

THURSDAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

Port Arthur Suffers Comparatively Little From Japanese Shells.

AFTER ENGAGEMENT JAPANESE SQUADRON WITHDREW.

Port Arthur, March 11.—Last night's bombardment, which was the first since the Japanese fleet's arrival, was not returned. The Russian squadron proceeded to sea this morning and resumed this afternoon. It is understood that no Japanese ships were sighted.

Although during the bombardment a number of shells from the Japanese ships burst in the streets of the town, the damage to the buildings was comparatively slight. The new town sustained the greatest damage. A shell burst a few yards from the house of M. Sidorski, a lawyer, whose wife is a daughter of Col. Baron Frank M. Sidorski, and he and his daughter were killed on the spot, the latter's head being blown off. Mrs. Sidorski was injured by fragments of the shell and a girl named Waleritch was wounded and died soon afterwards in a hospital.

A Chinaman was killed and several Cumanen were injured. General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries.

On Golden Hill, Lieut. Watchin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric Cliff were wounded.

A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew. The bombardment, which was severe, only ceased at 12.45 in the afternoon.

RUSSIANS WERE SURPRISED. Marseilles, March 12.—The French engineers who were on board the Russian battleship "Carevitch" on the occasion of the Japanese attack on Port Arthur have arrived here. They deny that the Russians did not take proper precautions at this time, but say they were surprised, as they did not know that war had been declared.

The Japanese torpedo boats were first recognized and signalled a little before seven o'clock on the night of Feb. 8 by the officer in command of a Russian torpedo boat. The Russian warships all went into action at the same time. The two engineers pay a high tribute to the coolness and discipline of the Russian sailors.

SITUATION AT SEOUL.

PRESENCE OF SOLDIERS GIVES AN AIR OF MARTIAL ACTIVITY TO THE CITY.

Seoul, Friday, March 11.—An engagement took place on March 8 between Russian and Japanese cavalry scouts near Ka san, 57 miles north of Peking. One Japanese trooper was killed during the fight. The Russians eventually retired.

The engagement referred to in the above despatch is possibly the same as one reported from Tokio under date of March 10, which made no mention of casualties.

Detachments of Korean soldiers marching up and down the main streets in the neighborhood of the palace at all hours the day and evening give an air of martial activity to this city. But few Japanese soldiers remain here. All have been sent north, and the foreign legations continue to be guarded by marines. Formerly, however, feel perfectly safe, although there is more real business activity than at the time.

The Japanese authorities treat foreigners very courteously, and have just given Mr. Allen, United States minister, permission to go to the front with a passage ticket to Che mul po, where he is expected to arrive to-day.

Preparations continue here methodically, while about 30,000 Koreans await their normal, everyday life, free from the war. The general of the Empress Dowager will take place on the 15th.

The United States cruiser "Cincinnati" will leave Che mul po to-morrow for China to bring away the women and children from the American Company's plant in San. The families of the missionaries south of the Yalu are considered to be in any danger, and precaution is being taken for their removal.

News from the mines at Un san, where a Chin man po on Wednesday night that everything is quiet in the district. Only a few reconnoitring parties have been seen north of the front. There are probably about a hundred Russians in all south of the front.

There is little prospect of a serious conflict in this quarter for the next six weeks. Thus far there has been no trouble at the mines, and the little likelihood they will be troubled with, both sides having the assurance in that respect. The possible danger is from stragglers and pillagers, but against these the Japanese are in a position to protect themselves, having on hand three regiments and an ample supply of rifles.

BILL WANTS DIVORCE. Montreal, March 12.—A petition for divorce in the District Court of Big Lake, Minn., on Jan. 9, laid by Mrs. William K. Cody, Buffalo, N.Y., has been made public. The charges are cruelty, and alleges

that on Dec. 20, 1900, Mrs. Cody attempted to poison the plaintiff. Another ground on which the plaintiff asks a divorce is that the marital relations have become intolerable to him by his wife's refusal to entertain his friends at his former home at North Platte, Nebraska. Mrs. Cody, who is at North Platte, denies her husband's charges, and will contest the suit. Colonel and Mrs. Cody were married at St. Louis on March 6, 1866.

ATE WIFE AND CHILD.

ALLEGED CANNIBALISM ON THE NETT LAKE RESERVATION.

Duluth, Minn., March 12.—Gustave Brandon, who has been cruising between Tower and Koochiching, has arrived here on his way to Minneapolis, and confirms a report of alleged cannibalism on the Nett Lake reservation. Brandon was near Pelican Lake when he was told that an Indian had killed and eaten his wife and child. He says his informant is unquestionably authentic. He was told that the Indian during a drunken spree killed both his wife and child, and later devoured parts of their bodies to avert starvation. A party was sent to the Indian's cabin at once, and was to bring him to Nett Lake if possible.

HUMBOLDT DIVISION.

MR. A. J. ADAMSON NOMINATED FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Winnipeg, March 12.—At a convention of the Liberals of the constituency of Humboldt, held at St. Louis yesterday, Mr. A. J. Adamson was selected as candidate for the House of Commons for the new division. Mr. Adamson received 71 out of the 99 votes cast, and the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Adamson is a resident of Rosthern, president of the Canada Territories Corporation, and widely known in western business and banking circles.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

INFORMATION ASKED CONCERNING A POOL ROOM NEAR FORT ERIE.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, March 12.—The second reading of the bill to lend the Temiskamingue Railway two million dollars did not reach a vote last night and the debate will be resumed on Tuesday afternoon.

