. J. Dawes W. J. Kerracher

R. J. E. Chapple H. Taylor

H. G. Willis J. E. de Hertel

W. H. Mussen C. J. Sewell

(Skip)—14

Ormetown. J. Wilson

Rev. J. I. Strong W. F. Borland

G. E. Baird W. S. Gardner

J. L. G. McGeorge Col. H. J. Miller

(Skip)—10

Heather. St. Lawrence.

E. Hodgson Dr. G. A. Berwick

D. M. Wilson Dr. W. Fisk

J. B. Stewart Dr. E. S. Harding

A. N. Stewart Dr. J. A. Henderson

(Skip)—15

St. Lawrence. Annaprior.

C. W. Schnare (Defaulted.)

D. A. Bethune

J. Johnson

W. Middleton

St. Antoine Division.

REQUISITION TO C. ERNEST GAULT, Esq.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED ELECTORS and ratepayers of St. Antoine Division in the City of Montreal, do hereby express our desire that you permit your name to be put into nomination as representing the said Division in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC; pledging ourselves, in case of your acceptance of this requisition, to do all in our power to assure your ELECTION:—

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Sir G. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G. | L. J. James | J. B. Wood | P. R. Gault |
| Sir Wm. Hingston, M.D. | Don. L. Beaulieu | A. F. Sutherland | Robt. McNiece |
| G. B. Burdall | Albert White | C. E. Thomas | A. Craik |
| T. G. Roddick, M.D. | W. A. Walker | George C. Baker | James W. Wood |
| Ex-Mayor H. Laporte | R. H. Wilson | James Lytton | W. A. Lytton |
| Am. N. Ducharme | James Brophy | B. S. Watson | James Barr |
| A. Renaud | H. Laird Paton | H. W. Marler | Harry McNiece |
| Hon. L. O. Tallon | Wm. Mansard | J. L. Marler | Robert J. McNiece |
| F. D. Monk, M.P. | A. McAllister | Robert Loring | A. McAllister |
| J. G. H. Bergeron | John Edgar | William Nible | Jos. Courville |
| Col. E. A. Whitehead | Thomas Peck | D. J. Spence </td <td>F. Charles Skelton</td> | F. Charles Skelton |
| F. J. Bissell, K.C. | L. N. Finlayson | C. Wright | T. Starr |
| T. Chace Casgrain, K.C. | L. J. Henrichson | A. H. Finlayson | G. Ferrabee |
| F. A. Mathieu | M. Mooney | A. H. Finlayson | G. Herbert Lauer |
| Geo. G. Gales | E. R. Rothwell | R. G. Wickes | W. T. S. Brown |
| Frank White | H. Dulong | E. Collins | J. Y. Patrick |
| S. Cardinal | H. S. Mussen | John Cumming | John A. Rafter |
| N. Lemieux | W. L. Barlow, M.D. | John Cox | Charles D. Corneli |
| S. S. Vallieres | W. L. Harrower | A. J. Eaton | Peers Davidson |
| M. Moffat | W. W. Bury | R. A. Becket | S. F. Quarterman |
| B. Archambault | J. F. L. Caron | G. F. Reddy | Frank B. Donovan |
| Fabien LeCavallier | Robt. Warren | J. G. Reddy | Cecil W. C. Tyre |
| W. L. Woodall | Jas. T. Venables | W. E. Chace | H. Schmidt |
| N. Lapointe | H. W. Smyth | J. E. Blykes | Charles M. Holt |
| Jas. Courville | James Morton | H. M. Lambert | Hugh C. Walkem |
| E. W. Villeneuve | Albert Tremblay | H. Schmidt | C. L. Wise |
| F. H. Craig | C. Bondegrault | H. Schmidt | M. S. R. Gomme |
| J. C. Lamothe | John H. Garth | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| L. N. Boly | John T. Whitehead | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Amable Lallemant | G. A. Kohl | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| P. A. Amyot | A. J. Macpherson | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| E. Lemire | J. L. Taylor | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Arthur Benoit | J. C. Burrows | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. Demers | H. Gault | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Thos. C. Brennan | T. M. McCaw | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. J. Hastings | J. R. Henderson | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. Prevost | Wm. Armstrong | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. McDonald | Harris & Hopton | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Wm. Armstrong | E. Masse | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Harris & Hopton | J. K. Macdonald | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| E. Masse | H. Kerr, L.D.S. | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. K. Macdonald | Alex. W. Graham | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| H. Kerr, L.D.S. | John Graham | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Alex. W. Graham | L. Ressler | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| John Graham | Hutton Bros. | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| L. Ressler | Peter Donovan | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Hutton Bros. | John Brady | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Peter Donovan | John Hennessy | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| John Brady | D. O'Neill | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| John Hennessy | H. Pearce | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| D. O'Neill | R. Howard Gill | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| H. Pearce | F. R. Wilson | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| R. Howard Gill | A. H. Manningham | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| F. R. Wilson | Geo. A. Mooney | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. H. Manningham | R. L. Liddell | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Geo. A. Mooney | A. A. Brown | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| R. L. Liddell | Wm. N. Petch | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. A. Brown | James Pink | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Wm. N. Petch | J. G. McRae | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| James Pink | Wm. H. Blincoe | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. G. McRae | Frank Law | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Wm. H. Blincoe | Griff. Williams | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Frank Law | A. J. Smith | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Griff. Williams | L. W. Macfarlane | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. J. Smith | F. J. Duncan | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| L. W. Macfarlane | H. J. Hagar | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| F. J. Duncan | Stockton Barberie | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| H. J. Hagar | F. W. Fairman | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Stockton Barberie | James Rodger | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| F. W. Fairman | A. O'gilvie | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| James Rodger | C. Tucker | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. O'gilvie | Robt. Paton McLea | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| C. Tucker | Edw. A. Edson | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Robt. Paton McLea | G. R. Boulter | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Edw. A. Edson | H. B. Seydell | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| G. R. Boulter | J. Droles | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| H. B. Seydell | Jas. L. McCulloch | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. Droles | A. F. McIntyre | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Jas. L. McCulloch | F. H. Pitcher | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. F. McIntyre | L. Rose Cooper | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| F. H. Pitcher | W. J. Gardner | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| L. Rose Cooper | G. C. Fairbanks | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. J. Gardner | Edgar M. Smith | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| G. C. Fairbanks | J. H. Redpath | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Edgar M. Smith | And. A. Wilson | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. H. Redpath | C. Ross Dobbin | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| And. A. Wilson | John Nichols | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| C. Ross Dobbin | H. Gordon Strath | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| John Nichols | J. E. Gaudet | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| H. Gordon Strath | F. W. Baslow | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. E. Gaudet | G. C. Dunlop | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| F. W. Baslow | David Law | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| G. C. Dunlop | P. Gillespie | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| David Law | E. R. D. Applegath | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| P. Gillespie | C. D. Bentley | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| E. R. D. Applegath | A. B. Crawford | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| C. D. Bentley | Chas. Cassels | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. B. Crawford | W. E. Brown | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Chas. Cassels | W. S. Logan | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. E. Brown | J. E. Logan | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. S. Logan | G. Dillon | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. E. Logan | Frank Brown | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| G. Dillon | D. H. Howard | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Frank Brown | J. Z. Resher | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| D. H. Howard | J. C. Peltier | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. Z. Resher | J. J. Meagher | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. C. Peltier | W. B. Kelach | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. J. Meagher | John Keeney | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. B. Kelach | C. J. Norman | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| John Keeney | Habury A. Budden | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| C. J. Norman | F. Hamilton | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Habury A. Budden | Herb. J. Murphy | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| F. Hamilton | F. Lavoie | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Herb. J. Murphy | A. E. Southcombe | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| F. Lavoie | Alph. Leroux | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. E. Southcombe | Alph. Seguin | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Alph. Leroux | Ostave Taillefer | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Alph. Seguin | Joseph Naveit | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Ostave Taillefer | J. S. Charbonneau | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Joseph Naveit | O. Bourdoin | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. S. Charbonneau | J. Beaudin | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| O. Bourdoin | L. B. Houle, N.P. | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. Beaudin | J. E. Neufville, L.D.S. | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| L. B. Houle, N.P. | J. W. Blanchet | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. E. Neufville, L.D.S. | Leon Joubert | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. W. Blanchet | Robt. W. Tyre | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Leon Joubert | C. E. Lamontagne | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Robt. W. Tyre | E. L. Pease | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| C. E. Lamontagne | D. Bentley | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| E. L. Pease | W. J. Brown | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| D. Bentley | George Creek | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. J. Brown | W. H. Kelson | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| George Creek | M. W. Hogue | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. H. Kelson | W. G. Helleur | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| M. W. Hogue | Leslie Gault | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| W. G. Helleur | H. S. S. Molson | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Leslie Gault | A. Hamilton Gault | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| H. S. S. Molson | R. A. Dunton | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. Hamilton Gault | J. McCall | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| R. A. Dunton | James Stanger | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. McCall | J. P. McBride | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| James Stanger | A. R. Evans | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| J. P. McBride | A. R. Drummond | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. R. Evans | James McBride | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| A. R. Drummond | Douglas W. Ogilvie | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| James McBride | | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |
| Douglas W. Ogilvie | | H. Schmidt | E. Osborn |

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|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| James T. Burke | Arthur Baby | J. L. King | J. Sector |
| R. T. Heneker | W. Crobie Baber | J. Hy. Robinson | F. Lefebvre |
| G. A. Irlaw | F. E. Musson | Geo. B. Fligiano | Royal L. H. Ewing |
| John Gouldthorpe | A. M. Russell | A. Percy Thomas | W. H. Hayes |
| James Wilson | A. M. Crombie | T. P. Butler | T. F. Bacon |
| F. McHughelson | H. L. Perchard | A. F. C. Ross | F. L. Barlow |
| W. M. Doull | G. C. Mackinnon | C. A. Smart | J. B. Lemieux |
| S. J. Le Huray | O. C. Pagnan | James Cathers | J. A. Hartie |
| F. J. J. Stark | Arthur B. Wood | James Smith | A. Lindsay |
| W. E. Soden | W. H. Reynolds | E. J. Major | Alf. A. Richer |
| E. M. O'Brien | F. Jno. Bell | Harry Nicol | A. Bouthillier |
| Arthur R. Holden | A. F. Sanderson | R. Macfarlane | B. Dixon |
| G. F. Benson | H. M. Stawley | Andrew Finn | J. R. Morgan |
| Brenton A. Macnab | S. R. Campbell | Wm. Crawford | Jas. Young |
| E. P. Hebbden | James Macdonald | Thos. A. Crawford | R. McLimont |
| Thomas W. Blair | G. E. Blackburn | L. P. Mines | Wm. Hope |
| F. T. Neale | P. Pughlan | James Russell | G. R. Martin |
| F. G. O'Grady | E. Duckett | J. N. Miller | P. H. Sanderson |
| W. H. Phillips | John Ward | Herbert M. Marler | E. McL. Brown |
| W. D. Brian | R. Murray | C. T. Shaw | E. Massie |
| F. H. Hickson | A. C. Dunlop | Frank F. Parkins | C. McCarty |
| S. A. Finley | Cecil Gordon | W. B. Edsall | J. B. Leroux |
| T. Chace Casgrain | Thomas F. McNally | Norman Wight | G. W. Sharpe |
| S. Carmichael | J. R. Kennedy | W. F. Forbes | J. Taylor |
| A. Carvell | Henry J. Chard | Jas. Aird | P. R. Gault |
| H. D. Macalife | Geo. T. Simpson | Arthur Fry | F. W. Fisher |
| W. A. Baker | Robert Miller | G. E. Edsall | G. L. Ogilvie |
| A. J. Brown | M. H. Hallad | F. A. Stevenson | G. M. Cameron |
| Geo. R. Starke | E. Russell | Ed. Ardley | J. H. Smith |
| Richard White | James Crozier | Percy Marling | D. E. Smith |
| James Cruthern | W. A. White | A. Baumgarten | Thomas Craig |
| W. J. H. Hickey | Smeaton White | John Bost | Albert Watson |
| E. A. Whitehead | W. E. Lyman | Henry Fry | Henry T. Harvey |
| W. E. Lyman | Geo. H. Carden | John Patterson | F. R. Redpath |
| Geo. H. Carden | W. Herbert Evans | Alex. Johnson, L.L.D. | Jerome Interpocla |
| W. Herbert Evans | Royal L. H. Ewing | H. H. Wooten | Jas. A. Buchanan |
| Royal L. H. Ewing | Fred. R. Cole | W. D. McLaren, Jr. | A. W. P. Buchanan |
| Fred. R. Cole | R. Shaw | F. W. Shaw | A. McKim |
| R. Shaw | E. Kirk Greene | R. McLimont | David Ross McCord |
| E. Kirk Greene | Fred. W. Evans | M. H. Gault | D. K. McLaren |
| Fred. W. Evans | F. Robertson | Duncan Gordon | J. A. Linton |
| F. Robertson | Wm. Quail | William Morrison | C. L. Shorey |
| Wm. Quail | E. Ellison | George Watt | A. L. Shorey |
| E. Ellison | Thos. J. Stevenson | Patrick Furey | Samuel Ward |
| Thos. J. Stevenson | John P. Grant | William Furey | Robt. Spilman |
| John P. Grant | Jos. H. Russell | George Smith | John Furey |
| Jos. H. Russell | W. Grant | James Mills | John Clarke |
| W. Grant | R. Engleberg | Henry Lawlor | Chas. M. Henderson |
| R. Engleberg | C. H. Blackader | Albert O. Smith | S. Britcher |
| C. H. Blackader | M. Hama | J. Cowan | W. Huffer |
| M. Hama | F. Dicks | R. Vincent | |
| F. Dicks | G. R. W. Kitchin | | |
| G. R. W. Kitchin | | | |

Gentlemen: Having received the foregoing Requisition, signed by such a large number of the Electors of St. Antoine Division, representing as they do all classes, I feel that it is my duty to accept the Candidature. I do so with a great deal of diffidence and a full sense of the responsibility. If I have the honor to be elected, the interests of the City and of the Province will be my sole aim and object. In any event, I thank you most sincerely for the honor, and feel proud that I have been thought worthy by so many of my fellow citizens of representing them in the Legislative Assembly in the Province of Quebec.

Your Obedient Servant,

C. E. GAULT.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

House Disposes of the Tariff Rates on Grain, Fish, Vegetables, Etc.

MR. RICHARD BLAIN GIVES NOTICE OF A RESOLUTION FAVORING THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, AND SALE OF CIGARETTES, AND CALLING FOR LEGISLATION TO ACCOMPLISH THIS OBJECT.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 23.—The House of Commons returned yesterday to the consideration of the revised customs tariff, and with the exception of a few items, has now disposed of the rates on grain, fish, vegetables, fruits, etc.

Before the House passed into committee of ways and means Mr. W. Maclean (South York) made the following remarks upon the Jamaica earthquake and the incidents that followed in its train: 'I take the opportunity,' he said, 'of this motion to say for myself, perhaps for many of my fellow-Canadians, that I regard certain incidents of the Jamaica earthquake as a distinct loss to imperial prestige on this continent, a thing all Canadians take pride in. The British naval stations on this Atlantic coast are no more. There is a lesson in it for us, intimations as plain as the fan of the east were given of it some time ago which we may have failed to apprehend. It is to have a care for ourselves. If we are to be continental in our aspirations we must have the means of expressing them, even as our neighbors have. We may yet find need of a more Canadian flag on a Canadian ship in seas that are as much ours as others.'

Mr. Staples (Macdonald) charged the Dominion Government with having withheld 708,324 acres of swamp lands from the Province of Manitoba, to which the latter was clearly entitled. The people of Manitoba, he added, were highly indignant at losing a most valuable asset. Both Mr. Staples and his colleague, Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, claimed that Manitoba was indignant at the lease that had been made to Senator Kirchoffer and his associates, as lords of the manor, of some seventeen or eighteen sections of swamp lands in the neighborhood of Lake Manitoba, to be converted into a shooting preserve.

The Minister of the Interior denied that Manitoba had a shred of grievance over its swamp lands, the bargain between the Dominion and the province in regard to them having been fully maintained.

When consideration of the tariff schedule was resumed several of the Ontario members urged that the present tariff of the seventy-five cents per hundred pounds on tomatoes was insufficient and that it should be higher to encourage a promising industry. The Minister of Finance replied that on low-priced tomatoes the present rate represented a pretty substantial duty. The item finally stood over at Mr. Archie Campbell's request.

The latter urged also a higher rate of duty than twenty percent on vegetables. Upon the general tariff item of thirty-five percent on pickles, as compared with twenty-five percent preferential, Mr. Henderson (Holt) observed that he had never taken kindly to the British preference. The fallacy of this government was to induce the people of Canada to ignore Canadian grades and take British grades, or grades in which there was twenty-five percent of British labor. They might be in reality Russian, German, Belgian or French goods, but so long as they had been touched up a little in England and sent to Canada under the name of British, they received the benefit of the preference in our market. That was not the way, he thought, to cultivate Canadian sentiment.

The Finance Minister observed that if the duty on pickles was increased into it would be found reasonable. The item then passed.

There was a lengthy discussion during this evening regarding the value of protection to the fruit industry of Ontario.