An important question in regard to the loan of two million dollars towards the 'So' reorganization was raised yesterday afternoon by Mr. Hanna, Conservative, who moved for particulars of the financial interests of the Liberal members for Port Arthur and North Bruce in the consolidated companies.

Mr. Ross was asked to give this information before the debate on the second reading of the bill to aid the 'So' company. He declined to do this, but said that it would be given before the bill had received its third reading.

The Opposition intend to challenge the votes of the members referred to. Mr. Murphy, Ottawa, asked if the government was aware that the Algoma Central Railway was already covered by a mortgage.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson said that the government was aware that it was partly mortgaged.

Mr. J. P. Downey, Conservative, asked if the Attorney-General knew that just outside of the town of Bridgeburg, near Fort Erie, Ont., there is a pool room where gambling on the races is carried on every afternoon of every week.

Every afternoon three or four trains bring in hundreds of toughs from Buffalo to this pool room on the Canadian side. No Canadians are admitted. The cars are labelled 'Pool room' at Buffalo. This was an outrage on the administration of the law.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson said this was a case not at present touched under the criminal code.

The answering of a number of other questions occupied the afternoon.

AN UNBRITISH ACTION.

COLOR LINE IN JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, March 12.—Owing to the pressure of public opinion, the Commissioner of Police has prohibited colored persons, including coolies, from using the sidewalks of Johannesburg. The better classes of colored persons are exempted from this ruling.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

Halifax, N.S., March 12.—The Rev. Kenneth McKenzie, one of the oldest and best beloved ministers of the Maritime Synod of the Presbyterian Church, died at his residence in this city last night. He was seventy-six years of age and was stricken with paralysis a week ago. Mr. McKenzie had the unique distinction of holding one pastorate during nearly half a century. He was stationed at Baddeck, C.B., for thirty-seven years, retiring from active work ten years ago. He was a fluent preacher, both in Gaelic and English. He leaves one son and one daughter, the latter being the wife of the Rev. George Whillans, of North Georgetown, Quebec.

A FANCY FAIR.

WILL BE HELD IN WINDSOR HALL FOR THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The fancy fair which opens in Windsor Hall at two o'clock on Friday afternoon, March 18, will have in itself the elements of success, in the way of a varied and comprehensive display of goods. The bazaar is held in aid of the 'Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society, and many friends of the society are giving their assistance. The largest table will be placed on the platform, in charge of the lady managers of the Benevolent Society. Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. R. Stanley, Mrs. D. B. Macpherson, Mrs. L. J. Peabody, Miss Urquhart, and other ladies interested are arranging a beautiful collection of articles, some of which are not often to be had at bazaars. Besides fancy work and plain articles, there will be an ermine muff, a moleskin set and other furs, a lovely doll's cot and baby doll, a large silver bowl and other silverware, furniture, and all sorts of things useful and ornamental.

The ladies of the Church of St. James the Apostle will have a table of particularly delicious candy, in charge of Mrs. Wainwright and Mrs. R. M. Liddell, who will be assisted by Miss Hilda Marler, Miss Hilda Wainwright, the Misses Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Winifred Marler, Miss Marjorie Baker, Miss Evelyn Bagg and Miss Bawlings.

Housekeepers' supplies, groceries, cake, jams and jellies, and many delicacies are to be sold by ladies of St. James Methodist Church. Miss Clara L. Ulley is convener of the committee, and will be assisted by Mrs. Graythby, Mrs. Abraham, Miss Cornell, Mrs. K. J. E. Scott, Mrs. A. Sutherland and Miss Murphy.

The ladies of the different Baptist churches will have a booth in green and white, furnished with the many kinds of dainty articles fashioned from paper, also pictures, books, stationery, etc. The ladies in charge are Mrs. W. Castle, Mrs. J. R. Webb, Mrs. A. J. Therrien, Miss Bentley, and Miss Pester, and among those assisting during the bazaar will be Miss Olive Packard, Miss Sims, Miss Johnson, Miss Roberts, Miss Clark, Miss Marshall, Miss Watt, Mrs. McMurdo, Miss Leach, Miss Lucy Brooks, Miss Emma Fenley, Miss Mabel Brooks, Miss Lachance, Miss Florence McKenzie, Miss Vera Jones, Miss Ruby Duncan, Miss Lily Lemaistre, Miss Pease, Miss Ida Lemaistre, Miss Hazel Braide, Miss Mabel Corner, Miss Winnie Corner, Miss Dora Lavey, Miss Winnie Crossley, Miss Grace Bayes, Miss Mary Weston and Miss Annie Shaw. Mrs. Copping will look after the sale of flowers.

The tea-room will be an attractive part of the fair. The decorations will be in Japanese style, and the young ladies serving refreshments will have on Japanese kimonos. Lady Tait, Mrs. Campbell, MacDougall, Mrs. Charles Sprague and Mrs. Herbert Molson have charge of the tea-room, and they are to be assisted by Mrs. Del Shepherd, Mrs. Ross Crawford, Miss Edith Rawlings, Miss Beatrice Rawlings, Miss Jeanne Taschereau, Miss Nora Piers, Miss Isabel Piers, Miss Maud Baker, Miss Cecil Shepherd, Miss Olive Shepherd, Miss May Barclay, Miss Edith Molson, Miss Olive Bayne, Miss Louise de Lery Macdonald, Miss Ada Lindsay, Miss Eileen Hingston, Miss Kathleen Davidson, Miss Annie Ewan, Miss Connie Meagher, Miss Carrie Ghimour, Miss Brenda Chillas and the Misses Stikeman, Mrs. Penhalow acting as treasurer.

Assistance has also been received from Christ Church Cathedral, St. Gabriel's Church and other friends, and the ladies hope for a good attendance of buyers during Friday and Saturday, when the bazaar will be open from 2 to 10 p.m. It is hoped that the proceeds from the bazaar with the large sum already collected by subscriptions, will put the Ladies' Benevolent institution out of debt and in the same good order as it was before the fire.

MUSKOKA SANATORIUM.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN THE CITY.

The Rev. P. Clifton Parker, M.A., of Toronto, the travelling secretary of the National Sanatorium Association, is in Montreal for a few days. Mr. Parker who was pastor of one of the leading Baptist churches of Toronto, has been so impressed with the necessity of doing something to bring about the curtailment of the ravages of the white plague that he is trying to rouse public sentiment in favor of a movement to stay the disease. He says that the Muskoka institution has had a thousand patients since organization and over sixty-two percent of cures or arrested disease.

The free consumption hospital has had 235 patients, with an average of over seventy percent of cures. The hospital, which has never closed its doors to any one on account of poverty, has received patients from every province in the Dominion, patients of all creeds and representing fifty-seven different occupations, thus showing them to be the breadwinners of the family. There are persons in the hospital to-day from Montreal, and Mr. Parker is anxious that the consumptive poor of the city should be sent there to take the benefits of the splendidly equipped institution.

The National Sanatorium Association is not a private corporation, but is purely and simply a charitable institution. There are no shareholders, no profits, etc., anything paid by private patients going to the support of the free department. It is 'Canada's Greatest Charity,' supported by public benevolence. Membership in the association is conditioned upon a contribution of five dollars per

year, or a donation of a hundred dollars, at any one time. The trustees, who give their service freely, are elected from these members. It is the first and as yet the only institution of its kind in Canada.

DR. BRENNAN DEAD.

CHIEF GYNECOLOGIST AT NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL PASSES AWAY.

The medical body of Montreal has just lost one of its most distinguished members, in the person of Dr. Thos. J. Brennan, who died this morning, at 1.15 o'clock, of pneumonia, at the age of 42 years, after an illness of eight days only. Dr. Brennan was a native of this city, and commenced his studies under the special direction of the distinguished late Abbe Verreault, Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. He graduated in the medical faculty of Laval some twenty years ago, and from that time became connected with the Notre Dame Hospital, in which institution he acted first as house surgeon, becoming later on head gynecologist. Dr. Brennan was also a professor of Laval University, when he held the chair of Gynecology, and he was one of the joint editors of the 'Revue Medicale.' Last year he attended the medical congress in Rome, where a paper read by him was received with much favor. He leaves a widow and five children. Two of his children died only three weeks ago.

ALDERMANIC TERMS.

REASONS FOR NOT EXTENDING THEM.

Referring to the comparison made between the parliamentary and municipal representation in the debate on the proposed extension of the aldermanic term of office, the 'Press' remarks that there is no similarity whatever between the two functions. A number of reasons can be brought on a sudden dissolution of parliament, which, anyway, is always under the control of a senate or a legislative council, while as regards a municipal council, its members remain all powerful, under no control whatever, until the time fixed for a new election arrives, and under such circumstances, the term of office would rather require to be shortened than prolonged.

FURIOUS DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

Complaint has been made to the Council St. Pierre Council of the furious driving on the upper Lachine road, and means to check the evil will be considered at the council meeting on Monday. Already there have been several persons severely hurt, and there have been narrow escapes from serious accident. One resident whose daughter was badly injured a short time ago threatens to take an action against the municipality, and preventive measures are urged lest more serious accidents may happen. Fast driving is always at its worst on Sunday.

RELEASED ON HABEAS CORPUS.

William O'Shaughnessy, who some time ago was sentenced by Mr. Recorder Weir to nine months' imprisonment for indecent conduct, and whose case was appealed, was released yesterday by Mr. Justice Wurtelle on a writ of habeas corpus, issued at the instance of Mr. Percy Ryan.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

C. P. R. DETECTIVE KILLED THIS MORNING IN THE HOCHELAGA YARDS.

Mr. C. Smith, a C. P. R. detective, residing at 54 St. Lawrence street, was run over and killed by a train in the C. P. R. yards at Hochelaga, this morning. The General Hospital ambulance was called when the accident occurred, but before it arrived the man was dead. The body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest will be held.

A MISSIONARY MURDERED.