Mr. Richard Blain, M.P. for Peel, has given notice of a resolution which he proposes to introduce in the House of Commons reaffirming the declaration made by that body a few sessions ago in favor of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes, and calling in the introduction at the present session of legislation to accomplish this object. Mr. Blain's resolution points out that the smoking of cigarettes has been proved by overwhelming testimony to be productive of serious physical and moral injury to young people; impairing health, arresting development, weakening intellectual power, and thus constituting a serious national evil. The legislation, Mr. Blain asserted, licensing and restricting the sale of cigarettes, has not proven sufficient to prevent these evils, which will continue while the public sale of the cause of the mischief is permitted to go on.

THE MCGILL CASE

TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Two true bills were returned by the grand jury of the Assizes to-day, indicting Charles McGill, former manager of the Ontario Bank, with signing a false return to the government, and with theft of \$125,000. Messrs. F. H. Pope and W. R. Cheno- weth were the witnesses examined in

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Hon. Mr. Prevost Complains of Charges Made Against Him in the 'Nationaliste.'

Quebec, Jan. 21.—Petitions were presented to the Assembly this afternoon from G. A. Keffer and others to incorporate the Mont de Piete le Bonsecours de Montreal, to amend the charters of the town of Notre Dame des Neiges and the village of Bordeaux, to incorporate U. H. Dandurand and others as 'La Compagnie des Boulevards de l'Isle de Montreal,' and A. Taillier and others as the Little Nation Railway Company, also G. L. Simpson, A. H. Vipond and others as the Life Underwriters' Association of the Province of Quebec, and J. Lamoureux, Trefle Bastien and others as 'L'Assistance Publique,' to establish hospitals, etc., for the relief of widows, orphans and other afflicted persons.

Among the legislation introduced were bills to incorporate the Commercial Burglary and Plate Glass Company; to amend the charter of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, respecting the Shawinigan Caribde Company; to amend the charter of the Shawinigan Water Power Company, respecting the estate of the late John Pratt, respecting the estate of the late Sir Hector Langevin, to amend the law respecting the Montreal Protestant School Commissioners, to incorporate the town of Cote des Neiges, respecting the Tourville estate, and respecting the opening and widening of Saint street, Montreal.

Mr. Langlois also introduced a bill to amend the special acts respecting the Montreal public schools, the object being to render most of the school commissioners elective directly by the people.

The Hon. Mr. Prevost rose to a question of privilege. Referring to the charges made against his administration of the Colonization Department and reflecting upon his conduct during his visit to Belgium by the newspaper, the 'Nationaliste,' of Montreal, whose editor he had caused to be arrested in consequence of a charge of criminal libel, he gave to them all the most emphatic denial, characterizing them as the grossest falsehoods and calumnies, originating in blackmailing objects, and supporting his denial of their truth by letters and other documentary proof. He entered into lengthy explanations on the subject.

After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned.

Mr. Teller is asking for all the papers relative to the building of the new annex to the Montreal Court House and the cost of the same.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Symphony Orchestra will give its fifth concert of the series at the Academy of Music, next Friday. The programme is as follows:



MISS HOLLINSHEAD.

demy of Music, next Friday. The programme is as follows:

1. 'Zampa.' Overture.

2. Tchaikovsky.—Symphony Pathetique.

3. Gounod.—'Far greater in his lowly state.' 'La Reine Saba.' Miss M. B. Hollinshead.

4. Hasenauer.—'Seguedilla.'

5. Stebbins.—(a) 'When love is gone,' (b) 'What the chimney sang.'

Miss M. B. Hollinshead: Wagner.—Introduction act 3rd of Lohengrin.

LABOR COUNCIL PROTESTS.

At the last regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—'In that the City Council has ignored our protest regarding the Montreal Street Railway building cars in Ottawa in violation of its charter rights granted to them by the City Council.

'Resolved—that We notify the press of the city and send to each alderman an expression of our feeling of indignation that the Montreal Street Railway should be allowed to flagrantly violate their charter, and in the event of

The Daily Witness.

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'Weekly Witness' ... 12 mos. 1.00
'World Wide' ... 12 mos. 1.50
'Northern Messenger' ... 12 mos. .40

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senger' ... 4.90 3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' 2.50 2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger' 1.40 1.20
'Weekly' 'World Wide' and 'Mes-
senger' ... 2.90 2.20

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For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, \$2.50 for 'Daily Witness', \$1.00 for 'Weekly Witness', 50c for 'Northern Messenger'.

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1907.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1907.

A man who says he is making too much money out of his business, and would gladly retire, but is unable to do so, is certainly a curious product of present industrial conditions. His name is R. E. Gardner. He is the owner of a factory in St. Louis, Missouri, which turns out fifty thousand buggies a year. Six years ago, when he had accumulated the modest fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he thought he had all the money he wanted, and announced in the newspapers that he intended to turn over the business to his employees, and would thereafter only take a small share in the profits. This proved one of the best advertisements ever invented. It was copied far and wide. Like Byron, he awoke and found himself famous. It also brought him a flood of orders; the business increased enormously. He could not retire, and is now a multi-millionaire, with more millions pouring upon him. He wants to get out of a business where, he says, the millions come too easily. Good fortune appears to have affrighted him. What can a man do with so much money? he asks. He seems to have found an answer, for he has decided to have a balloon made big enough to carry himself and a half dozen friends from St. Louis to New York, and take part in the next great balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup. Possibly he wishes to enjoy a foretaste of those days when the pestiferous buggy which emits so much noxious money shall be no more, and when the so-called roads of the country shall no more contribute to uncomfortable fortunes by racking it. To lighten his moral as well as his material burden, he told a reporter that he is going to drop five-dollar bills as he passes over the different cities, and thought he could get rid of a million in that way. If he is not crazy, or merely joking, he must know there are many ways for getting rid of money better than making it a present to the banks or the government by flinging it from a balloon, thus emulating the example of the Irish mob, who publicly burned all the bills they could get of an obnoxious bank, thereby donating a handsome fortune to the bankers. Mr. Gardner's case, however, shows the astonishing opportunities which come to some men in these piping days of industrial expansion. He who

can serve the public in any particular line better than others and gets a fair start, and who knows how to make it to the interest of his fellow workers to do their very best, is on the path to millions.

The one well-worn excuse for the determination of reasonable aldermen to give a monopoly of electric power and lighting to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, either by the direct way of exclusive charter or by the indirect way of the ownership of the conduits, has been that any competitive company or companies would have to be bought up in the end—as Mr. Coates and his gas company were bought up—and that at the ultimate expense of citizens. That excuse is now abolished. The City Council has an offer before it from capable and reputable men representing the Canadian Light & Power Company, a company whose charter would lapse at once if it sold its lease or amalgamated with any company whatever. It is so stated specifically by the Dominion Government in its lease to the company of the Beauharnois Canal, and any failure to do as specified would mean a reversion to the government of all properties leased and without compensation. Further than that, the rates charged for light and power will be subject to government approval and to revision every five years, so that consumers will be safeguarded against excessive charges. Those representing the company proclaim that they can supply electric light and power to the city on better terms than any yet submitted to the consideration of the City Council, and that it is their intention eventually to supply gas on satisfactory terms. Will aldermen have the audacity to prevent citizens from having the blessings and benefits of free competition? Will they dare to pursue a scheme that would bind us hard and fast in the power and at the mercy of a tyranny? Surely there must be a way to prevent such an outrage. Municipal ownership of the conduits and free, honest competition can be the only policy of honest, practical men.

While there has been a little unpleasantness in Jamaica, which a little give and take and savoir faire on either side might easily have avoided, all has been internationally delightful at Ottawa. Mr. Root's speech before the Canadian Club yesterday was a fitting close to a memorable visit. Mr. Root has had Canada under observation for forty years and during that time he has seen what he describes as wonderful development. He has seen 'the feeble, ill-compacted, separate, dependent colonies growing into the great and vigorous nation,' and 'the two branches of the Canadian people putting behind their old resentments and steadily approaching each other in tightening bonds of sympathy and national fellowship.' Mr. Root concluded well that this is a happy augury for the continuance of that entente which between the two great civilized nations on the other side of the Atlantic is making for the peace of the world. Indeed, he might have truly said that the entente cordiale between France and England had its beginnings in Canada. One blissful fact Mr. Root brought clear into the daylight which in the past has perhaps not been half enough considered. That was the fact that for ninety years under a simple exchange of notes limiting the armament of the United States and Canada to single one-hundred ton boats with single eight-pound cannon, the people of the two countries have been living in peace for ninety years on either side of three thousand miles of boundary, 'with no more thought or fear of hostilities than as though we were the same people.' Undoubtedly, it is a great unique fact in history before which all our little disputes pale almost into insignificance, and it is also a great fact of potential import for the future. In eight years from now we shall be able to celebrate a hundred years of peace, and that should be made a greater celebration than any victorious war celebration that ever was. The peroration of Mr. Root's address deserves to be printed in letters of gold: 'I ask you, my friends, to join me in a sentiment—to the Canadian settlers in New England and the American settlers in the Canadian west—may they ever, with loyal memory, do honor to the lands of their birth; may they ever, with loyal citizenship, do God's service to the country of their adoption.' With such a sentiment common to the two countries, the thousand wars of old shall be rung out and the thousand years of peace rung in.

Whatever seems to disturb the friendly relations, which British statesmen have been seeking to establish with foreign nations, is hailed in Germany. For over a hundred years France and Russia took every possible advantage of the anti-British feeling in the United States to play off the Republic against Great Brit-

ain in order to weaken her influence in Europe and give them advantage in playing their games in other parts of the world. They certainly succeeded to a considerable extent, and hampered the British in many respects while causing the imposition of heavy burdens of defence. But it is to the everlasting credit of the late Lord Salisbury that he succeeded in winning the friendship of the United States and in putting a stop to the old game. France had previously dropped out of the contest, but only to make way for Germany, the insincerity of whose clumsy attempts to win American friendship revealed itself in the attempted European combination against the United States at the time of the Spanish war and in the conduct of the German admiral when Dewey appeared before Manila. Since then the Kaiser has been profuse in his attentions, but has not succeeded in removing the impression made by that incident. Meantime the British policy of removing causes of friction and establishing cordial relations with France, Spain, the United States, Italy and Japan has achieved the most gratifying results which, with the declension of Russia, have immeasurably strengthened the position of Great Britain while tending to isolate Germany. Such being the situation, it is only natural that there should be chucking at Berlin over the passage between the British governor and United States admiral at Jamaica. The incident itself will not cause any serious disturbance of Anglo-American relations. On the other hand, the satisfaction of Germany may well be forgiven in view of the home-thrusting remark of the cynical Rochefoucauld, that there is something not displeasing in the misfortunes of a friend.

ST. ANTOINE.

As between the two candidates now before the St. Antoine Division, there seems to be the same question that often has to be faced by the electors. On the one hand is a lawyer, familiar with every political art, and backed by seasoned popular politicians, who knew how to take time by the forelock, to bespeak the good-will and the prejudices of the majority before the hill, and how to work a party caucus by being prepared with names and seeing that the right men turned up while others who received notices treated the motion as an affair for politicians and one in which they had no special business. An eminent statesman at Quebec, himself a lawyer, has been heard to deplore the fact that the legislature is practically made up of lawyers, and that not altogether to the advantage of legislation. The atmosphere is too much that of the court house, filled with quibbles and technicalities, while the substance is often, and sometimes wilfully, lost sight of. A lawyer as naturally turns to politics as a duck does to water. While politics are attended to at the expense of many businesses they promote the interests of a lawyer, in many ways. The political lawyers' fees are not reduced because he can lobby from the inside of the House, or because he has influence in forwarding or obstructing financial interests. And, though this may not be considered ideal in the public interest, success in politics certainly does smooth a lawyer's way to the bench. On the other hand we have a man from the stock exchange. In old times it used to be regarded as in the highest degree desirable that the commercial interests should be represented in the legislature. To describe a candidate as a merchant was a very strong commendation to the electorate. But the words mercantile, commercial, merchant, are passing away from our language and becoming replaced by the terms finance and financier. Everything is turning into the buying and selling of stocks and bonds, and the manipulation of industries and of public utilities. The financial man's ideals as regards financial propositions coming before legislatures are apt to be the reverse of the people's ideals. To him a monopoly is a desirable, indeed, a necessary thing. The difference between a monopoly and competitive conditions is the difference between heaven and hell. Competition must be disposed of at all costs.

It is possible for a lawyer to be an honest advocate of the people's rights and to keep his hands clean from clients with axes to grind. It is not easy, but it is possible. We have had instances of it in Governor Folk of Missouri, Governor Hughes of New York, and Mr. Jerome of New York. Mr. Ryan, sometime ago, issued a statement of his political creed, which was in the highest degree public-spirited in its ideals. However impractical and remote from the purpose some of his propositions were, they were such as appeal to the people. It is also quite possible for men whose life has been spent among financial interests to take the people's side, just as it is possible for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. We have had instances of this in Mayor Johnston of Cleveland and Mayor Jones of Toledo. We have had disappointments in choosing men from this class, however, some of them of a kind which have suggested that we

never know a man till we have tried him. If any name could be a guarantee of worth in the community it would be the name of Gault. The two candidates represent frankly the two parties in politics and in this way bespeak the services of the party organizations on either side. The election of either would undoubtedly be a gain to the party that backs him. But the electorate is very indifferent to the party question at Quebec and the vote will be largely determined by personal and class preference.

'TIS ALWAYS MORNING SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD.'

(Motto on a Sun-Dial.)

'Twas a brave heart that on the dial stone,
First had that motto cut in gloom's
despite:
'Tis good to think when here the day is
flow'n
And town and hill and plain are wrapt in
night,
Obscure and void, as if this spinning
mite
Called earth were into outer darkness
hur'd,
Why, if not here, then elsewhere all is
bright:
'Tis always morning somewhere in the
world.
When here the merchant's palace and the
lone
Hut of the bushman are enshrouded
quite,
Day's heralds speed abreast in every zone,
From Persian peaks the shadows take
their flight,
And Dawn, resplendent in her robes of
white
And yellow gold, is treading her dew-
pearl'd
And flow'r-strewn pathway, gladdening
the sight:
'Tis always morning somewhere in the
world.
'Tis good for us to think that while we
moan
And gird at fate and chide our wretched
plight,
In other hearts Joy sits upon his throne,
Like a young king elated with his
might:
The tide of happiness is at its height,
The flag of hope exultingly unfurl'd,
And the warm life-blood pulsing with
delight:
'Tis always morning somewhere in the
world.
One land's eclipse ne'er robbed the earth
of light,
Through tides of day unvaryingly whirl'd:
Nor one heart's bane made universal
blight:
'Tis always morning somewhere in the
world.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

THE SWETTENHAM-DAVIS CASE.

'ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE.'

The 'Canada' points out that a perusal of the Associated Press despatches would seem to indicate that the whole of the world in London feels deeply humiliated over the conduct of Sir Alexander Swettenham and that England will apologize to the United States by dismissing the Governor of Jamaica. It must be remembered that all those despatches come by way of the United States; that they are marked with pure American jingoism, and must, therefore, be taken simply as an expression of the chauvinism of the correspondents of the American Associated Press.

The 'Canada' further remarks that more sober reports of the incident are already being received. The Governor of Jamaica, it appears, has officially thanked the Government at Washington for the prompt and generous help offered, and the Canadian commercial agent, Mr. Eustace Burke, has informed Ottawa that 'no help was needed.' It seems, therefore, that the whole matter may be toned down to perhaps rather excessive zeal on the part of Admiral Davis, and perhaps rather aggressive touchiness on the part of the Governor of Jamaica.

The incident will be talked about probably for a week more, after which the whole thing will be forgotten. The commanding officers of the United States navy will perhaps, in future, wait till they are invited, before landing armed troops on British territory, in times of peace at least.

But the incident furnishes another lesson which shows the expediency of the 'Intellectual Preference' policy inaugurated by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux. We are almost entirely at the mercy of the United States for our foreign news; the correspondents of the American Associated Press have the power, and they do not fail to use it to first of all influence public opinion among our people in favor of United States interests, even to the detriment of the interests and prestige of Great Britain. If he succeeds in freeing us from that subjection and in putting us in a position to receive our foreign news from a Canadian, or at least a British, source, he will have done a great deal in the way of stopping the Americanization of Canada.

FRINGE OF CIVILIZATION.

Primitive Customs in the Canadian Backwoods.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN DESCRIBES HER EXPERIENCES ON GOING TO TAKE UP LAND IN ONTARIO WHEN THE ICE BREAKS UP.

(Morning Leader, London.)

For two days we have travelled through the bush, and yet this two days' travelling has only taken us over a mere corner of the forest land of Canada—the northern portion of Ontario. The trees grow up dense and straight and unbroke (save by an occasional lonely lake), like the grass in a meadow, and one feels that a man lost in this illimitable bush would be as the smallest of midges deprived of its wings and lost in a twenty-acre wheat field. I am the only woman in the train, and temporarily the men have gone to the smoking car, when we are signalled from a solitary flag station. A grey-haired man, with wrinkles round his eyes, comes aboard, and a chance remark brings out that he is responsible for some of the geography of this new country, for he surveyed the land before the coming of the railway. Here, for instance, is 'Bear's Creek.' On a surveying expedition his men killed a big black bear, hence the name. He tells me what to do if lost in the bush; how to make camp with a blanket of boughs, and how to cook venison camp fashion.