New York, March 12.—Cable despatches from Urumia, Persia, announcing that Dr. Labaree, an American missionary, has been killed, are believed to refer to the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree, one of the best known Presbyterian missionaries in the Asiatic field, who has been stationed in Persia since 1860. No report of his death has yet reached the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. Robert E. Speer, secretary, says it has been reported to him recently, however, that a Mohammedan fanatic claiming descent from the prophet himself, has of late been causing much trouble among the villagers about Urumia and his actions are supposed to have led to the missionary's death. Dr. Labaree was nearly seventy years of age, and had one son, who was assisting him in his work. They are natives of Massachusetts.

THAT CIVIC DEFALCATION.

FORGED CHEQUE FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS CASHED BY THE PAYMASTER.

The disappearance of a responsible officer of the city treasurer's department and a large sum of the city's money alleged to have been secured by him on a forged cheque, which was mentioned in yesterday's 'Witness,' was the subject of widespread comment throughout the city last evening. The matter was placed before the Finance Committee at their meeting yesterday afternoon at the chairman, Alderman Vallieres. It

appeared, he said, that Mr. D. A. Hamel, the city paymaster, had forged a cheque for \$9,850, which was cashed at the Bank of Montreal, and had absconded with that much, and possibly more, of the city's funds. Hamel had been suspended at the meeting of this committee a week previous for drunkenness. The forgery is supposed to have been committed on Monday or Tuesday but was not discovered until Thursday. When the cheque used was returned from the bank it was found to have been cashed upon the forged signatures of Mr. Robb, the city treasurer; Mr. J. Pelletier and Mr. J. H. Hewitt, the assistant comptroller and the city cashier. Mr. Robb stated yesterday that there was no doubt whatever that his name and the names of Messrs. Pelletier and Hewitt were not genuine.

In that case, one of the aldermen remarked, the bank was responsible for the loss. It was decided to notify the bank that the cheque was protested by the city, and also to notify the American Surety Company of New York, of the defalcation.

Mr. Hamel has been in the employ of the city for about twelve years. He has been paymaster about five years. He is married, and has a large family. He had been more than once suspended on account of intemperate habits.

Mr. Robb, the city treasurer has been at home ill for several days, but on being told of the circumstances yesterday went to his office for a few hours. Mr. Carpenter, chief of detectives, has the case in hand and is making every effort to find Hamel, who has not been seen in the city for several days.

Mr. A. Charpentier has been appointed paymaster temporarily on the recommendation of Mr. Robb.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, March 12.—Mr. P. J. S. Broomhall, addressing the Liverpool Statistical Society to-day, in referring to preferential trade with the colonies, drew attention to the preferential trade of France and her colonies of Algeria and Tunis, with respect to wheat, which was accorded free entrance to the French market, which was otherwise protected by an almost prohibitive tariff, but protection had not been efficacious in keeping foreign wheat out of France. Furthermore, he said, the French consumer had paid the full amount of duty both on imported and grown wheat.

London, March 12.—The Duke of Argyll is sending to the London 'Times' a memorandum prepared by Mr. George Johnson, of Ottawa, on the operation of the preferential tariff. He says the statistic regarding the Canadian preference results should be accurately known.

London, March 12.—Major Thorburn, captain of the 8th Scottish Regiment, presiding at a meeting of the National Rifle Club of Scotland, declared that had the British team competing for the Palma trophy in 1903 the same sights as the Americans used they would have won.

PROPHETS OF EVIL.

GERMAN SCRIBBLERS ON ANGLORUSSIAN RELATIONS.

New York, March 12.—The German press continues to give prominence to any news which points to a conflict between Great Britain and Russia, says a Berlin despatch to the 'Herald.' The Cologne 'Gazette' publishes a telegram from Teheran, which is reproduced in every paper in Berlin, stating that at the request of the Russian Government, the Persian Government has taken measures to connect the Persian telegraphic system with that of Russia. It is further added that in Persia an armed conflict between Russia and Great Britain is regarded as certain.

ON THEIR DIGNITY.

Ottawa, March 12.—The Supreme Court judges declined the invitation extended to them to attend yesterday's opening of parliament. It seems that the woollack which the Supreme Court judges have occupied since confederation was removed from its accustomed place on the floor of the Senate last session. It had been replaced for yesterday's ceremony, but the Chief Justice had not been so notified, and so he and his colleagues did not attend.

AMMON GOES TO PRISON.

New York, March 11.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day the conviction of 'Colonel' Robert Ammon, in connection with 520 percent Miller syndicate, was affirmed. Ammon was Miller's attorney and was sentenced to imprisonment for four and a half to five years.

THE SMOOT ENQUIRY.

Washington, D.C., March 12.—The only witness on the stand yesterday in the investigation of the Senator Reed Smoot case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was E. B. Critchlow, former assistant United States attorney for Utah. He continued his history of the Mormon Church, detailing instances where the high officials of the church have manifested their power over the members in order to compel obedience in all matters, and where excommunication has been the price of an independent spirit. Senator Beveridge assisted in the cross-examination of the witness and attempted to prove certain evidence incompetent; otherwise it would have been the dullist day of the hearing.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Bremenhaven, Germany, March 12.—The Emperor William sailed this morning for the Mediterranean on the North German Lloyd steamer 'Koenig Albertin.'

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

ASSOCIATION WILL MEET IN QUEBEC NEXT YEAR.

Toronto, March 12.—The Canadian Forestry Association concluded its annual meeting yesterday afternoon. It was decided, on Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere's invitation, to meet next year at Quebec. The election of officers resulted as follows: Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General; honorary president, Mr. William Little, Montreal; president, Mr. Aubrey White, Toronto; vice-president, Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Quebec; secretary, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Ottawa; treasurer, Mr. Norman M. Ross, Ottawa. Directors—Messrs. J. R. Booth, Ottawa; John Bertram, Toronto; Dr. Saunders, Ottawa; Prof. John Macoun, Toronto; Thomas Southworth, Toronto; E. Stewart, Ottawa; H. M. Price, Quebec; Hiram Robinson, Ottawa.

At a subsequent meeting of the board the following vice-presidents for provinces were nominated: The Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberta, P.E.I.; the Hon. J. W. Longley, Halifax; the Hon. J. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.; the Hon. S. N. Parent, Quebec; the Hon. E. J. Davis, Toronto; Sir Daniel McMillan, Winnipeg; the Hon. E. J. Forget, Regina; Mr. William Pearce, Calgary; F. D. Wilson, Fort Vermilion, Atha.; H. Bostock, Ducks, B.C.

CHINESE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE KING WILL NOT DISALLOW ASIATIC LABOR IMPORTATION ORDINANCE.

London, March 12.—Mr. Lytton, Colonial Secretary, has telegraphed to Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, saying King Edward will not disallow the Asiatic importation ordinance. Mr. Lytton added: 'The ordinance cannot, however, be brought into operation for the present.'

TO INSTAL LINTYPES.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES TO BE PLACED IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Washington, D.C., March 12.—Mr. Palmer, Public Printer, indicated to the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday that the first year will begin the equipment of the United States Government printing office with typesetting machines. A proposition to this end was made to the committee several days ago by the officers of the Linotype Company, and immediately a demand to be heard against the proposition was made by the local Typographical Union.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

LARGE PARTY REACHES NEW YORK.

New York, March 12.—Of the two thousand and sixty-five steerage passengers brought here by the steamship 'Graaf Waldersee' yesterday, fully eighteen hundred are Russians, many of them, it is said, being refugees, who fled to escape possible army service against Japan. An imperial edict issued several weeks ago suspended the issuing of passports to any male between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, the prescribed period for army service, the result being, according to some of those on the 'Graaf Waldersee,' a large exodus from all villages within reach of the frontier.

DRANK ACONITE LINIMENT.

Halifax, March 12.—Arthur Graham, a wealthy Western State rancher, who settled in Smith's Cove, Digby, three years ago, died yesterday morning, at his home, as the result of drinking acconite liniment. He was heard to get up early and go to an adjoining room, he then entered the room occupied by his valet, and said, 'Destroy the papers in the tin box; don't tell any one.' He then dropped to the floor, and before medical aid could be reached he was dead.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SCANDAL.

Washington, March 12.—The House of Representatives indulged itself yesterday in nearly seven hours of explanation, accusation and vituperative denunciation, and then ordered, with only two negative votes, the investigation of postal affairs, so far as members of the House are concerned, by a special committee of seven members to be appointed by the Speaker, who likewise are to examine into the origin of the Bristow report, so far as it concerns members of the House. The demand of the minority for a sweeping investigation of every branch of the Post-office Department was not granted. The test on this question came in a vote which resulted 144 to 125, a strict party vote.

FAIR AND COLD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 12, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures: Victoria, 44-40; Calgary, 20-zero; Qu'Appelle, 10-3; Winnipeg, 18-10; Port Arthur, 16-4 below; Parry Sound, 22-4; Toronto, 30-14; Ottawa, 23-4; Montreal, 16-4; Quebec, 15-4; Halifax, 30-20.

Fair and continued cold to-day and on Sunday.

1623 Notre Dame street, Montreal, March 12, 1904.—Readings by the Optical Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at various places: Yesterday, 30.07; to-day, 30.33. Temperature: To-day, 30-14; Yesterday, 30-11.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be enclosed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

Deaths of persons who have been announced in this paper, or who have been announced in any other paper, will be inserted in this paper, free of charge, in which case the name and address of the sender must be given.

Funeral notices must be given in this paper, or in any other paper, in which case the name and address of the sender must be given.

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THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Ladies' Coats--Spring Styles

You can throw off the old and don the new so soon as the weather renders the change to lighter weight wraps agreeable and safe.

THE ERMA--Ladies' short Coat, in mixed fawn and brown Tweed, tight fitting back, loose front, 3-piece sleeve, with cuff, deep epauletta cape, turn-over collar, strappings, and pipings of plain brown cloth, gilt buttons. \$10.25

THE GEM--Ladies' short Coat, in mixed blue and grey Tweed, tight fitting back, loose front, plain blue facings, pouch sleeve, fancy braid edgings, gun metal buttons. \$12.50

THE COSTER--Ladies' fine finish Box Cloth Coat, in light fawn, deep epauletta cape, strapped, pouch sleeve, fancy cuff, dark green velvet inlaid collar, fancy gilt buttons, satin lining. \$16.75

WASH FABRICS--EXPOSITION OF NEWNESS.

History may repeat itself, but The Big Store finds it unnecessary to repeat expensive prices for Wash Fabrics, so wide is the variety.