A BACKWOODS TOWN.

There is a change of cars at one of the old Hudson's Bay stations, and most of our fellow travellers go on further westward for the prairie countries. Our train, however, burrows deeper into the bush, and at last lands us in the backwoods town from which we are to seek for our future bush home. There is a sprinkling of wooden houses, two churches, several stores, two hotels, and a sawmill on the banks of the river, which just now is covered with hurrying logs and broken ice coming down from the Big and Little Forks rivers at the rate of five miles an hour.

Yesterday the water was clear and calm, and a couple of birch bark canoes were being paddled across. To-day the great break-up has come further up, and a canoe would have no more chance than a rose leaf in the hurrying ranks of logs. Beyond the fields of burnt stumps which surround the village the bush stands up, apparently thick and dense on all sides, although further investigation shows that government roads in the making lead in all directions through the settled land. An ox wagon is standing outside the chief store, and men with packs containing groceries on their backs are setting off to their bush farms, five, ten, and fifteen miles out. At the hotel table there is a crowd of men whose largeness, both as to length and width, somewhat overwhelms me. Some of them are lumberjacks, whose elephantine proportions settle one after the dinner, and witness of the average Eastern Canadian. Upstairs in the parlor I find a black-coated, pale-faced parson, the Church of England missionary.

Later in the day arrive a diminutive married couple, fresh 'fra' Owdham.' They look very tiny and inadequate at dinner between two enormous lumberjacks, and fortunate it is for them that they are going to live with a brother, for the little woman knows nothing even of the tame country life of England, much less of that of the backwoods of Canada. Being a Lancashire lass, however, she will doubtless win through. I notice her eyes widen when the bachelor brother who comes to meet them says, apropos of crockery, that he has never bothered with any dishes but a tin plate and cup. They are going to the store to take some goods out to their claim with them, and she is chiefly concerned as to whether she will be able to get Dolly blue and Robin starch here.

Taking up free land in Canada is not so simple a matter as might be imagined. One finds that the nearest free land is, perhaps, 15 miles from the village. There are, however, several claims nearer in that have been temporarily or permanently forsaken by the original settler, or upon which he has not done the amount of clearing required by the government, and one attempts to 'jump' one of these claims. Various formalities, however, have first to be gone through. One has to give notice of cancellation, and the defaulting settler must be notified that, unless he has come back to his land and done the required improvements within a prescribed time, his claim will be cancelled.

We are boarding at a bush farm, and I am learning something of what the tidy Eastern housewives meant by the 'roughness' of the bush when they advised me not to go west. The house itself is comfortable enough—of hewn logs, well chinked and plastered, the papers inside with building paper, which, being a perfectly plain and by no means unsightly material, has been covered with bits of hideous wallpaper pieced out with fashion-plates and illustrated papers. The one big room downstairs is a glorious muddle of furniture, clothes, guns, boots, cats, puppies, cooking utensils, and a harmonium. Upstairs, or up the ladder rather, is the one and only sleeping apartment. The girl who keeps house here for her male relations is absolutely primitive in habits and ideas. She is big and clumsy, and plain, and is redeemed only by her good nature and absolute naturalness. When she takes me to see her one neighbor, however, she says to me as I go out, bareheaded: 'Seems rather queer to call on a body without a hat, don't it?' She herself has donned a much-trimmed erection. This is in the heart of the bush, seven miles from a village and twenty-five from a town, and one may live for weeks without seeing a soul! We have meals on a tableclothless table, with green tea, and the nicest and most floury potatoes I have tasted for a long time.

As bedtime comes on I begin to wonder where the three inmates of the house, three relatives who have dropped in and mean to make a call of a few days and my husband and myself, are to sleep. I am soon enlightened. The room upstairs has been curtained off into three divisions by sheets pinned somewhat insecurely to the paper stretched over the ceiling beams. Here the eight of us are to be bedded. There are no sheets on our bed, somewhat terrifying grey blankets take their place, and I lie rigid on them all night, sometimes sitting up to gasp for air, for, needless to say, the one small window is nailed up. Morning comes at last, and with the ting-a-ring of the alarm clock I hear one of the men jump up and go down the ladder. Then a rattling with the kitchen stove begins; my husband follows him and then the sister thumps down the ladder. The clatter of breakfast preparations starts, and I get up very gently, hustle on my things, and go down stairs unwashed and uncomfortable. There is a small tin basin in the kitchen, and here among men, breakfast preparations, and general sociality one is supposed to wash and comb one's hair. I take the basin outside among the chickens, the grindstone, and cows, and manage to have a somewhat chilly and unsatisfactory 'dicht' with my dress on. It is one of life's little jokes to have sent us from teeming London to the heart of the vast, unpopulated bush to have experienced for the first time in our lives the joys of the overcrowded sleeping room!—Ella Dacington.

DWARFS AND GIANTS.

(Manchester Guardian.)

At the Manchester University, Dr. W. E. Hoyle, director of the Museum, addressed a crowded audience, composed mainly of 'Giants and Dwarfs.' Dr. Hoyle said that from very ancient times people thought a great deal of dwarfs and giants, and he described how, at a later period, Austrian ladies maintained a dwarf in their household, just as ladies in England made a pet of a monkey. He spoke of the famous Sir George Grey Hudson, of the time of Charles I. Hopkins, another dwarf, who was born in 1751, was two feet high. He developed all the characteristics of old age, and died at the age of 16. The smallest man, Dr. Hoyle said, he had ever seen was a dwarf known as General Mite, who was thirty-three and a half inches high. Joseph Borowski, a Polish dwarf, was two feet four inches high at the age of 20, and at 30 had grown to three feet three inches. It was believed that at one time the people on the earth were very much bigger than they are now, and a learned gentleman of Spain had made calculations which showed to his own satisfaction that Adam was one hundred and twenty-three feet and Eve one hundred and eighteen feet high. People, he asserted, grew regularly smaller after the Flood, and he made out that Abraham was only 28 feet, Moses 13 feet, and the giant Goliath 9 feet 9 inches high. In modern times there was an Austrian giant who was 10 feet high. Among other modern giants were Anthony Payne, a giant of Cromwell's time, a giant whose skeleton was in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and an Irish giant whose bones were preserved in Dublin, named O'Brien. The Chinese Chang was one of the tallest of modern giants. Dr. Hoyle narrated a number of interesting incidents about these great and little people, and said that as a rule giants died at a comparatively early age, while dwarfs often lived to be very old. Thus Borowski died at the age of 98, while the giant O'Brien died at 22. He explained that the growth of men was in the leg, and that the bones grew at the ends before, when a man ceased growing, they became fixed in the socket of the lower joint of the leg. The cause of excessive height was, he suggested, a disease that prevented the leg bones growing together. To the delight especially of the juvenile portion of his audience, Dr. Hoyle showed on a screen numbers of pictures of giants and dwarfs.

ST. LOUIS COUNCIL.

FACTORIES ASK FOR EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Mayor Gelinas presided at the meeting of the St. Louis Town Council last night and all the councillors were present.

The by-law to expropriate the property required to open Villeneuve street to the limits of Outremont passed its third reading.

The application of the Smith Marble Company for a ten years' exemption from municipal taxation was granted.

The John W. Peck Company also submitted an application for an extension of the exemption already granted them from twenty to thirty years, on the ground that they intended to enlarge their factory. They submitted the plans of a new building, which was to cost \$75,000.

After a long discussion the matter was referred to the general committee. Councillor Desjardins strongly opposed the extension.

FORMER MONTREALER DEAD.

MRS. AMANT, OF DETROIT, LEAVES LARGE FAMILY.

A Detroit despatch says: Mrs. Mary Amant, 87 years of age, born, raised and married in Montreal, is dead at the Rouge, a suburb of Detroit. Mrs. Amant had lived with her husband, Auguste Amant, who survives her, and is an excellent family, for sixty-five years. She leaves forty-seven living grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren. Four years ago Mrs. Amant suffered a stroke of paralysis, which left her badly crippled. Other than this she had never been ill a day in her life, until a week before her death.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Wednesday, January 23rd, 1907.

Store Closes at 5.30 p.m.

OUR FIRST SHOWING OF THIS YEAR'S FLOWER HATS

Will Take Place

To-morrow and Days Following

All new designs and
positively exclusive.

A SALE OF 1/4 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK.

1,000 yards altogether, and lovely
quality too—every yard of it.
Many designs, no two pieces alike.
In three widths, 60, 64 and 68 inches,
3/4 bleached, that will wash pure white,
and wear all the better for it.

THURSDAY
.29
a yard.

A CLEARANCE OF CHILDREN'S GARMENTS

AT 50% OFF FORMER PRICES.

It's an immense collection and includes all kinds of clothing—coats, jackets, dresses, skirts, underwear, nightwear, etc., etc.—that has become soiled one way or other, but that, with a few cents spent in laundering, can quickly be restored to perfect and fresh condition.

Everything in the lot—no matter whether worth 10 cents or \$10.—will go on **Thursday at Half Price.**

The John Murphy Company Limited

GERMAN POLITICS

GOVERNMENT PARTY TRIUMPH OVER THE CENTRE.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The election campaign opened this week with a distinct victory for the government against the Centre. It will be remembered that the government declared that it had shown the Centreist leader, Spahn, on Dec. 12 in the Reichstag, the despatch of General Deimling, the commander-in-chief in South-west Africa, in which he said that, even if the Bonapartes were to be immediately reduced, the despatch was evidently handed to Spahn with the intention that he show it to the other Centreist deputies, thus, perhaps, causing them to refrain from voting against the government, and, consequently, saving the Reichstag from dissolution. Dr. Spahn has now been heard on the matter. He admits that the despatch was shown to him, but he asserts that he read only one sentence, and handed it back to the government official who had given it to him, as he did not think he ought to read further.

This statement excites only ridicule, as Spahn must have known that the government had let him see the despatch for the purpose of having it shown to the other Centreists. The truth probably is that Spahn suspected that the despatch, if shown to the members of his party, would influence the voting. Therefore, he cautiously refrained from reading it. Another curious point is that Spahn said nothing to the government official when he handed back the despatch.

TWO TASTES AND \$30 IN CASH

The first taste you like it. Use it a month, a year—the last taste proves it the most delicious part of every meal.

The finest wheat scrubbed, washed, steamed-malted, flaked, toasted into rich, golden brown flakes that are crisp, dainty, satisfying. That is "Orange Meat." From kernel to table, 40 hand touches it. Machinery does it all.

Besides premiums you get THIRTY DOLLARS if you send in the largest number of coupons taken from the 10 packages.

"Orange Meat" contains more wheat sugars, the strength giving elements, than any other cereal. And each package of Orange Meat is a third larger than any other.

Save the coupons and get \$30.00. Coupons must be mailed or delivered on or before March 30th, and must reach the office of "Orange Meat," Kingston, before March 30th, when the prize will be awarded.

PERKINS WAS POISONED

A SIXTH OF A GRAIN OF STRYCHNINE FOUND IN DEAD MAN'S STOMACH.

Hamilton, Jan. 22.—The inquest in the case of Henry Perkins, of Canfield, who died on Christmas day under suspicious circumstances, was concluded to-day at Canfield, and the jury returned a verdict of death by poisoning.

Perkins' death was very sudden. Little was said about the case, however, until after the funeral, when some of the neighbors began to talk about foul play, and Attorney Murphy, of Cayuga, hearing of the rumors, ordered that the body be exhumed and an inquest held. Dr. Bauer, of Hamilton, made the post-mortem examination, and, on his advice, the stomach of the dead man was sent to Professor Ellis, of Toronto, to be analyzed. The report was presented to the jury to-day. It was that one-sixth of a grain of strychnine had been found in the dead man's stomach. Several doctors were examined, and at the conclusion of their testimony each was asked the following questions:

"Considering the testimony of the witnesses who saw him die, as to symptoms, the results of your pathological examination, and the report of Prof. Ellis, what, in your opinion, caused Henry Perkins' death?"

All four doctors who were asked the question, answered: "Death by strychnine poisoning."

After hearing the evidence of the doctors and others, the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, your jury, find that Henry Perkins came to his death by strychnine poisoning, but by whom administered your jury is unable to say."

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 22.—J. W. Bailey was to-day re-elected United States senator.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 22.—Shelby M. Cullum, for the fifth time, to-day was elected United States senator by the legislature.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 22.—The two houses of the legislature to-day re-elected Stephen B. Elkins United States senator.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22.—Both houses of the legislature to-day voted to re-elect United States Senator Nelson.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 22.—Fred. Mulkey, Republican, of Portland, was to-day elected to the United States Senate for the short term and Jonathan Bourne, jr., Republican, of Portland, for the long term.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, Jan. 22.—Francis E. Warren was re-elected United States senator to-day by the legislature.

MOUNTAIN OUT OF MOLE HILL

AS SUCH DR. NUGENT CHARACTERIZES STORIES OF HINDOO SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions continued in session to-day. Dr. Nugent, of India, presented a full report on the Hindoo situation in British Columbia. He considered the press of that province was making a mountain out of a mole hill. The Hindoos coming in were nearly all of a good class, and would not work for less than the white men. It was decided to appoint a man who spoke the language to do mission work amongst them.

CATHOLICS IN FRANCE

READY TO DEFEND THEIR FAITH WITH ARMS, SAYS M. DELAHAYE.

Paris, Jan. 22.—M. Delahaye, Conservative, in the Senate to-day, declared that the Catholics were ready to die for their faith, and that if attempts were made to close the chapels of Notre Dame, de Lourdes and of Montmartre, they would defend them with arms. The Senator added:

"M. Combes, Clemenceau and Briand cannot suppress God."

The cabinet to-day approved the bill suppressing the formality of requiring a declaration before holding a public meeting, as required by the law of 1881, thus creating a *modus vivendi* under which the churches can remain open for public worship, even though the Vatican authorities persevere in their present attitude. The new bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

FOUR KILLED

ENGINE COLLIDES WITH CABOOSE FILLED WITH WORKMEN.

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 22.—Four men were killed and at least twelve injured late this afternoon on the New York Central, Mohawk division, about half a mile west of this city, by the collision of a light engine and a caboose filled with workmen. The workmen, about 25, had been at work at Karners, between here and West Albany, and were on their way back to the city. The caboose was being pushed by an engine, and the colliding engine going west crashed into the car.

All the men killed and injured were residents of this city or Rensselaer, and the most of them were Italians.

SMALLPOX IN ONTARIO

NUMBER OF CASES IN PEEL COUNTY NOT REPORTED—VACCINATION WARRANTED.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—New centres of smallpox in Lambton, Middlesex and Simcoe counties were reported to Dr. Hodgetts, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, to-day. Dr. Bell, inspector of the board, reported that in Toronto township, Peel county, there are a number of cases which up to the time of his visit to the township on Monday had not been reported to the local authorities. All the cases of the disease reported to the board are of persons who have not been vaccinated. "The reports of the last few days," said Dr. Hodgetts, "sufficiently warrant vaccination, and I practiced six years ago, and the law enforced, the disease would have been wiped out long ago. It would also have meant a saving of an expense to the province and municipality amounting to tens of thousands of dollars."

OBITUARY

MRS. A. G. NORTHRUP.

Belleville, Jan. 22.—Mrs. A. G. Northrup, mother of W. B. Northrup, M.P. for East Hastings, died in this city this afternoon. She suffered a stroke shortly after arising this morning. Mr. Northrup, M.P., who was at Ottawa, was immediately wired for. The deceased was prominent in charitable works. Mrs. (Rev.) George, wife of the principal of the Chicago Congregational Church, is a daughter of the deceased lady, who was about seventy-three years of age, and whose husband, Anson G. Northrup, had been clerk of the court in this city for over fifty years. He died about two years ago.

WIFE OF REV. DR. CAMERON.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Cameron, wife of the Rev. Dr. A. A. Cameron, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, died this morning after a lingering illness, which she contracted on a visit to Paris, in July, 1905. She suffered greatly but patiently to the end. She took an active interest in church work, and to her many friends her death comes as a distinct loss. Deceased was in her fifty-seventh year, and, besides her husband, leaves three daughters, also three brothers—Mr. John Fisher, of Regina; Mr. Peter Fisher, Wingham, Ont.; Mr. Archibald Fisher, Paisley; and two sisters, the Misses Margaret and Catherine Fisher, of Wingham.

METROPOLITAN BANK MEETS.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Bank was held yesterday. The old board was re-elected, and routine business transacted.

PILES
Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. Sold at all dealers or by mail from Dr. Chase, Toronto.

When you finish your first bottle of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

you will have but one regret—that you did not use it months ago. The way ABBEY'S SALT makes you eat—and sleep—and feel—will surprise and delight you.

25c. and 60c. At Druggists.