New Pineapple Cloth, linen color, perfectly plain, or with white spot. Per yard. 25c

Another line of Pineapple Cloth, linen color grounds, with blue and white, pink and white, or biscuit color and white mercerized stripes. Per yard 30c

All pure Linen Damask Suiting, light brown or London blue damasked on a white ground. Per yard. 60c

DRESS GOODS--WHITE AND COLORED.

All this season's weaves. Regular price fabrics, as well as special purchases, the advantages of which, as usual, are reaped by The Big Store's patrons.

WHITE. Fancy figured white Lustre, 38 in. wide, beautiful quality. Actually worth 40c yd. Special price. 25c

COLORED. 40 pieces colored Crepeoline, all wool, full range of colorings, also black, 44 in. wide. Worth 75c yd. Special price, 50c

Mixed colored Tweeds, in various new and pretty effects, 44 in. wide. Per yd., 91c

Mixed colored Tweeds, new basket weave, 44 in. wide. Quite the vogue for costumes. Per yd. \$1.20

LINENS AND COTTONS--SEVERAL SPECIALS

Foremost among the specials are three lines of Linen Table Napkins, seconds are certain to wear equally as well as firsts.

The principal line is 20 x 20 in., and obtainable in various floral designs. Splendid quality, full bleached. Value, \$2.15 dozen. Special price. \$1.50

NEWS OF COTTON PRICES, printed by The Big Store, is closely scanned by the public. Two items that demonstrate it continues to keep on the right side of every comparison.

35 in. wide bleached Cotton, quality well worth 9c yard. Monday for. 7 1/2c

48 in. wide bleached Pillow Cotton. Regular 18c yd value. Special price. 12 1/2c

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

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

NEW EFFECTS AND NOVELTIES FOR SPRING 1904

In CARPETS, RUGS and every description of FLOOR COVERINGS. Exclusive designs made specially to our order and will not be found in any other establishment.

CURTAINS, PORTIERES, HOUSE FURNISHING. Also an UP-TO-DATE assortment of Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads, Springs, Mattresses, etc.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474, 2476 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Buy Your ELECTRIC FIXTURE & SHADE FROM THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO. 2503 St. Catherine St. Tel. Up 97L.

VISIT HARRISON'S BAKERY. We cordially invite you to pay our MODEL BAKERY a visit any afternoon or evening, we will be pleased to show you everything. We want to convince you that we have the cleanest bakery in the city.

DEATH OF MR. F. A. COOKSON. There passed away yesterday at Longueuil, Mr. F. A. Cookson, son of Mr. S. Cookson, wholesale commission merchant. The deceased gentleman was well known to the wholesale men's furnishing trade, having crossed to the Old Country in the capacity of a buyer for many years. For some time he was in partnership, the firm being known as Cookson, Lawson & Co. For the past three years Mr. Cookson had been a sufferer from consumption and resided at Ste. Agathe. Despite his precarious health, however, he had for the past ten weeks been acting as Montreal agent for an American firm, and by so doing greatly overtaxed his strength. Mr. Cookson, who was highly respected by the business community, was a member of the Prince Consort Lodge, A. F. & A. M. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GRAND SPRING OPENING

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

Unrivalled Display of European Novelties!

On MONDAY, and succeeding days of next week, our Cloak Department will show an unrivalled display of Spring Novelties in LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS!

The large consignment just received, and now being arranged in our Show-room, is one of the most comprehensive we have ever imported. It comprises in large variety the choicest styles for the coming season, personally selected with care and skill from the Parisian, Berlin and London markets!

The range of prices is graded to suit all purses, but quality will be found embodied in the cheapest as well as in the highest priced! Our aim is to popularize quality in this, and all our other departments.

LADIES' NEW SPRING JACKETS from \$5.50 to \$60. MISSES' NEW SPRING JACKETS from \$3.25 up. CHILDREN'S NEW SPRING JACKETS, from \$2.75 up.

Visit Our Store NEXT WEEK, and see the Finest Collection in the above lines in the city!

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Terms Cash. Telephone: Up 2740.

JUST TRY IT.

And be convinced that its services are the nearest approach to perfection yet known in this city. It has still now thoroughly satisfied every patron. It won't disappoint you. Your next order will be appreciated. A telephone ring and the rest will be done by the

TROY LAUNDRY

8 to 12 Inspector St. Phone Main 3644.

The Daily Witness.

How it is Carried Out in Montreal, Manchester and Copenhagen.

CIVIC RULE.

Before the Economic Society which met last evening at the Corona Hotel, Prof. A. W. Flux, of McGill University, lectured on the subject of 'City government and taxation,' taking Montreal, Manchester and Copenhagen as three representative cities to illustrate this theme.

The lecturer, first of all, described the manner in which Montreal was governed, the composition of the council, the method of taxation, etc., and then directed his attention to Manchester. In Manchester there were six wards. Each ward had three councillors, and each year the senior councillor retired or presented himself for re-election. The seventy-eight councillors elected twenty-six aldermen, either from their own numbers or from others qualified to be of their number. The aldermen were unpaid. They held office for six years, and the senior half of them retired or were re-elected, every third year. The Mayor was elected by the whole council, not by the public directly. He was elected annually and received nothing for his services.

In Copenhagen, which was democratically organized, there were thirty-six citizens, holding office for six years, six of the members retiring annually, and being elected by the citizens as a whole. This idea of gradual replacement gave continuity to civic policy and was a benefit. If it took a long time to obtain a majority for any reform to organize a majority for hoodluming purposes.