BURNED TO DEATH

CHECKER FOR C. P. R. AT ST. JOHN SET FIRE TO SHED IN WHICH HE WAS SMOKING.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 22.—Roy Nobles, aged 22, a checker for the C. P. R. at Sand Point, was burned to death to-night in a fire at Sand Point, which consumed a small building used for storage, and an oil shed. He had gone alone into the shed a few minutes before the fire broke out, and it is thought that he was smoking and fell asleep and his pipe set fire to the oil-soaked boards. The fierceness of the blaze prevented rescue.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Port Credit, Ont., Jan. 22.—Charles Wilson, brakeman on the transfer between Toronto and Port Credit, was killed last night in front of Port Credit station while shunting his train. He is some way got on the westbound track and was struck by train No. 30, being killed instantly. Wilson was a married man and lived in Toronto.

HAMILTON STRIKE ECHO.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 22.—A revised bill for the cost of bringing the militia to Hamilton to settle the street railway strike riots has been received by Mayor Stewart. It is for \$3,049.84. The original was for about \$4,600.

BANK OF HAMILTON PENSION FUND.

Hamilton, Jan. 22.—The Bank of Hamilton, at its annual meeting, decided to establish a pension fund of \$100,000 for its employees. Five percent of the salaries of the employees will be added to this yearly, the bank paying half. This will add about \$18,000 a year to the fund. The bank will pay five percent interest on the whole amount, including the \$100,000. Details of the system have not been worked out, but it is intended to make the grants, which will amount to about half the salary, when employees reach the age of 62.

NEW YORK CITY RECORDER.

New York, Jan. 22.—Mr. Francis McEvoy, was to-day elected City Recorder, to succeed Mr. John Goff, elected to the Supreme Court.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. E. Edmonds has been appointed district passenger agent for the Detroit district. Mr. Edmonds for a number of years has been city passenger agent for the C. P. R. at Detroit.

Mr. M. S. Blaiklock, superintendent of the Grand Trunk Eastern division, yesterday issued a circular announcing the following promotions:

Mr. C. L. Mayne is appointed superintendent of the Montreal terminals, including lines to St. Lambert and Lac Beauport, and the Jacques Cartier branch, vice Mr. J. L. Gogerty, resigned, and will have jurisdiction over the Fourth district, vice Mr. J. J. Connolly transferred, office at Montreal.

Mr. H. F. Coyle is appointed assistant superintendent of First, Second and Third districts, vice Mr. C. L. Mayne, transferred, office at Island Pond.

Mr. L. G. Coleman is appointed assistant superintendent of Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts, vice Mr. H. F. Coyle and Mr. J. J. Connolly, transferred, office at Belleville.

APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Harry K. Martin, J.P., Montreal Street Railway Chambers, has been appointed by Mr. Justice Lafontaine, a commissioner of oaths of the Superior Court of Montreal and all other courts in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Martin took the oath of office yesterday.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the congregation of St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church will be held in the lecture room of the church this evening.

MR. A. E. HARVEY, K.C., A REVISOR.

The last issue of the Quebec Official Gazette contains the order-in-council appointing Mr. Alfred E. Harvey, K.C., a member of the board of revisors of the city of Montreal.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

REPORTED AT ANNUAL MEETING THAT NEW BUILDING IS BEING DELAYED.

The annual business meeting of the Emmanuel Congregational Church was held in the lecture hall last evening. The Rev. Francis A. Fate, acting pastor, presided in the absence of the Rev. Hugh Pedley, who is visiting in England. Most of the reports submitted were considered very satisfactory. The building committee, however, had a somewhat unsatisfactory report to give. Progress on the new church building was being delayed, it said, and it was hardly probable that the building would be ready at the time appointed.

The secretary's report showed a net increase of seventeen in the membership. For the first time in its history, it is thought, no deaths of members occurred during the year.

The financial reports showed that a total of \$8,341 had been raised during the year, by subscriptions and collections. Among the special benevolences of the year were \$525 to the Charles Alexander Memorial Fund, and \$72 to the Japanese Famine Fund.

Reports were received from the deacons, the trustees, the Sunday-school, the Ladies' Aid, the Women's Missionary Society, the Men's Association, the King's Daughters' Circle, the Literary Society, the committee on psalmody, and the ushers.

The following officers of the church for the year were elected:—Secretary, Mr. A. R. Grafton; assistant secretary, Mr. Geo. E. Williams; treasurer, Mr. E. G. Brooks; deacons, Dr. F. A. Stevenson, the Rev. Dr. Warriner, Messrs. A. Birks, J. M. M. Duff, A. R. Grafton, Thos. Moodie, Geo. E. Williams; trustees, Messrs. Chas. Gurd, C. R. Black, R. B. Stevenson, A. H. Thomson, E. G. Brooks, C. T. Williams, Thomas Moodie, superintendent of Sunday-school.

A message of good cheer to the church from Mr. Pedley was read, and in reply it was decided that the best wishes of the church should be cable to him. His return is looked for at the end of March.

A resolution of appreciation of the services of the acting pastor, the Rev. Mr. Fate, was passed with great heartiness.

ROAD COMMITTEE

SEVERAL MEMBERS BEING IN COURT LEFT MEETING WITH VERY SMALL ATTENDANCE.

The charge against three of the members of the Road Committee of altering an official document was responsible for a very small attendance at the meeting of that committee yesterday afternoon, the chairman (Ald. Lariviere), Ald. White, and Ald. J. B. A. Martin being the absentees. Under the circumstances but little work was done. The committee decided to ask the council for additional appropriations in connection with sewerage work, as follows:—St. Henri street sewer, \$300; St. Mary street sewer, \$700; Dagenais street sewer, \$350; Cote des Neiges road sewer, \$350, and \$500 for the completion of the construction of an automatic sewerage pump in St. Henri ward.

A letter was read from the Montreal Turnpike Trust, enclosing a communication from Mr. Emile Joseph, advocate, on behalf of the Rosemount Council, that Carriere street, which was recently closed, should be opened at its junction with the C. P. R. tracks. In this connection the Trust stated that the street in question had been taken over by the city, and that if sued by the adjoining residents, they would hold the city responsible. The letter, with its enclosure, was referred to the civic law department.

A MOTHER'S DUTY

She Should Carefully Guard the Health of Her Growing Daughter—Her Future Happiness Depends Upon the Change from Girlhood to Womanhood.

Every mother should watch with the greatest care the health of her growing daughter. She is a girl to-day—to-morrow a woman. The happy health of womanhood depends upon this vital change from girlhood. When nature makes new demands upon her blood supply, you must build up her blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Her system is unequal to that strain if her back aches, if she is pale or thin, dull-eyed or languid. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give her new, rich, red blood and tide her over the crisis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make her development perfect and regular—they will make her a strong, happy, graceful woman. Miss Emerine Vilandre, St. Germain, Que., says: "While attending school my health began to give way. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, my appetite left me and I grew pale as a corpse. As the doctors did not help me any my father got me a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used two boxes there was an improvement, and when I had taken a half dozen I was again in perfect health. I believe all weak girls will find new health if they take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Thousands of growing girls, and thousands of women owe health and happiness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They keep the blood rich and pure and regular. They banish headaches and side-aches and backaches, and they bring the rosy glow of perfect health to pale and sallow cheeks. But you must get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 30 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHARACTER COUNTS IN MEN AND MEDICINE

Fundamental Principles Must Always be Taken Into Account.

In the realms of history and chemistry alike, character unquestionably counts for a great deal. In the compounding of a medicine as in the acts of life, a good conscience, sound judgment, an enlightened intellect and a thorough knowledge of fundamental principles are all-important. Into no remedy that the world of medical science has produced has there been put as large an aggregation of earnest effort to benefit humanity, with experience and knowledge of its needs and how to meet them, or as much consecrated and concentrated and enlightened brain power and genius in the field of chemistry as has been put into scientific compounding of Psychine, the remedy that is effecting so many wonderful and almost miraculous cures of throat, chest, and lung diseases. It is a remarkable illustration of the power of character in medicine. It never disappoints.

"I was given up as an incurable consumptive by Prof. Lyman, Rush Medical College, Chicago. I tried Psychine. It restored me to perfect health."—Mrs. A. Wells, Lyndall, Man.

"Psychine is the best medicine I ever used. After doctors and hospitals had pronounced my case hopeless, Psychine cured me."—A. Walden, 7 Cornwall Street, Toronto.

Psychine, pronounced si-ken, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and all diseased conditions of throat and lungs. At all druggists, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle, or Dr. T. A. Sloum, Limited, 170 King Street, west, Toronto.

HOUSEWIVES APPRECIATE

Cook's Friend BAKING POWDER

Because it Always Gives Satisfaction.
Sold Everywhere.

CLEANING DAINTY PLUMES.

We can safely be written down as EXPERTS in Dyeing, Cleaning and Perfect Renovating of Fine Feathers and Plumes.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
680 St. Catherine St. W. Cor. Mountain St.
and 227 Notre Dame St. West.
Phones Bell (Up) 241. Main 1597.

Dr. CHARRETTE IS MAYOR

MESSRS. PRUD'HOMME AND PREVOST GET SEATS IN COUNCIL OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES.

The mayoralty contest in the municipality of Cote des Neiges resulted yesterday, at the close of two days' polling, in a victory for Dr. Charrette over Mr. Joseph Brunet, the former mayor. The total number of votes recorded for Dr. Charrette was 181, and for Mr. Brunet 135, thus making the majority for the new mayor 46.

Messrs. Prud'homme and Prevost were the successful candidates in the contest for the two seats in the council. The total votes recorded being—Prud'homme, 195; Prevost, 102; Sauvage, 133; Malouin, 123.

FIRE IN AMHERST STREET.

At about 12.15 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lower story of a house at 399 Amherst street, occupied by Mr. William Lavender. The brigade was quickly on the spot, and after twelve minutes' hard fighting in zero weather had the blaze under control. So fiercely did the fire burn, however, that in that short time the house was gutted, and the loss to Mr. Lavender by fire and water will be considerable.

MR. AINEY'S ELECTION EXPENSES

The accounts filed with the returning officer in the recent Maisonneuve election show that the expenses of Mr. Jos. Ainey, the defeated candidate, were \$500.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Next to travel, reading is the best and surest way of gaining a general knowledge concerning the past and its history, the present and its opportunity. When you happen to glance over a paper and its columns, remind you of Cansley's Great Sale. You are fortunate in that; practically for nothing you can be put in the way of saving money. Now is your time and opportunity.

An interesting sight is to see one of the up-to-date machines which are specially constructed for the purpose of turning out a well-made and finished white-wear garment. This may be witnessed at Cansley's White-wear Sale on the first floor.

PRAISES SWETTENHAM.

Mr. A. S. Ewing, Just Returned From Jamaica Disaster Gives Graphic Account.

DECLARES GOVERNOR DID ALL HUMAN BEING COULD DO AND DESERVES GREATEST CREDIT.

I got back from Kingston yesterday, and I feel hot about it all yet, I can tell you. The newspaper despatches to the American papers seem to be a tissue of lies. Certainly Governor Swettenham, the captain of the Port of Kingston, and others, have been cruelly misrepresented. The whole affair is a campaign of calumny.

This is the opinion of Mr. A. Stuart Ewing, of the firm of Messrs. Gault and Ewing, who has just returned to Montreal from Jamaica. He was in Kingston when the earthquake occurred, and through the following days of horror, and in the course of an interview with a "Witness" gave the following details of the occurrence and subsequent developments.

"I was out driving with some ladies when the earthquake occurred," said Mr. Ewing. "It was a beautiful tropical day, rather hotter than usual, with brilliant sunlight. We were driving over a rather rough road, and did not hear the rumble. The first indication we had, in fact, that an earthquake was going on was the rearing of the horse and the falling of the houses. We were just opposite the Roman Catholic Church, and I jumped out and held the horse's head, while we got the ladies out on to the bank by the roadside. A young man came rushing out of a house close by, crying: 'Oh, God! my mother!' The house had fallen and his mother was crushed beneath the ruins."

"We were staying at a private house three miles away, and on our drive back we had to pass the barracks. The military hospital was on the second floor, and the soldiers had run up to help their invalid comrades out of this flat when the roof fell, crushing them all. Eighteen were killed on the spot, and over two hundred injured. The whole building burned fiercely."

"After we had reached the house and placed the ladies in safety, we started back to see what we could do to help the people. We picked up the operator at the cable office. He had two very bad cuts on his head, but after we had fixed him up a bit he got on his bicycle and rode seven miles to fix up the broken cable end."

"In the city the wooden houses were standing uninjured; only the brick and stone houses had fallen. They had all collapsed across the streets, and roofs were hanging half over those yet standing, ready to fall any minute. Fortunately the electric company had run up on the power current immediately, and thus saved hundreds of lives, as nearly all the poles were down, and scores of people were entangled in the wires and the wreckage. The fire broke out ten minutes after the first shock, and then the scene was terrible. There had been the usual north-east trade-wind shortly before the earthquake, but later, before the first shock, this had changed to a land-breeze. But for that, the fire would have swept the whole city. As it was, it burned all the city between the water's edge and the principal business street, including the latter—almost the entire business section of the city. The firemen did what they could, but every fire station had collapsed on top of their apparatus and they were helpless. No fire brigade in the world could have fought that fire. They did wonders as it was, but the flames swept on with frightful rapidity. Everywhere were dead and dying and wounded. The scene was horrible. The smell of burning bodies filled the air, and people were staggering about with all sorts of terrible wounds."

"The doctors did what they could, but they were terribly handicapped at first, for the hospitals had been destroyed, and there was no adequate supply of the necessary bandages and other medical requisites. Still, the behaviour of those negroes was splendid. I do not believe white people would have behaved as well. There was practically no looting, and certainly no rioting. At the temporary hospital there was a crush of people being carried in, people getting out, and friends wanting to see patients inside; but apart from this, there was nothing in the nature of a riot or disturbance. The West India Regiment and the police behaved splendidly. No troops in the world could have done better than they did. They kept order and stopped any panic. They got to work conveying the wounded, and clearing up the wreckage. Corpses were burned on coal heaps and other taken out to sea and buried there in scores, others, again being placed in deep trenches in heaps and buried. The work was carried out as expeditiously and as thoroughly as possible, in the circumstances."

THE GOVERNOR'S CONDUCT.

"I want to tell you right here that Governor Swettenham behaved splendidly. That man did all that mortal man could do. For four days and four nights he was no out of the saddle. He was everywhere, directing, encouraging, helping, and by his firmness, his courage, and his example did wonders to calm the populace. No man could have done more. He directed the soldiery and they did their work admirably. He looked after everything and was everywhere. And it was not himself alone, but his wife and all the members of his family and household. They were out driving all those four days, from the very moment when the earthquake occurred, succoring the wounded, encouraging the people, doing everything that men and women could do to aid and to assuage fears and panic. He has been grossly unfairly misrepresented and maligned."

Mr. Ewing then made the statement, the substance of which is given at the commencement of this interview. He continued: "I can tell you there was

not a white man on the island but felt the bitter humiliation of seeing the American men-of-war come steaming into the harbor, while there was no British ship nearer than one thousand miles away. And the way those Americans did it! They came on shore as if they were going to take possession of the whole island, with any amount of swagger and bumptiousness. The officers wore white gloves, and swaggered about with clanking swords. The Admiral, without asking the Governor, but after having asked the Mayor of Kingston, landed armed parties. And the whole affair has been grossly misrepresented in the papers. Take that safe incident. The truth is that a party of American marines went into a store, dug a safe out of the ruins, and presented it—at least the Admiral did—to the Governor. Is there any wonder that Governor Swettenham felt insulted? What business was it of theirs? The Admiral says in his letter that the marines took a party who was running away with the safe. Who ever heard of anybody running away with a safe? I was in the very store from which they took the safe, and on the same morning. The whole thing is too ridiculous."

"The swaggers of the American sailors was intensely irritating, the more so because we were smarting under the knowledge that there were only two hundred white troops in the island. The Imperial Government is making a terrible mistake in withdrawing the white troops in the island. Little wonder that the Governor was angry at the landing of an armed party without his permission. The dead had all been dug out by that time, I should say, and there was no necessity for the Americans coming in. As it was, when they came all the American tourists of the island—and Jamaica is full of American tourists—kicked up a terrific row, cheering and shouting. Before then they had been grumbling and grumbling all the time. Their behavior was disgusting to all of us."

"They were doing disgraceful things in the line of disseminating gross exaggerations about the disaster, too. I went on board the 'Port Kingston' soon after the earthquake, and when I got on board I found one of them about to send a telegram. He was reading it aloud, and it said that there had been forty thousand people killed, hundreds of thousands ruined, and that the whole island had been practically destroyed. I protested against any such telegram being sent. I told him he had no right to send such lies, that I had a mother at home who had a weak heart, and that the receipt of such news would kill her. Then Sir Alfred Jones came along, and asked what was the matter. I told him, and he said that he would not allow any such rubbish to be cabled, that it was disgraceful, and that it should certainly not be sent. That is a fair example of the sort of stuff that has been sent to the American papers by their correspondents down there. The man who was at the bottom of it all, and who was fomenting feeling against the Governor all the time, was one Bradenbury, a correspondent of the New York 'Herald' and 'Collier's Weekly.' I will tell you more about him in a minute. When I protested against that telegram being sent, the man who had written it said that it was a private message, and was none of my business. I told him that it was a public matter, and that he was doing a great wrong and a great injustice to the people of the island and to everybody else by sending it. While the commodore of the Hamburg-American line and the captain of the 'Port Kingston' were doing all in their power to assist the people, giving provisions and helping the wounded, the American tourists were grumbling and grumbling all the time."

"Take that penitentiary yarn. I talked with the guards of the prisoners. They were in charge of a few men, about twenty prisoners to each man. There were nothing like 600 prisoners in the penitentiary, nor was there at any time during the earthquake or afterwards. There were six of them killed in the earthquake. 'All the people behaved well, exceptionally well, on the whole. There was no need of any armed party for the prisoners, and there was no need for American armed sailors to keep order. The West India Regiment and the police were quite capable of doing that, and they did it well, too.'"

THE LIES ABOUT THE SHIP CAPTAINS.

"Now, about these statements in the paper this morning concerning the captain of the 'Port Kingston.' They are nothing but a pack of disgraceful lies, fomented by this man Bradenbury, and subscribed to by a horde of dirty German-American Jews. Nothing could have been finer than the conduct of that captain. He did all that any man could possibly do in the way of help and work and charity. The meeting of passengers of the 'Prinz Eitel Frederick' was called by Bradenbury, and only forty out of one hundred and fifty of those passengers voted in favor of those lying resolutions. What are the real facts? On the American ships the captains picked off the names of the British people, and were prepared to leave them behind if they had got crowded up with American tourists. Captain Parsons, on the other hand, gave up his cabin, as did every one of his officers, to people, no matter of what nationality. He took several people as passengers who were completely destitute. The Hamburg-American line people also did all their power. What

made the Americans grouse and grumble was his blowing off steam in the harbor when it was necessary, and thus frightening them, and his holding divine service on board his ship. Parsons is a splendid man, and these calumnies are nothing but lies of the grossest kind."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Mr. T. S. Vipond, of Montreal, head of the Canadian Produce Co., who was at the Kingston office of the company at the time of the Jamaica earthquake, returned yesterday on the 'Prinz Eitel Frederick' with his wife and daughter. Mr. Vipond had an almost miraculous escape. The building in which he was at work collapsed, and five persons who were in the room were killed.

MR. ROOT PLEASED

HE IS AGAIN THE GUEST OF LORD STRATHCONA AND LEAVES FOR NEW YORK TO-MORROW.

Mr. Elihu Root, the United States Secretary of State, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Root, arrived in Montreal last night from Ottawa, and is again the guest of Lord Strathcona. He intends leaving for New York to-morrow over the Delaware & Hudson Railway, by the train leaving Bonaventure station at 8.45.

Chatting with a "Witness" representative this morning, Mr. Root expressed himself as delighted with his visit. "I have had a most enjoyable time," he said. "I have been most hospitably entertained, and during my short visit have been given the opportunity of meeting very many delightful people."

From an international point of view, Mr. Root reiterated the statement he made when he came, that his visit was of very little importance. He remarked that he came to Canada quite frequently, and liked the country, the climate, and the people very much. His visits, hitherto, have all been confined to Eastern Canada, a trip across the Canadian prairies and through the Rocky Mountains being a pleasure yet to come.

THE TARIFF.

WESTERN INTERESTS SAID TO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN HAVING IT MODIFIED.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Report says that as a result of representations made by western interests the new customs tariff will be modified so as to impose a uniform duty of twenty percent on threshing outfit, whether imported in their entirety, or in their two parts, that is to say, the threshing proper and the engine. At present the engine when imported itself is subject to twenty-seven and a half percent, and the separator to twenty-five percent.

GRAIN IN FAR NORTH.

ALTITUDE THE DETERMINING FEATURE, SAYS PROF. MACOUN.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Prof. John Macoun, naturalist of the Canadian Geological Survey, in an address before the Agricultural Committee of Parliament to-day, reiterated his declaration in regard to the possibilities of wheat growing in the more northern latitudes of the Canadian North-West. Altitude, he maintained, was the determining feature in the agricultural possibilities of that country, and after one got three miles back from Hudson's Bay it was noticed that the effect of that body of water on vegetation disappeared. A noteworthy thing about wheat-growing was that grain seemed to accommodate itself in a remarkable degree to the climate in which it was grown.

BRUGES-HEYST CANAL.

THE PORT OF ZEEBRUGGE IS TO BE OPENED ON JULY 1.

Brussels, Jan. 23.—It was officially announced to-day that the port of Zeebrugge would be opened to commerce on July 1 with appropriate festivities. Zeebrugge is the harbor of the new Bruges-Heyst canal, which will be available for ships of the largest size, and has cost about eight million dollars.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Third Victoria Rifles.—To be lieutenant (supernumerary), George Lightbound, provisional; Lieut. (supernumerary) W. H. R. Denman is absorbed into the establishment, vice Lieutenant and Captain F. D. Henderson, transferred to corps reserve. 13th Royal Highlanders.—To be provisional lieutenant, Albert Macdonald, to complete establishment. 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.—To be provisional lieutenant, Burton Rider, vice L. Ross, transferred. 15th Shefford.—To be captain, Lieut. J. B. Payne, vice J. B. Gibbons, transferred. 11th Regiment (Argenteuil Rangers).—Captain J. Earle is permitted to retire, retaining rank. Provisional Lieutenant M. R. McIntyre is permitted to retire.

MR. KNEELAND'S HOUSES.

Mr. Philip J. Smith, chief clerk of the passenger audit department of the Grand Trunk Railway system, has purchased for \$4,400 one of the three new self-contained houses being erected on Charlevoix street, Point St. Charles, by Mr. W. A. Kneeland. One of the other houses was sold to Mr. Henry Woolmer, for the same price, and the remaining one is now in the market.

CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

On Jan. 11, Mr. Abraham Dupere, restaurant-keeper, slipped and fell on DuLuth avenue, fracturing his left leg. He has now entered an action through his attorneys, Messrs. Cressé & Descares, claiming \$10,000 damages from the city, which he holds responsible for the accident, on account of the dangerous condition of the sidewalk.

THE CURLING BUNSPIEL.

RESULTS OF GAMES PLAYED THIS MORNING.

Three games were played this morning in the single rink (irons) competition, two on Thistle ice and the third at the Montreal Club. In the former two Caledonia rinks were drawn to play together, the same thing occurring in the case of two St. Lawrence rinks.

The game between the Caledonians was won in the last end by W. Swan, after a more or less lucky last shot by 10-8. The game at Montreal between the president's rink against a Heather rink resulted in a victory for President R. W. Tyre after another close game by 12-10.

The St. Lawrence game was won by D. Anderson's rink from W. Middleton by 16-12.

Summary.—SINGLE RINK IRONS. On Montreal ice.

Montreal. R. W. MacDougall D. H. McCallum A. F. Riddell C. A. Hutchison W. I. Fenwick N. K. Macdonald R. W. Tyre W. B. Hutchison (Skip)—12 (Skip)—10

Caledonia. Caledonia. T. S. Smith E. Hodgson S. M. Tinning A. M. Stewart W. L. Thom D. M. Wilson W. Swan J. B. Stewart (Skip)—10 (Skip)—8

Thistle ice. St. Lawrence. C. W. Schnare F. G. A. Kearns D. A. Bethune W. H. Wyman J. Johnston W. Cairns W. Middleton D. Anderson (Skip)—12 (Skip)—16.

AT THE CALEDONIA RINK.

On Caledonia ice the Caledonia rink, skippered by G. W. T. Nicholson, won from the Perth rink, skippered by C. J. Sewell, by 11-9, in the Club Cup competition for irons.

At the same rink, and in the same contest, C. A. McNece's Caledonia rink defeated a second Perth rink skippered by A. J. Wilson, by 14-4. (Club Cup Competition, Irons.)

Perth. Caledonia. Jno. A. Kerr F. N. Findlay Henry Taylor W. H. Murphy J. E. de Hertel W. R. J. Hughes C. J. Sewell G. W. T. Nicholson (Skip)—9 (Skip)—11

Perth. Caledonia. G. Wilson W. Swan A. J. McArthur R. Scott J. B. Watson T. O. Lyall A. J. Wilson C. A. McNece (Skip)—4 (Skip)—14

AT THE ST. LAWRENCE RINK.

The New Brunswick rinks were victorious on St. Lawrence ice in the single rink, granites, by a handsome majority of 10 shots over David Guthrie's St. Lawrence rink. The Fredericton rink, with Jas. Tibbets as skip, defeated a Brockville rink skippered by D. H. Downey by 15-8. A second Fredericton rink also defeated the second Brockville rink by 16-6. Both the latter games were in the Club Cup (granites) competition.

Thistle. St. John, N.B. F. Burpee F. Fenwick F. Burpee Hy. Drysdale Frank Watson O. W. G. Dettmers W. A. Shaw David Guthrie J. F. Shaw (Skip)—8 (Skip)—18.

CLUB CUP, GRANITES.

Fredericton. Brockville. W. A. McLennan Dr. Mohr J. A. Winslow H. R. Boulton Fred. P. Hatt Robt. Craig Jas. Tibbets D. W. Downey (Skip)—15 (Skip)—8.

Fredericton. Brockville. D. B. Winslow W. A. Gilmour A. G. Massie C. S. Cossitt C. H. Allen G. J. Mallory F. Fowler J. E. Cryslar (Skip)—16 (Skip)—6.

AT THE HEATHER RINK.

Four games were drawn to be played on Heather ice in the single rink competition for granites, but only one materialized, in which the Peterborough curlers skippered by W. G. Ferguson, defeated the Utica four by 21-6. (Single Rink, Granites.)

Utica. Peterborough. Geo. Scranton H. Foote Dr. A. M. Johnson T. Brightman A. S. Brinkerhoff J. H. McConnel H. L. Ridings W. G. Ferguson (Skip)—6 (Skip)—21

CLUB CUP, IRONS.

On Montreal ice two St. Lawrence rinks were successful in the Club Cup (irons) against the same number of Montreal rinks by a majority of 2. Both games were close, as the score shows.

Summary.—Montreal. St. Lawrence. G. Darring Louis Rubenstein O. N. Evans Jas. Fenwick F. C. Wilson O. W. G. Dettmers F. N. Southam W. Cairns (Skip)—12 (Skip)—14

Montreal. St. Lawrence. F. J. Johnston Jno. Henderson W. O. H. Dodds D. C. Drysdale Wm. Brown E. St. Amant H. E. Smith H. Drysdale (Skip)—10 (Skip)—10

ACTION FOR DAMAGES

SEQUEL OF THE RECENT PARK AVE. SMASH UP.

An action for \$1,000 damages has been entered against the Montreal Street Railway Company by Miss Antoinette Patenaude on account of injuries received in the rear-end street car collision on Park avenue, near Pine avenue, a few weeks ago. Messrs. Claxton & Ker are attorneys for the plaintiff.

DIED.

KEDDY.—At Hemmingford, Que., on Jan. 16, 1907, Mr. George Keddy, son of the late Mr. Thomas Keddy, of Hatterton, aged 41 years.

CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Was Fitting a Coupling Between Two Street Cars When a Third Car Collided With Them.

AN ARTERY WAS SEVERED AND THE MAN BLED TO DEATH.

Donima Belle, a conductor in the employ of the Montreal Street Railway Company, lost his life in a collision that occurred yesterday afternoon. He was thirty-five years of age, was married and resided at 1274 City Hall avenue, in the town of St. Louis.

Belle was in charge of a car running on the Lafontaine Park and Commissioners street line. His car broke down at the head of DuLuth avenue, in Lafontaine Park, and another car of the same line went to his assistance. Belle stepped between the two to connect the couplings and while he was busy there another car of the Amherst street line, also running north, collided with the second Lafontaine Park car. Belle was caught between the two cars, and had his left leg crushed and almost severed. Taken from between the cars and hurried to the drug store of Dr. Dorval, at the DuLuth avenue corner. All that could be done for the injured man was done, but the case was hopeless from the first as the femoral artery had been severed and nothing could save him from bleeding to death. Three minutes after the accident he expired. The body was removed to the morgue, where Coroner McMahon will hold an inquest.

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING AND RECEIVES MOST FAVORABLE REPORTS.

The Society for the Protection of Women and Children held its annual meeting this morning in the board room of the society's offices at 722 LaGauchetière street. The president, Mr. S. Carsey, presided. The officers were re-elected with one exception Mr. F. Hogue took over the honorary treasurer'ship. Mr. Geo. W. Stephens was elected a member of the board of directors, on a motion proposed by Mr. Hogue, and seconded by the Rev. Thos. Harris. The secretary, Mr. O. H. Skroder, presented the general and financial reports for the year ending Dec. 31 last. The number of complaints received was 575, compared with 658 last year, an increase of 99. This total was made up as follows: Non-support and drunkenness, 175; assaults and wife-beating, 62; seductions, 81; cruelty to children, 12; seduction, 17; injustices to servants, 34; children placed in homes, 66; ill-treatment and neglect of aged mothers, 15; miscellaneous, 295.

The financial report also showed an increase in revenue. The revenue from subscriptions had increased from \$1,425.75 for 1905, to \$2,065.60 for 1906; the total revenue had increased from \$2,741.81 in 1905 to \$3,301.18 in the year just ended. While the revenue has increased through the kindness of the citizens of Montreal, the debt has decreased through the efforts of the society's officials by \$1,100, which sum was paid to various creditors during the year. An effort will be made to wipe off the debt entirely within the next twelve months.

Mr. Carsey said he wished to make a public acknowledgment of the services which the judges of the city courts had rendered the society from time to time in difficult cases. He society felt deeply grateful to the judges for their co-operation and sympathy.

The report was accepted unanimously. A motion commending the society's secretary for the efficiency which he had shown in furthering the society's interests was proposed by Dr. Grant Stewart, and seconded by the president, Mr. Carsey.

The following members of the board were present: Messrs. S. Carsey, the Rev. James Patterson, the Rev. Thos. Harris, Mr. Frank Hogue, and Dr. W. Grant Stewart. The past year, it was stated, has been the most successful one financially and in the amount of good work accomplished.

PROF. COUSSIRAT'S WILL.

The will of the late Rev. Professor Daniel Coussirat has been filed in the Tutelle office for probate. The testator thanks God for having called him to the ministry and to the work of a teacher, and then divides his estate between his children. The testamentary executors are deceased's son, and the Rev. J. L. Morin.

THE THAW TRIAL.

New York, Jan. 23.—The trial of H. K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, the architect, on June 23, 1906, began to-day, among those present being his mother, wife, and sister, the Countess of Yarmouth. A jury is being selected from among two hundred takersmen.

LADY VICTORIA'S CONDITION.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Lady Victoria Grenfell, who is at present suffering from typhoid fever at Government House, is reported to be making satisfactory progress. She is under the care of a Toronto specialist, Dr. J. D. Tyrrell.

BUSINESS CARDS

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

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

AFTERNOON SALES. Reported by McDougall & Cowans, Stock Brokers. Can. Pac.—50 at 184 1/4, 1 at 185. Mexican—50 at 54. Detroit—25 at 80. Mackay—12 at 73 1/2. Mex. Elec. Bonds—\$3,500 at 78. Mackay pref.—7 at 70. Iron pref.—25 at 62 1/2. Coal—50 at 62 1/2. '800' con non—50 at 118 1/2, 100 at 118.

BANQUE PROVINCIALE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Banque Provinciale was held at noon to-day, and reports of an exceptionally satisfactory year's business were submitted to the shareholders. From the profit and loss there was \$150,000 carried to reserve, and \$62,000 to the contingent fund. An announcement was made that the dividend would be increased and paid quarterly. Mr. G. N. Ducharme has resigned the presidency on account of ill-health, and the press of other business, but will retain a seat on the board of directors. Mr. H. Laporte was elected president, and Mr. S. Carsey vice-president. Mr. Tancredi Elenvu, general manager, was elected manager director. The other directors are R. Forget, G. M. Bosworth and the Hon. L. Beaubien. Profits for the year were \$35,244.09, added to which was the sum of \$185,385.59 brought forward, making a sum of \$220,629.68 for distribution. Dividends amounting to \$24,755.16 were paid, and \$23,283.55 written off bank premises, immovables, and allowance for opening and maintaining of branch offices.

SPECULATION AT STANDSTILL.

New York, Wall Street, 2 p.m.—The market was going down through lack of offerings, speculation coming to a standstill. Subsequent orders were for the long side of the accounts, and there was a slight stiffening all around.