In Copenhagen the City Council was presided over by a permanent official, appointed by the Crown. As to the mode of raising revenues in the cities which were passed under review, that of Manchester was simplicity itself. The whole tax was charged on occupiers on the basis of rental. There were certain exemptions for churches or schools derived no revenue from its functions, then it was exempt. He thought that if such a system were tried in Montreal it would be an improvement.

In view of the recent application of the Montreal Street Railway for an extension of the franchise, the experience and methods of Copenhagen have a certain pertinency. The speaker referred to the terms on which the franchise was granted in Copenhagen six years ago. The company which secured the franchise was required to introduce a system of a uniform fare, the rate charged being under three cents. It contributed to city funds on the basis of ear mile earnings. The percentage paid was graded, being nothing for earnings under thirteen cents per mile, and 60 percent on earnings over about 21 percent, the minimum payment to be not under five percent of receipts, or less than \$40,000.

The city might resume possession at any third year, when the franchise had run ten years. If taken over after twenty years, the city would pay the value of the plant; if in less time, it would pay more; if after twenty years, it would pay less, and at the end of forty years, it had the right to all the equipment, without any payment. The company paid five percent dividends.

AN ENJOYABLE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MCGILL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The concert held last night in the Royal Victoria College for the benefit of the McGill University Athletic Association was largely attended, and was a complete success, financially as well as socially.

The programme in which several of Montreal's leading musicians took part, was well arranged and included some notable numbers.

The opening and concluding numbers of the programme were contributed by the McGill Glee Club and their selections were well received by the audience.

Professor Goulet gave two selections, of which the most warmly received was Brahms' weird and fantastic dance, which was splendidly executed.

One of Schumann's songs and Thomas's 'Couplet Bachique' from 'Hamlet,' were well rendered by Mr. Saucier. He was accompanied by Madame Saucier. Madame Benda received an enthusiastic welcome. She sang Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah' in a very pleasing manner.

Mr. J. Leslie Tedford was heard twice his second number being a Cowen-border ballad, in which his fine tenor voice was heard to advantage.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

COMPLETION OF YOUVILLE SQUARE STATION WILL RESULT IN SEVERAL CHANGES.

Some changes will occur in the Fire Department after the new central fire station in Youville square is completed. This station will be known as No. 1, while the Craig street station will be changed to No. 20.

Captain Carson will be transferred from No. 13 station to the new No. 1; Captain Dagenais to No. 14; Captain Naud, to No. 19. Foreman Charron, of No. 7 station, will take Captain Carson's place at No. 13 station; Foreman Lusier will get Foreman Charron's place at No. 7 station; Foreman Gravel will go to No. 1 station and Foreman Nelson will replace Foreman Gravel at No. 2. Other changes will probably be made.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

McDOUGALL AND PAUZE FREE AT THE CONVENIENCE OF THE COURT.

Judge Wurtele yesterday suspended sentence for one year on William McDougall, found guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences. He must furnish a bond of five hundred dollars to keep the peace. This action was taken at the earnest request of the plaintiffs in the case.

Similarly, J. X. Panz, found guilty of theft, has been released on suspended sentence on condition he executed a bond of two hundred dollars.

POOL ROOMS EVIL.

MAYOR McCLELLAN, OF NEW YORK, FAVORS DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST IT.

New York, March 11.--Mayor McClellan to-day declared himself in favor of state legislation to prevent the transmission of racing news by telegraph or telephone to pool rooms, and providing that those who so furnish it shall be considered guilty of felony. The penalty provided in the proposed measure for the owner, lessor or operator of the offending telephone or telegraph system, on conviction, is imprisonment for not more than two years, and a fine of not more than \$2,000.

If the telegraph companies, said the Mayor, are responsible for the conduct of the pool rooms and similar places, as has been charged, I see no reason why they should be treated differently from other citizens. You can make it stronger. I think that they are even more liable to condemnation than common citizens, as the men who control them are men of greater intelligence and of larger responsibilities. If they can be reached by legislation I am in favor of it.

THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE.

TRIAL OF PRISONERS CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATION CLOSED.

Kishineff, Russia, March 11.--The trial of prisoners charged with participation in the massacre of Jews here last April is closed. After a fortnight's deliberation the court to-day gave judgment in the case of Rusneke and fifty-seven others, of whom eighteen were charged with homicide during the anti-Jewish rioting, and forty with creating disorders. Rusneke and Bodijan were found guilty of the murder of a Jewish couple named Forraji. Rusneke was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and Bodijan to twenty years. Fifteen persons accused of rioting were each condemned to a year's imprisonment, and three others to four months. Thirty-six of the accused were discharged. Two damage suits were not considered, and sixty-four were dismissed. The damage suits were all brought by Jews. The final judgment will formally be announced on April 25.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Rat Portage, Ont., March 11.--Mr. Herbert Findlay has been frozen to death near Fraser's Camp, near Fish Bay. He was about twenty-four years of age. He came to Rat Portage from Orillia eight years ago. One sister lives in Montreal and another at Fernie.

PARTIAL TO WEAPONS.