COMMERCIAL

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Stock Brokers, Bell Telephone Building, report the following Chicago prices to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	78 3/4	79 1/4	78 3/4	79 1/4
July	78 3/4	79 1/4	78 3/4	79 1/4
Corn, May	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
July	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Oats, May	35 1/2	36 1/4	35 1/2	36 1/4
July	35 1/2	36 1/4	35 1/2	36 1/4
Pork, May	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
July	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Lard, May	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2
July	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2
Sh. Hibs, May	9 05	9 07	9 02	9 07
July	9 17	9 20	9 12	9 20

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23.—Flour—Receipts, 24,067; sales, 1,200. Flour, firm but dull; Minnesota patents, \$4.10 to \$4.35; winter patents, \$3.90 to \$3.95. Rye flour firm. Wheat—Receipts, 147,000; sales, 1,200,000; market advanced 1/2c early on heavy Liverpool cables, continued light North-West receipts and scarcity of offerings. May, \$4 11-16c to 3/4c. Rye, nominal. Corn—Receipts, 72,025; option market was dull and without transactions. Sugar, raw and refined steady. Coffee, steady; No. 7 Rio, 10c. Lead quiet; wool steady; hops steady.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 27,000; 10c lower; beefs, \$4 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$2.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.70; Texans, \$2.50 to \$4.00; calves, \$4 to \$5. Hogs—Estimated receipts, 40,000; steady to slightly lower. Mixed and butchers, \$5.50 to \$6.70; good heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.70; rough heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.45; light, \$5.40 to \$5.67 1/2; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; bulk of sales, \$5.60 to \$5.75. Sheep—Estimated receipts, 22,000; steady. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.75; lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.00. East Buffalo, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; slow, steady; prime steers, 5.50 to \$5.15; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5.75; butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Veals—Receipts, 100 head; active and steady; \$4.25 to \$5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; fairly active and pigs 10c lower, others 5c higher; heavy mixed, \$5.05 to \$7.10; Yorkers, \$7.10 to \$7.15; pigs, \$7.25; roughs, \$6 to \$6.50; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000 head; sheep active and steady; lambs slow, 5c higher; lambs, \$5 to \$7.50; few, \$5; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.75; others, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.25; sheep mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE RATES.

	Buyers.	Sellers.
60 days	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sight	8 1/2	8 1/2
Cables	8 1/2	8 1/2
Francs, short	51 1/2	51 1/2
Marks, short	94 1/2	94 1/2
New York funds	2 1/4	2 1/4

New York, Jan. 23.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 2 1/4 to 3 percent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 to 6 1/2 percent. Exchanges, \$462,862.927.

THE WINNIPEG WHE

PROHIBITION THE BEST.

Gothenburg System Failed to Carry in a Debate at Olivet Church.

Prohibition won a well-deserved victory at the debate held by the Men's Association of Olivet Baptist Church on Monday night. The subject under discussion was the following resolution: "That the Gothenburg system would be more effective in the control of the liquor traffic than a prohibitory law." Mr. John McKergow, president of the Olivet Young Men's Association, occupied the chair. The speakers on the affirmative side were Messrs. C. H. Powell, R. Wadsworth, and A. A. McKergow, while Messrs. T. B. Daniel, S. J. Milligan, and Crossley upheld the negative.

Mr. Powell opened the debate, dealing with the Gothenburg system in detail, and the great success which he claimed had attended it in the past. Particularly was this the case, he stated, with reference to Norway and Sweden, where the present splendid conditions might be directly traced to its influence.

These arguments were strongly denied by Mr. T. B. Daniel for the negative. He denied that any question of effectiveness could be considered in connection with a system which had not for its aim the highest standard of moral right. While it was admitted that a prohibitory law could not create ideal conditions without the support of the public, yet in those places where prohibition had been even partially enforced, great material results had accrued from its adoption. He thought it absurd that in order to control an evil it should be licensed, and looked upon as even legal. Such a course was radically wrong, for it set up wrong standards before the people. Yet the Gothenburg system tended towards this very thing. The only proper solution was, therefore, total prohibition.

Mr. McKergow, jr., humorously criticized the remarks of the preceding speaker, and endeavored to controvert several of the arguments advanced.

Mr. Crossley, who followed, assailed the position taken by the affirmative. In his opinion there was no excuse for the existence of such a system as that advocated by the Gothenburg supporters. It fell far short of being an instrument for the effective control of the liquor traffic. It was conceivable that such a system might decrease the amount of liquor consumed, but effectiveness was not to be thought of in connection with it.

Mr. Wadsworth reaffirmed several of the points made by the affirmative, and made a very pleasing speech. The Gothenburg system had, up to the present time, proved itself to be the best, and therefore he claimed it was the most effective. The liquor traffic would continue to exist, and should therefore be dealt with in a thoroughly practical spirit.

The closing speech for the negative and of the debate was made by Mr. S. J. Milligan, who marshalled an array of forceful facts in support of prohibition. Much applause greeted his efforts.

The debate was decided by a majority vote of those present. Of so high an order of merit were the speeches and the arguments in rebuttal, that when it came to a vote, prohibition carried the day by the narrow majority of one.

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

MOVEMENT IS BEING DEVELOPED IN ENGLAND.

The subject of Children's courts was brought up in the British House of Commons recently, and the Home Secretary, in reply to a question from Mr. Wedgwood, said: "The results of the working of the Children's Court in Birmingham have been most satisfactory in reducing the number of children committed to prison. The number of children under sixteen received in prison from Birmingham was eighty-four during the twelve months before the court was established, and only twenty-one in the first twelve months after its establishment. I have already, in reply to a question by my friend the member for Berwickshire on May 30 last, given full particulars of the action taken by county and

See What I Can Do

Is Dr. Hamilton's Request to the Kidney Sufferer.

You have used many medicines. Some helped; others didn't, and your kidneys are still sick. I can cure you. I have a remedy that has never failed in kidney disease.

My wonderful preparation is known as Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

I guarantee Dr. Hamilton's Pills will restore the worst case of kidney suffering. Pain in the back, sides and hips will be relieved. Dizzy spells, headache and reeling sensations will be quickly remedied.

Distressing bladder complications, frequent calls, brick dust and sediment I guarantee will entirely disappear under Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

If your rundown and languid condition can't be cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, then you are hopeless.

But in thousands of cases Dr. Hamilton's Pills have restored health and more; they have built up constitutions that defied further invasions of kidney disease.

Purely a vegetable remedy, free from injurious minerals like mercury and salomel, mild enough for children to use, where can you find a remedy in efficiency to approach Dr. Hamilton's Pills?

To be candid, you can't.

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, in yellow boxes, 25c, or five boxes for one dollar. Refuse any substitute.

The Family Physician

The best medicines in the world cannot take the place of the family physician. Consult him early when taken ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

REVISED FORMULA

If the trouble is with your throat, bronchial tubes, or lungs, ask him about taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Do as he says.

The new kind contains no alcohol

We have no secrets to hide! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

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Always Open, On Ocean Front

Courteous attention. Homelike surroundings. Every comfort. Booklet and Calendar on application.

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On the Beach. Fireproof.

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Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the ocean front. Complete. Modern. F. P. COOK & SON.

borough benches for the separate treatment of children. I have been doing my utmost, by regulations in the Metropolitan police courts and by circulars to other courts, to promote the special and separate treatment of children's cases, and I hope soon to introduce a bill to facilitate the release of offenders on probation and the payment of probation officers.

THE PREFERENCE AND CANADIAN PORTS

LIBERAL CAUCUS TO LEARN THE PARTY MIND ON MR. LOGAN'S PROPOSAL.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—A largely attended caucus of the Liberal senators and members was held to-day for the purpose, it is understood, of ascertaining the mind of the party in regard to a proposal made by Mr. H. J. Logan, M.P., of Cumberland, to confine the advantage of the British preference to goods landing at Canadian ports.

It is understood that Mr. Logan will again urge his views upon the House in this direction, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that there is no prospect of its being carried into effect, at least at the present stage. Some of the eastern members are strongly in favor of the proposal, which, however, meets with outspoken hostility at the hands of other elements of the party.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DEPUTATION URGE ESTABLISHMENT OF MARCONI SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION WITH MAINLAND.

Halifax, Jan. 22.—To-day a telegram signed by Premier Peters, Liberal candidates, Mayor Paton, and President Tidmarsh, of the Board of Trade, was forwarded from Charlottetown to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking him to have arrangements made with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, of Montreal, for transmission of messages between the island and the mainland until the broken Anglo-American cable is restored. Owing to ice in the Straits, it will be impossible to make repairs before spring.

JAPANESE POLITICS

SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL QUESTION AND MANCHURIA REFERRED TO IN HOUSE OF PEERS.

Tokio, Jan. 22.—Speaking in the House of Peers to-day, Premier Saionji, after saying that the San Francisco school matter probably would be settled soon, said that the Japanese Government had determined to facilitate the advancement of the interests common to all nations in Manchuria, and added that the negotiations with Russia in regard to the new treaty were progressing favorably.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session by The Alexandra Hospital of the City of Montreal for an Act amending the charter of the said hospital by providing that the number of Governors shall be increased from fifteen to sixteen.

FLEET & FALCONER, Attorneys for Applicants.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY EVEN NUMBERED section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less. Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

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

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim. An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, and who is the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, or the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

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

What particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any priority of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

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

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

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

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

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

MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales. Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly. A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

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

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



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

"NORSEMAN" Jan. 19
"WELSHMAN" Jan. 26
"DOMINION" Feb. 2
"CORNISHMAN" Feb. 9
"CANADA" Feb. 16
"NORSEMAN" Feb. 23
These steamers carry freight only. Steamers sail at 2.00 p.m., but await arrival of Friday evening Grand Trunk train from Montreal.

LOW WINTER RATES.

FIRST CLASS \$55.00 to \$60.00
SECOND CLASS \$40.00 to \$45.00

Passengers berthed not more than two in a room.

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

Passengers berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

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

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

PORTLAND TO BRISTOL (Avenmouth) "MANXMAN" Jan. 24

"ENGLISHMAN" Feb. 7

For all information apply to local agent, or

DOMINION LINE, 11 St. Jacques Street, Montreal.

A FORTY-TWO DAY YACHTING TRIP TO THE TROPICS

Write for particulars.

Apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO'Y.,

319 Board of Trade Building,

Or to W. H. HENRY, Temple

Building, or N. L. LUSHER, St.

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FOR THE WINTER BERMUDA GO TO

Free unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermuda". \$50.00. Sailing from New York every 10 days.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES

23 days' trip, 15 days in the tropics. SPECIAL CRUISES per "Pretoria". From New York 20th January, and 22nd February. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES. For further particulars apply to A. B. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 21 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners St., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND

CUSHING & BARRON

Notaries and Commissioners.

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Insurance Building,

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JOHN M. M. DUFF,

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GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN BREAD:

PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.

R. S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine,

Cor. Atwater Ave.

TEL. MOUNT 13.

JACKSON & CO.,

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS

AND CONTRACTORS.

Valuations made. Jobbing promptly

attended to.

3208 to 3212 HIBERNIA ROAD.

Tel. Main 4135.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN

that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, by the trustees and executors of the estate of the late Ebenezer Muir, in his lifetime of Montreal, for an act to interpret the will of the said late Ebenezer Muir, and to authorize the said executors and trustees to sell the immovable property of said estate and to receive the purchase price thereof, and to realize upon the assets of said estate, and also to distribute, pay and hand over to the several heirs and legatees their legacies and shares bequeathed to them under said will, with authority to do all acts and deeds necessary to wind up the said estate.

Montreal, December 19th, 1906.

CHARLES RAYNES,

Solicitor for Applicants.



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

St. John and Halifax to Liverpool

From St. John. From Halifax.

PRETORIAN Jan. 20 Jan. 21 Jan.
TUNISIAN Jan. 25 Jan. 26 Jan.
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PARISIAN Jan. 15 Feb. 16 Feb.
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SS. PARISIAN and PRETORIAN carry only one class of cabin passengers, called second cabin. They will enjoy the full privileges of the ship. Rate \$42.50 and upwards.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, \$35 and 1 up, according to steamer.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, Londonderry, \$47.50, and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London, or Belfast, \$27.50, and \$22.75, according to steamer.

BOSTON TO GLASGOW.

Numidian Jan. 1 Feb. Corinthus Jan. 1 Mar.

Laurentian Jan. 15 Feb. Sicilian Jan. 15 Mar.

One class cabin called second. Rate \$35.00 and upwards. Third class, \$25.00.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

FINEST AND FASTEST

"EMPRESSES"

ST. JOHN, N.B., and LIVERPOOL.

Feb. 2 Sat. LAKE ERIE
Feb. 5 Fri. EMPRESS OF IRELAND
Feb. 16 Sat. LAKE MANITOBA
Feb. 22 Fri. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN
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St. John, N.B., to London direct.

Jan. 30 MONTZUMA

Feb. 13, (3rd class, \$26.50) MOUNT TEMPLE

Feb. 27, (3rd class, \$26.50) LAKE MICHIGAN

WINTER RATES—New in effect

SS. LAKE CHAMPLAIN & LAKE ERIE

carry only ONE CLASS of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer, \$40.00 and \$42.50.

1ST CABIN—\$50.00 and upward, according to steamer.

2ND CABIN—\$40.00, \$45.00 and \$47.50.

3RD CABIN—\$25.00 and upward.

*Steamers marked thus do not carry passengers.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW

WEEKLY SERVICE.

From West St. John, N.B.

SS. SALACIA Jan. 13

SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) Jan. 19

SS. MARINA (Cold Storage) Jan. 25

SS. KASTALIA (Cold Storage) Feb. 2

PASSENGER SERVICE.

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

Agents: DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow

THOMSON LINE LONDON

WEEKLY SERVICE.

From Portland, Me.

SS. LATONA Jan. 13

SS. CERVONA Jan. 19

SS. HURONA Jan. 25

SS. KILDONA Feb. 2

All Steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited.

25 St. Jacques Street, Montreal.

Toronto Office—110 Union Street.

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO.,

Limited.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

WINTER SERVICE.

From Manchester. St. John, N.B.

Jan. 5—Manchester Shipper Jan. 25

Jan. 25—Manchester Importer Jan. 25

Feb. 2—x Manchester Trader Feb. 25

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE.

x SS. ORIANA, about March 15

For Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban.

x Fitted with cold storage.

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

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., Limited.

AGENTS. — MONTREAL.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS.

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. COURTESY & CO.,

120 St. Jacques Street



CANADIAN PACIFIC

OTTAWA SLEEPER

RESUMED.

Lv. Windsor Station daily at 10.15 p.m.

Passengers may remain in car until 1 a.m. Price of berth, \$1.50.

IN PURSUIT
OF A PHANTOM.

BY E. EVERETT GREEN.

(Published by Special Arrangement.)

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING
CHAPTERS.

Into the old country life of Little Crosswaite family at "The Towers" introduced an undesirable element of fast London life. Colin Adair, the popular young son of Sir Robert, and friend of Tom Crosswaite, enters the scene. His mother, Lady Lenore St. Clair, hearing from him that Squire Errol has invited his only daughter, Margaret Conroy, and her family of six grown children to make their home at the Grange, visits the old gentleman, and learns that the rumor is true. Colin, who knows little about the expected daughter-in-law, on reaching her home, "Monk Hopton," Lady Lenore finds that her favorite niece, Lady Amy, has arrived at a visit. The Conroys, with the exception of Basil, the second son, who is expected to arrive at Little Obivale, are delighted with their new home. Errol and his wife, Lady Amy, are easily won over by Colin and his mother. Lady Amy, who is a friend of Daphne Adair and her mother, Lady Lenore, is much attracted by her own twin brother, Basil, arrives, and at once takes place in his Uncle Stephen's work. He dislikes his Uncle Stephen, but enters heartily into outdoor sports. Lady Amy and her brother leaving for home, Lord Valmont takes Colin away with him for a visit to Daphne. In the evening, Tom Crosswaite, who writes home for more money, Tom helps her to sell her mare, "Dido," but urges her to call Colin home. Her mother laughs at her fears, and she goes to Lady Lenore for comfort. Daphne asks her about Colin's life in London. Both girls agree that Lord Valmont is much to blame for encouraging his love of the race track. After the election which resulted in Mr. Crosswaite's return, "The Towers" party leave for London, and Errol Conroy finds life dull. He proposes to Lady Amy, but she declines. His uncle is likely to disinherit him, but is refused. Lord Valmont and Colin Adair return in time for Daphne's birthday, and Colin presents her with her lost mare, "Dido," but can't keep the secret. This is really Tom Crosswaite's present. He promises Daphne to give up betting after the Goodwood races. Colin Conroy, who is engaged to Rollo Crosswaite, returns from a trip abroad, determined to marry shortly in spite of very heavy losses in the Crosswaite family.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

The sisters went away together, Mrs. Conroy giving her bag to Beryl to carry. Mrs. Conroy turned to Basil.

"You hear what she says, Basil—pretty cool, isn't it?"

"Well, she would be bitterly disappointed not to marry, and I think you would be disappointed, too, mother. It's time some of us made the plunge, don't you think? And as for what she says about some working for themselves—she's right. Errol will go to the dogs, if he does nothing but play the fool, as he has been doing this past year. And though there is no harm in Jack, he's a feather-pate, and bent on his fling, and he's going the pace that kills!"

"And why aren't you doing the same?" asked the mother, with a curious ring in her voice. "You have the biggest command of money of them all—your uncle's purse is open to you! Errol is always saying so."

"I am my uncle's steward, but I have to give an account. And I am thankful to say I have been through the mill. I have learned my lesson."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean the mill of honest work—work that teaches a man to find his own level, and his own place in the world. I've seen what comes of idleness at home and abroad, and what the wild hunt after pleasure brings in its train. It does not suit my book, as it happens; and then—"

Basil paused; the thought had risen, but he did not desire to give it voice. It was his mother who asked of him in a slightly softened and different tone.

"What then, Basil? Can you not give me your confidence?"

He came slowly forward, leaning his shoulder against the high mantel-shelf, his face grave and set, his head held a little back, and a curious shivering in his eyes.

"It's not altogether easy to put into words; but I've come to see that life

A LIVING GHOST!

That is What Her Friends Said About Her

Read how Mrs. James Steele, Waterville, Que., was cured by the use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

she writes: "For the past fourteen months I was nervous all the time, and became so run down I was unable to walk across the house without getting dizzy. My friends told me I looked like a living ghost and advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I got two boxes and within two weeks I had improved wonderfully and after finishing the fourth box I was completely cured. They are the greatest pills I ever used and I can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills act directly on the disordered heart and nerves, and restore them to healthy action. They have no equal for reviving and strengthening the heart beat, invigorating the nervous system, and acting as a food for the blood, improving its quality, making it rich and red.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Home First-Aid.

Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and the necessity of keeping a reliable first-aid for home use cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

Where a box of Zam-Buk is kept on a handy shelf, no member of the family is at a loss in emergency. The breadwinner dresses his injuries with Zam-Buk, and knows that its powerful antiseptic action will clean out the wound, preventing suppuration or poisoning. The housewife flies to the useful little box for her bruises, cuts, and burns, and the little ones cry out for Zam-Buk when they fall, because they know it will soothe the smarting pain and heal quickly.

Zam-Buk is a pure healing balm made from rich medicinal herbs, the saps and juices of which are cleverly combined and concentrated, and wonderfully refined. Many modern preparations contain quantities of animal fats and mineral poisons, and are not only coarse, irritating, and unreliable, but tend to create the very complications which should be guarded against.

The Zam-Buk way is both different and superior. This natural healing balm takes out the smart and soothes the pain, reduces the inflammation, and induces a clean and rapid healing right away. It kills microbes, nullifies the effects of dirt or poisonous substances, and finally helps Nature to build up new tissue to replace that which has been damaged or destroyed.

How Zam-Buk Cured Child
and Father in one Home

Mr. Alf. J. Clark, of Cavendish St., London (Ont.) says:—"I got my hands so severely burned with lime that as I worked with my shovel, the blood actually ran down the handle. The agony I suffered you may well imagine. I tried several different kinds of salves but the burns were too severe for these preparations to heal them. Then I tried Zam-Buk and the first few applications gave me ease. In a short time this balm healed the burns, deep as they were, and since then my hands have felt better—muscles more firm and skin in better condition than before the injury."

My little daughter, while playing in the house one day, fell and burned her hand severely against the stove. She ran to her mother crying and my wife, knowing the benefit I had received from Zam-Buk, put some on the child's burns. The little one stopped crying almost immediately, so soothing was the balm, and in a very short time her hands were all right again."

Daily Witness, Jan. 23, 1907.

What You Should
Use Zam-Buk For

Zam-Buk is absolutely unique in its power and in the variety of its uses. For skin injuries and diseases of all kinds it is at the same time a sure antiseptic and a quick healer. It is especially recommended for eczema, scalp sores, ulcers, burns, cuts, bruises, abscesses, poisoned wounds, old sores, wounds and sores which refuse to close under ordinary treatment, rashes, face sores, babies chafing sores, chapped hands, cold sores, chilblains, Etc.

All Druggists sell at 50c a box, or may be obtained by sending price to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send one cent for dainty sample box and test it at our expense.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN!

Baby's
Own
Soap

Makes the little ones happy
by keeping their tiny bodies
in a healthy, clean condition.

ALBERT SOAPS, Limited,
MONTREAL.

Makers of the Celebrated Albert Toilet
Soaps

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!
To heal and soften the skin and remove
grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc.
use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap.
Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs.

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

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

WHAT IS SALVATION?

Salvation is deliverance from the guilt and power of sin through the redemptive work of Christ. He bore our sins to the tree, died for them and left them in His empty tomb when He rose from the dead. As He is, so are all believers in Him. Free from condemnation. (Rom. viii, 1.) Salvation is complete the moment we trust Jesus for it; that is, as soon as we claim it. Christ is salvation. Where He comes, salvation comes. Where He dwells, there is salvation. (Lu. i, 69, 77; xix, 9.) The grace of God which brings salvation has connected with it the power of a new life, so that we may be a new people zealous for good works. (Titus. ii, 14.) Henceforth we are not to live to ourselves, but to Him who for us died and rose again. (II Cor. v, 15.) Jesus is the source of eternal salvation to all that obey Him. (Heb. v, 9.) Salvation is by grace, the unmerited favor of God, through faith. (Eph. ii, 8, 9.) This salvation first sent to the Jews, but rejected by them, was offered to the Gentiles, millions of whom have received it. (Rom. xxviii, 28.) Every unsaved soul needs it, and may have it, not by asking for it, but by receiving it. The invitation is to all. Whosoever will may take of the water of life freely. (John. vii, 37.) When Zacharias was told to come, he hastened to receive Jesus joyfully. (Lu. xix, 2-10.) All willing to receive Jesus as Saviour and Lord shall have Him.

DAILY TEXT.

January 23.

As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.—Gal. vi, 10.

TRAVELLERS, MINERS
EXPOSED TO BAD WEATHER.

When away from home and your doctor, always provide yourself with a bottle of Nerviline to break up a cold, to relieve neuralgia, muscular soreness. Nothing compares with Nerviline for instant relief and cure, lasting cure. Bruses, cramps, rheumatism—call the pain any name you please—it has an antidote in Nerviline which is an assured protection against all sickness. Good to rub in—excellent for internal use, the best all-round household remedy on earth—that's Nerviline. Sold everywhere in 25c. bottles, and used by nine out of every ten families in Canada.

If we only knew what our Lord teaches in the account of his third conflict with Satan, we should know that it is not the want of external supports which ever makes us weak in his service. The one thing which can make us weak is if our hearts are not right with God, and relying on him alone.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE, TIDY GIRL about fifteen, as help in a family of three; references: a good home for the right girl. 7 Selkirk avenue, off Guy street, City.

WANTED, FOR A DRY GOODS OFFICE, a good, smart English Boy. Must write well, and have a good knowledge of arithmetic. Address Box 6, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY TO MIND children in evening. To one employed during the day would give room and board free. Apply O.R., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE assistant and stock-keeper; must be quick at figures. Good chance for advancement for right man. Salary \$40.00 per month. Apply C.P.R. News Dept., Glen Yard, Westmount.

ADVERTISING CANVASSER WANTED at once. Apply by letter to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant. Apply at 16 Lorne avenue.

WANTED, GIRLS, EXPERIENCED IN operating Covering Machines. Also, Young Girls to learn. Apply to THE MILLETT BROS. Co. Limited, 20-23 Dowd street, Montreal.

WANTED, GOOD CARPENTERS: Steady work, good wages. Apply, JACKSON & CO., Hibernia Road.

WANTED

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

To Let.

APARTMENTS.—THE REKINGTON, 845 Hutchison Street, Annex, between Viateur and Bernard (duplicate and adjoining Hutchison Apartments) 8 rooms, exclusive of pantry and bath-room, heated, janitor, \$55.00 per month. Will be during March. Rent free to May 1st. Apply Caretaker, J. GILLOTT, on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET: new, modern, 10 rooms, detached, with grass garden, in open locality near cars. Tel. Westmount 1551. Apply 456 Mountain ave., Westmount.

TO LET, AT DALHOUSIE, N.B., the Large Summer House, known as "Inch Agra House." Furnished. This is one of the most popular summer resorts in Canada, excellent bathing accommodation on the beautiful Bay Chaleur in front of Hotel; also different kinds of up-to-date amusements. This property has recently been purchased by the undersigned and repaired. Rent reasonable to the right party. Apply to JOHN E. DEAN, "Inch Agra House," Dalhousie, N.B.

TO LET
AT ST. LAMBERT.

3-Roomed House, hot water heating, open plumbing, finished basement; stationary wash tubs. Apply to
D. BEATTY,
157 St. Peter street, Montreal.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATION.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Station at Sackville," will be received up to and including MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1907, for the construction of a station building at Sackville, N.B. Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office at Sackville, N.B., and the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 14th January, 1907.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender For Buildings at Halifax.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Buildings at Halifax," will be received up to and including THURSDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1907, for the construction of a Freight Car Repair Shop and Planing Mill at Halifax, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Terminal Agent at Halifax, N.S., at the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., Jan. 11th, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Western Hospital of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an Act to amend its Charter, 37 Vic. Chap. 40, to alter the qualification for membership, the election and composition of the Board of Governors, to increase the powers of the said corporation, to enable it to borrow money, to issue bonds or debentures therefor if deemed advisable, to pledge, hypothecate and mortgage its real property, to secure such loans or debentures; and particularly to ratify and confirm a deed of loan and hypothecation of the corporation and the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, passed before P. A. Tontou, Notary Public, on the 10th day of December, 1906, and for other purposes. Montreal, 15th December, 1906.

ATWATER, DUCLOS & CHAUVIN,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, SEWING BY THE DAY, Ladies' or Children's Dresses, by experienced hand; cut and fit. Address M. 713 Clarke street, Annex.

Bargains.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$4.00; Mill Bucks, \$3.15; cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDONALD, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 42.

Business Cards.

FOR SALE, PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, Mink trimmed, full skin, from \$65.00 to \$85.00. Near Seal, Racoon Coat. Write, or apply at night, O. DeBELLEFEUILLE, 628 Notre Dame street west.

ARENA UPHOLSTERY STORE — FURNITURE of all kinds restored and re-upholstered under the supervision of a first class London (Eng.) artist. Bedding and mattresses purified and remade, and made to order. Note the address, 4110 St. Catherine street, Westmount, opposite the Arena.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED FOR two adults and three children, in private family (two bedrooms and one sitting-room); state terms to B.B.B., "Witness" Office.

Flats to Let.

TO LET, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY, two desirable flats, centrally located, good light, heated; suitable for offices or light manufacturing. Can supply light and power if required. Will let to a desirable tenant for a term of years. 143 St. Peter street, cor. Craig street.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 143 St. Peter street.

To Let at Seaside.

COTTAGE AT LITTLE METIS TO LET for the summer, superbly situated, nicely furnished, large and beautiful grounds, and clean beach, fine verandahs, with nearest view in Metis. Excellent spring water, with pipe to house. For full particulars, address Mr. McGLAUGHLIN, 143 St. Peter street, Montreal.

Furnished Rooms to Let

ROOM—LARGE FURNISHED BEDROOM to rent, 23 Chabouillet square.

Rooms to Let.

A NICE ROOM FREE TO A Young Lady who would be willing to take care of house two or three evenings a week. Apply, Box 51, "Witness" Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — A NEW ENGRAVED ALUMINUM Stereoscope, and 3 dozen new Stereoscopic views; cost, \$7.00; will sell for \$2.50. GIESSEN, 161 St. Catherine street, East.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-carts, etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 23 St. Lawrence street.

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED.—STUDENTS Coached in all subjects for McGill, or helped with work. T. OMAN, M.A., 4128 St. Catherine street west.

Miscellaneous.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a "Witness" at his newswriters will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Building.

NOTICE TO WITNESS' READERS

The "Daily Witness" is delivered in West End of City, on St. Antoine, from Canine to Brewster avenue, Coteau and Queneau streets and intersects, also Selby and Souvenir avenues; also Dorchester street to Green avenue west, and Fort street east, and district north to St. Luke. CHAS. K. ROFFNEY, News Dealer, Store at Corner of Atwater and St. Antoine streets. Phone Up 4395.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE "WITNESS,"

may be left with
A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookkeeper, 2407 St. Catherine st.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles,
60 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

10 Words for 10c.

2c for each additional word, six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent for each additional word, six insertions for the price of four.

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS 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 lines space.

THERE WAS NO FRICTION, SAYS SIR ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM.

Action Attributed to the Governor's Prejudice Against Americans—Said to be Impulsive and Dictatorial by Nature, and Has Had the Same Trouble With Local Endeavors to Furnish Relief.

REFUGEES ARRIVING AT NEW YORK DECLARE THEY WERE ILL-TREATED AT KINGSTON—CONDEMN OFFICIALS AS INACTIVE AND UTTERLY INEFFICIENT.

Kingston, Jan. 22.—The trouble between Governor Swettenham and Rear Admiral Davis is still the subject of general discussion here. The matter was raised to-day at a meeting of the relief committee by Archbishop Nuttall, who interrupted a discussion of relief measures in order to move that a committee of three be appointed to call on the Governor and learn the exact facts, with the view to expressing regrets by cable to President Roosevelt should the investigation reveal the necessity for such action. Subsequently the Archbishop called to see Governor Swettenham, but he was out. The Archbishop then expressed his intention of calling to President Roosevelt, expressing regrets for any untoward official action, if such is finally shown to have occurred.

The general public is convinced of the Governor's lack of cordiality towards Americans, and he has been made more unpopular by the publication of his letter to Admiral Davis. The Governor's friends excuse his action by saying that he is impulsive and dictatorial by nature and training. As evidences of this he shows the same disposition in dealing with the local endeavors to furnish relief. The Governor has always been unwilling to admit there was any necessity for outside relief. When interviewed by this correspondent, to-day, Governor Swettenham denied that there had been any friction between himself and Admiral Davis. He described the last paragraph of his letter regarding the robbery of a New York millionaire as a jocular parallel of the safe robbery here, which was mentioned in Admiral Davis's letter. He had not asked Admiral Davis to land sailors and referred the correspondent to the Admiral, when he was asked if he subsequently endorsed the landing.

The Governor is credited with being a hard-working and zealous man, but his attitude is suggestive of his resentment against the American landing on account of his American prejudice, which prevented his more humane instincts from interpreting Admiral Davis's action, as it is generally viewed here. Some doubt exists as to whether Admiral Davis landed the sailors on his own initiative, or whether some government official requested him to do so. It is stated, however, that the Americans landed just in time to prevent 600 prisoners escaping from jail, which would have caused considerable trouble.

In an interview Archbishop Nuttall expressed great regret that any official action had been taken which put the people of Jamaica in the position of ingrates. The Jamaicans heartily appreciate the good feeling shown by Admiral Davis and the American people.

Though the Archbishop endorsed the orders of Governor Swettenham, the object of which is to make the Jamaicans self-reliant, he said that a great deal still to be done, and he seemed to think that the Americans would have rendered the much-needed assistance. The Scotch Presbyterian clergymen expressed strong approval of the Governor's action. They say that Jamaica is not Spanish territory or a Latin-American republic. The United States had no right to land troops here.

The earthquake affected part of the Blue mountains. It is reported that two houses 4,000 feet up the mountains were destroyed. Another shock occurred to-day.

CONDEMN OFFICIALS.

New York, Jan. 22.—American refugees from Kingston, Jamaica, arriving here to-day on the steamer "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," which sailed from the stricken city on Thursday afternoon last, the third day after the earthquake, were unanimous in condemning what they termed the inactivity and utter inefficiency of the English authorities on the island during the first days following the disaster. For three days, or up to the day the "Prinz Eitel" sailed, there was no semblance of order and nothing was done definitely in the matter of relieving the sufferings of many of the wounded.

The "Prinz Eitel's" passengers told of the great relief the arrival of the American squadron brought to the terror-stricken people, and were amazed to hear of the rupture which has occurred between Governor Swettenham and Admiral Davis.

The protest from the American refugees was voiced at a mass meeting held on board the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," on Monday, when resolutions were adopted and addressed to the general public and the international press. The resolutions follow:—

"We, a company of American refugees of Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 17, 1907, on board the steamship "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," herewith utter emphatic condemnation of the conduct and behavior in that period of certain officials of rank, specifically, Captain Parsons, commander of the British steamship "Port Kingston," lying in the harbor of Kingston, and aboard which was Sir Alfred Jones, his superior, and other officials, basing our contentions on the following counts:—

"First.—That Captain Parsons declined to furnish food for one meal to the small number of Germans, led by Capt. Richard Vahsel, Hamburg-American line,

who prevented four docks from burning on the night of the fourteenth, among them the Port Kingston's own wharf.

"Second.—That such American and other refugees as the small boats, manned by Captain Vahsel, gathered and landed on Monday, on board the "Port Kingston," were summarily ordered ashore at four p.m. on Tuesday, to make room for English refugees, though women and children tearfully pleaded that they had neither food nor clothing on shore.

"Third.—That the wounded of mixed nationalities were taken ashore at the same hour, and left in a crude situation, on the railway wharf, until cared for by American naval authorities on Thursday, except such as were removed by train to Spanish Town, or by relatives who found them.

"Fourth.—That when Father O'Donovan, of Boston; Calvin L. Payne, of Indianapolis, and the Rev. H. F. Auld, of Hattboro, Pa., took a petition to Sir Alfred Jones and Captain Parsons, from the refugees, sleeping on trunks, sacks of coffee and the cargo-fouled planks of the Hamburg-American dock, to allow the refugees to go on board the "Port Kingston," then at her dock, and sleep on her bare, clean decks, where they would be safe from recurrent shocks, Captain Parsons refused with great incivility, and, coming to the Hamburg-American dock, showed the party further discourtesy.

"Fifth.—That in the three days, though Sir Alfred Jones and his party, on board the "Port Kingston," had all the comforts of a large, well-equipped ship, no tender was made, either of food, coffee, water, bedding or medical assistance.

"Sixth.—That in three days, save for the above unpleasant visit of Captain Parsons, no official visit was paid, either by the police, military or colonial authorities, to the large bodies of American refugees on the Hamburg-American docks, the known centre for American refugees in Kingston, to offer succor or protection in any degree, or even to ascertain the condition in which they were.

"Seventh.—That in individual cases and minor ways we were made to feel the superiority and first claim of the English, and found the much-talked of "bonds of blood language," when tested, to be a mockery and a diplomatic phantom.

"Therefore—We declare our resentment and condemnation, this utterance being the joint expression of the passengers in common assembly on board the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," on Jan. 21, 1907.

SHOCKS IN SICILY.

Rome, Jan. 22.—Since the Kingston disaster slight earthquakes have been felt in Sicily and are continuing, which has caused considerable alarm. Houses in several villages are threatening to collapse, compelling their occupants to camp out in spite of the severity of the weather. Mounts Etna and Stromboli continued to show signs of activity. Snow fell for hours here.

TEXT OF NOTE TO MR. BAACON.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The State Department to-day made public the text of the note delivered to Mr. Bacon, acting Secretary of State, yesterday, by Mr. Esme Howard, British charge d'affaires, as follows:—

"Sir, I have the honor to inform you, under instructions received to-day from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that His Majesty's Government are causing official inquiries to be made as to the authenticity of a letter which appeared in the public press this morning, purporting to be written by the Governor of Jamaica, and addressed to Admiral Davis, commanding the United States Squadron, lately in Jamaica waters.

"Sir Edward Grey desires me to say that while he is so far dependent on the press only for information with regard to this incident, he deeply regrets, if the published text proves correct, that a British official should have addressed such a letter to the gallant Admiral, who had rendered valuable assistance to British subjects at a time of great suffering and distress, and that he is certain that his feeling of regret is shared by everyone in Great Britain.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) ESME HOWARD."

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR.

London, Jan. 22.—The text of Governor Swettenham's despatch received to-day, this morning, but presumably filed on Jan. 20, as follows:—

"Slight earthquake shocks continue. Confidence is restored. The population is returning and the weather is fine. H. M. S. "Indefatigable," with supplies from Trinidad, arrived here to-day. Both banks have reopened."

The Lord Mayor of London this afternoon cabled to Governor Swettenham at Jamaica, \$75,000, the first instalment of the Mansion House fund, which now totals \$100,000.

THE HONORABLE ELIHU ROOT BEFORE THE CANADIAN CLUB.

An Eloquent and Broad-minded Address—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Reply.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The Hon. Elihu Root, United States Secretary of State, was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by the Canadian Club last evening, there being upwards of five hundred members present, and the occasion being graced by the presence of His Excellency Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Speaker Sutherland, Mr. Foster, consul-general of the United States; Speaker Dandurand, Mayor Scott, Sir Frederick Borden, the Hon. H. R. Emerson, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth and Messrs. Richard Harcourt, Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Robert Stewart, R. L. Borden, Colonel Hanbury Williams, Sir James Grant, Major Poynter, A. F. Sladen, Captain Newton, Dr. Courtenay.

The gathering was presided over by the president, Mr. P. B. Taylor, who introduced Mr. Root.

A dramatic feature of the proceedings was the arrival of a telegram from Governor Swettenham of Jamaica. It was handed to the American diplomat a few minutes before he rose to speak. Mr. Root quietly read it, and handed it to Lord Grey. It was then passed on to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The reading of the telegram, which took place almost at the commencement of Mr. Root's speech, evoked great enthusiasm. It read as follows, being dated from Jamaica, Jan. 20, and forwarded on from Washington to Mr. Root:—

"Jamaica profoundly grateful to Your Excellency for expression of sympathy and for very practical aid so kindly given by Admiral Davis, and particular service squadron of United States Navy."

(Sgd.) SWETTENHAM.

Mr. Root's address was characterized by eloquence and broad-mindedness, the former being of a curious type. He was received with prolonged cheers and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," and spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and gentlemen of the Canadian Club of Ottawa, I thank you for your cordial and most friendly greeting. I beg you to believe that I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the presence at this luncheon-table of the Governor-General and the Premier of Canada. (Cheers.) Another kindly greeting has been received by me since I took my seat at the table, from a gentleman who, for reasons which you will readily appreciate, was unable to obtain a seat in the room. I will take the liberty of reading it." (Mr. Root here read the foregoing cable message from Governor Swettenham.)

Proceeding, Mr. Root said: "I do not feel at all a stranger here, partly, perhaps, in your climate, but, I think, has to be thicker than water—(laughter)—partly because in your atmosphere, every one born and bred under the common law of England, and under the principles of justice and liberty, that the English-speaking race has guarded the world over, wherever it has gone, must breathe freely in Canada. (Renewed laughter.) It is a full forty years since I paid my first visit to Canada. At brief intervals during that period I have been returning, sometimes to one part of the Dominion and sometimes to another, but always keeping in touch with the course of your development and with the trend of your opinion and spirit. During that time, what wonderful things we have seen. We have seen the feeble, ill-compacted, separate, dependent colonies growing into the great and vigorous United States; we have seen the English-speaking and the French-speaking—putting behind them old resentments, and steadily approaching each other in tightening bonds of sympathy and national fellowship—(cheers)—a happy augury, perhaps, for the continuance of that entente which between two great civilized nations on the other side of the Atlantic is making for the peace of the world. (Renewed cheers.) We have seen not merely growth in population and in wealth, but we have seen here great examples of that constructive power, examples of the great race of builders, which have made and are making, and are to make the western world unexampled in the history of mankind. (Cheers.) The spirit of the Norse sea kings, the spirit of the great navigators, of Columbus, of Vasco de Gama, of Magellan, of Drake and Frobenius, the spirit of the Spanish conquistadores, the spirit of the men of power and might who have done the great things of the world, has found its development in this western hemisphere, in the great builders, and within our lives we have seen in Canada one of the greatest of all groups of the great bulwarks of constructive power and energy. (Cheers.) We are Americans and we are seeing now, the growth of that historic sense, the growth among the people of that appreciation of the great examples of their own past, which is so essential to the making of nations, and as you are drawing away through the course of successive generations, from the past, great figures of the makers of Canada loom up more and still more lofty. The courage, the fortitude, the heroism, the self-devotion of the people of Canada in early times stand out in historic eminence, from which well may flow the deep and unending streams of a great national patriotism. (Cheers.) Above all, we see a people trained and training themselves in the art of self-government, in that discussion and consideration of all public questions, not only in the high seats of government, but in the farmhouse and shop; that discussion which, at the basis of modern civilization, that discussion which, among the plain people, furnishing the basis for political and social system, differentiates our latter-day civilization from all the civilizations of the past, and must give to it—and must give to the civilization of our time—a perpetuity that nothing of the past has had. Lord Grey has very kindly furnished me in the past few days with the debates which have been going on in your House of Commons on the subject of the fisheries; *modus vivendi*. I have been much impressed by the thoughtful, temperate, and statesmanlike quality which has been conspicuous in

that debate. I am sure, and indeed, no one who reads the debate can doubt, that whatever conclusion your parliament reaches will be a conclusion dictated by sincere and intelligent and a right-minded determination to fulfill the full duty of your representatives towards the people whose rights they are bound to maintain and respect. (Cheers.) Whatever the conclusion may be, however, however much it may differ from it, all men will be bound to respect it. The existence of this club, the existence of similar clubs in the great cities and throughout your country, is an augury of good omen for the future of Canada that intelligent discussion and consideration of public questions which enables men who are not in office to perform their duties as self-governors, is a happy foundation for the nation that shall endure. (Loud cheers.)

For all these I profess with sincerity and with feeling my admiration and my sympathy, and I speak the sentiment of millions of my own countrymen in saying that we look upon the Canadian material and spiritual progress of Canada with admiration, with hope, and with gratification. (Applause.) I count myself happy to be one of those who cannot be indifferent to the glories and achievements of the race from which they sprung. (Applause.) And with pride in my own land, with the pride that it is a part of my inheritance to take in England, is added the pride that I feel in this great, hardy, vigorous, self-governing people of Canada, who love justice and liberty. (Applause.)

There have been in the past, and in the nature of things, there will be, continually arising in the future, matters of difference between the two nations. How could it be otherwise, with adjacent sea coasts and more than three thousand miles of boundary upon which we march? How could it be otherwise in the nature of the races at work, savage nature is never subdued to the uses of man, empires are never builded save by men of vigor and power, men intense in the pursuit of their objects, strong in their confidence in their own opinions, engrossed in the pursuit of their ends sometimes, and even to the exclusion of thoughtfulness for the interests and feelings of others. But let us school ourselves and teach our children to believe that whatever differences arise, different understandings as to the facts on different sides of the boundary line, the effect of different environments, different points of view, rather than intentional or conscious unfairness, are at the basis of differences. (Applause.) After all, as we look back over the records of history; after all, in the far view of the future, all the differences of each day and generation are but trifling compared with the great fact that two nations are pursuing the same ideals of liberty and justice, are doing their work side by side for the peace and righteousness of the world, in peace with each other. (Applause.) The differences of our generation loom large, held close to the eye, but, after all, the fact that for ninety years under a simple exchange of notes limiting the armament of the two countries, in terms which have become an antiquated example of naval literature, to single one-hundred-ton boats with single eighteen-pound cannon; after all, the fact that for ninety years, under that simple exchange of notes, we have been lying on either side of this three thousand miles of boundary in peace with each other, more thought or fear of hostilities than as though we were the same people is a great fact in history, and a great fact of potential import for the future. We celebrate great victories, anniversaries of great single events, call together crowds, and are the subject of inspiring addresses. Within a few years, eight years from now, we shall be able to celebrate the centennial anniversary of a hundred years of peaceful fellowship—(applause)—a hundred years during which no part of the fruits of industry and enterprise have been diverted from the building up of peaceful and happy homes, from the exercise and promotion of religion, from the education of children and the succor of the distressed and unfortunate, to be expended by warlike attack by one people upon the other. (Applause.) In the meantime our people are passing in great numbers over the invisible boundary line between the east and Americans in the west, and in thousands of homes they and their children are looking back from American hillside to Canadian, and from Canadian farm to an American fatherland. May they look backward with loving memory, never to be turned to the hard gaze of hostility or fear or of revenge. I ask you, my friends, to join me in a sentiment—to the Canadian settlers in New England and the American settlers in the Canadian west—may they ever, with loyal memory, do honor to the lands of their birth; may they ever, with loyal citizenship, do God's service to the countries of their adoption. (Loud applause.)

SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the pleasant task had been imposed on him of presenting a vote of thanks to the distinguished guest for the able speech he had just delivered. He was sure he met the wishes of all when he expressed the gratification they felt at the thoughtfulness of the Governor-General in inviting Mr. Root to visit Canada, and he thought he might venture also to express gratification at the fact that Mr. Root had been kind enough to accept the invitation. (Laughter and cheers.) He said kind enough advisedly, because he was sure, from the position which Mr. Root occupied in the administration of his country, he could not get away from his official duties at this juncture except at great personal inconvenience to himself.

They were all gratified to know that Mr. Root was not unfamiliar with Canada, that he had been familiar with Canada for more than forty years. He had been informed by one very close to Mr. Root that some years ago he was advised by his physician to seek restoration to health in our northern climate, and he might remind his hearers that when he (Sir Wilfrid) was in poor health, he was advised by his physician as a restorative to seek a change in the balmy climate of the South. Thus it would be seen that Mr. Root came to Canada for his health, while he, the Premier, had to go to the United States. (Laughter.) "We have not reciprocity in trade," said Sir Wilfrid, "and I am not sure we can have it for many years, but at any rate we can have reciprocity in invalids." (Laughter.)

Proceeding, he said that while the two peoples were divided in allegiance, they were united by a tie stronger than allegiance, by historical tradition and by blood, which is thicker than water. The relations between the two countries were good, indeed better than they ever were before, but they could agree to have their little disagreements occasionally. They did not always see eye to eye; they had their little bickerings on some occasions, but when a crisis arose blood proved to be thicker than water. (Cheers.) This was clearly shown three days ago when the first on the spot to render assistance to a stricken British colony was the navy of the United States. This feeling asserted itself also, in a more significant manner, perhaps, some years ago, when in the Bay of Manila, Admiral Dewey was threatened with interference by another power, the British admiral caused it to be intimated that if such interference took place his vessels would be found by the side of the United States fleet. (Loud cheers.) He could speak feelingly on this subject, because, as they knew, it was not English blood which was in his veins, but he was born and brought up in a British country, among an Anglo-Saxon people, and he had inherited and shared all the glorious traditions of the race, and he intended to maintain them. (Cheers.) Mr. Root had referred to the entente between Great Britain and France, and he need not tell them that it was a sentiment dear to his heart for more reasons than one. It had been agreed that never more would we see war between France and England. Similarly the entente cordiale existed between Great Britain and the United States; it was a condition of nature. (Loud cheers.)

"With all our hearts," said Sir Wilfrid, in conclusion, "we all respond to the noble sentiments expressed by Mr. Root, and we join with him, as he joins with us, when I conclude, God bless the King, and God bless the President." (Prolonged cheers.)

The singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

MR. ROOT'S DEPARTURE.

After the Canadian Club luncheon, Secretary Root paid a formal call on the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons. At 4 o'clock he, with Mrs. and Miss Root, left for Montreal, to be the guests of Lord Strathcona until Thursday. Sensational dispatches have been sent out from Ottawa all over the continent saying that Mr. Root's departure from the capital a day earlier than had been arranged was due to the Jamaica incident, but this is absolutely without foundation. Lady Victoria Grenfell, eldest daughter of their Excellencies, who arrived here from Mexico last week, has been stricken down with typhoid fever, and in view of the imperative orders of the physicians attending her for absolute quiet in the household, Mr. Root reluctantly shortened his visit to Ottawa.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

MR. EMMERSON TAKES STEPS TO SAFEGUARD THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Before the government approves of the agreement made between the Grand Trunk Pacific interests and the Canadian Northern regarding their joint terminals at Winnipeg, the Minister of Railways is desirous that such provisions shall be made therein as will secure the interests of the Dominion Government in connection with the operation of the Eastern Division of the new railway that is now being built out of public money of the Dominion. The Hon. Mr. Emmerson has had interviews with the interests affected in this matter, the matter being still under consideration. So long as the Grand Trunk Pacific operates the Eastern Division of the new railway from Winnipeg to Montreal there might be no difficulty under the agreement that the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern have already drawn up, but the government has in mind the situation that would arise at the end of the Grand Trunk Pacific lease and the possibility of the Dominion having to make other arrangements for the operation of the line in question from Winnipeg to the Atlantic seaboard.

ONTARIO LOCAL OPTION.

COMPLETE RETURNS IN—EFFORT TO BE MADE TO HAVE 'THREE-FIFTHS' CLAUSE REPEALED.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Complete returns of the local option vote are now in. They show that of the 108 places in which the vote took place 94 gave majorities in favor of local option, including 19 towns. In 41 municipalities three-fifths majority was secured and in seven others attempts to repeal were defeated. Thus local option scored complete victories in 48 municipalities. Only 13 gave adverse majorities and one repealed. Thus it will be seen that in 46 municipalities the vote is ineffective because of the three-fifths clause. Temperance people will make a determined effort to have this repealed at the coming session. Be that as it may, the fight is closed in these municipalities for three years, and the temperance people are already making plans for other points of attack next year.

BLACKSOD BAY SCHEME.

Sir Montagu Allan Thinks it is Impracticable.

Halifax, Jan. 22.—Sir Montagu Allan arrived in the city late last night. When asked by reporters for his views on the Blacksod proposition, he said: "I think the proposition to establish a mail service between London and Montreal via Blacksod Bay and Halifax is impracticable on account of the number of transfers."

"First," said Sir Montagu, "there is the railway journey from London to the West Coast of England. Then there is the trip by ferry to the East Coast of Ireland, then the journey across Ireland to Blacksod Bay on the west coast, next the passage to Halifax, and finally the railway journey to Montreal. In all five transfers, whereas by embarking at Liverpool there is only the journey from London, the trip across the Atlantic to Halifax, and the railway journey from Montreal, three transfers in all. Halifax, to my mind, is the winter port, and Quebec the summer port. I would have the steamers go right up to Quebec without stopping at Rimouski. There are many delays there in landing and in starting trains. Last year I disembarked there and it was two and a half hours after we were landed before the train started.

"It might be all right to land the mails in Sydney if there was a fast train in waiting and a clear road, but the passengers would prefer to go on to Quebec. And calling at Sydney would necessarily delay the steamer."

FIRE AT TOKIO. Tokyo, Jan. 22.—The Department of Communications buildings were burned to-day, with a loss of \$500,000. Most of the documents were destroyed.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL.



A BLOUSE SUIT FOR BOYS.—NO. 1050.

A trim little suit is illustrated. The waist is in blouse style with two broad box-plaits, which give the design an attractive appearance, with buttons as a finish. A pocket on the left side is an optional feature. An Eton collar is placed at the top and again at the lower part, and stitched to cuff depth are supplied. The bloomers are of the usual shaping and allow for side closing, and the legs to be finished with bands or elastic in casings. Pockets are inserted. Flannels, cheviot, serge, or ladies' cloth make up nicely, and for wash material, linen, duck, madras, or galatea. The pattern is in six sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. For 7 years it requires 3-5-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or two yards 54 inches wide.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.

Size

Name

Address in full

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