Leon Charlebois was arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine yesterday on the charge of having entered the premises of Adolphe Savigny, 71 St. Antoine street, and stolen therefrom revolvers, knives and scissors. Charlebois pleaded not guilty and was remanded for enquete on next Friday.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In Anticipation of Rainy Days--A special sale of Rainy-days apparel to last next week is announced in the advertising space of The S. Carsley Co. Limited, in to-day's issue. The prices quoted should encourage a large number of the public to purchase everything necessary in this line during the life of the event.

New Lines of Silks--Interest in the Silk Sale keeps up in an amazing degree at The S. Carsley Co., Limited. New lines have been added to the already liberal variety, which should give a wonderful impetus to the sales.

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

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

On or back or so good limited I could writes R I had times an disappear you it's sple can't be pain. 25c



MATTERS MUSICAL.

MLLE. AUS DER OHE.

At the Aus der Ohe-Howard recital at the Windsor Hall on Tuesday evening, March 15, the following programme will be given:—

Part I. Bach, Fantasia in C minor; Beethoven, Sonate F minor, Op. 57. Allegro assai, Andante con moto, Allegro ma non troppo—Presto. Meyerbeer, Recit. and aria, 'Nobil Signor,' from 'Les Huguenot.' Mendelssohn, 'Song without words,' 'Spinning song.' Schubert, Impromptu F minor, Op. 142.

Part II. Schumann, Three fantasy pieces, Op. 12: 1, 'In der Nacht,' 2, 'Fabel'; 3, 'Ende von Lied.' Secchi, a, 'Lungi dal cono bene.' Park, b, 'A memory.' Chopin, Berceuse, Valse, E Minor. Aus der Ohe, Eine Sage, Etude (Legend). Liszt, Nocturne, No. 3; Tarantelle di Bravura.

MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.

Perhaps of all the artists announced for concerts this season there is none in whom is centred greater and more widespread interest than Mme. Lillian Nordica. Her salient characteristics, both as woman and artist, are familiar to everybody, and now in the zenith of her brilliantly successful career, she is announced to appear in song recitals when she will assume the responsibility of the entire programme except two or three numbers by the pianist, who will accompany her.

That Mme. Nordica has no peer among American sopranos, and no superior in the world to-day, is generally conceded because of her many-sided art, her beautiful, highly cultured voice, and her ir-



MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.

resistible charm of manner and person. Her invincible pluck and determination to overcome all obstacles and succeed; her indefatigable and conscientious gifts, together with the natural gifts with which she is endowed, have, literally, earned for her the exalted place she holds on two continents.

Few know of the early struggles and triumphs and the gradual but steady growth of her fame with the causes that led up to it.

Her first engagement, when still a young girl, was in the choir of the First Church, Boston. The following year she was engaged to sing at Doctor Putnam's church with the highest salary ever yet paid for a choir position. A little later she appeared as soloist with Gilmour's Band, New York, then in the zenith of its success, and subsequently she made a tour of America with that organization and another through England. Those tours provided means for operative training, and after many triumphs in England and on the Continent, Mme. Nordica made her first appearance in opera in Boston as Marguerite. Her real American debut was with the Henry E. Abbey Company at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Nearly every season since she has sung the great dramatic roles in German, Italian and French operas in New York, Boston, Chicago and as far west as the Pacific coast, beside important appearances as soloist with the leading symphony orchestras and at important musical festivals, but for the next few weeks her work is given up to recitals. Her recital here will be given at the Windsor Hall on Wednesday next, when a very fine programme will be given, which includes songs in English, French, German and Italian, and also a group of Scotch songs.

MURIEL FOSTER COMING. Miss Muriel Foster, the renowned English contralto, is to make a short American tour, and she will give one concert in Montreal on Tuesday, April 5, at the Windsor Hall. Many will remember the great impression she made by her singing with Mme. Albani on her last visit two years ago, and our music lovers will be delighted to listen to Miss Foster again as her reputation is many times greater to-day than when she was last in Canada.

THE MESSIAH. The following is the list of patrons for the 'Messiah' concert of the Oratorio Society, to be given on Holy Thursday and Good Friday: Mrs. George A. Drummond, Mrs. H. R. Ives, Mrs. John McKergow, Mrs. E. H. King, Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Mrs. J. A. Bell, Mrs. W. S.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

WHAT THE SALVATION ARMY IS DOING IN IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

The Salvation Army looked after and placed in situations over one thousand persons who came from the Old Country to Canada last year. If we did that in a casual way with practically no organization for the purpose, merely taking care of what came to us, what may we expect to do if we undertake immigration work in earnest? This observation was made by Lieut.-Col. T. C. Jacobs, chief secretary of the Salvation Army in Canada, when on his recent visit to Montreal.

Immigration agents, working in Great Britain and elsewhere, the colonel continued, were quite naturally interested in persuading as many persons as possible to come to Canada. That was their business. They were paid to do it. But they were not concerned in what became of the immigrants when they arrived in this country. This the colonel considered a great defect in the immigration system and one which should be remedied.

The Salvation Army will probably look after the interests of ten thousand immigrants in this country this year. The colonel does not consider this an extravagant estimate, and Major Thomas Howell, an officer of unusual organizing and executive ability, and who knows Canada from one end to the other, has been appointed to take charge of the immigration department of the Army's work. Colonel Jacobs is not in favor of the isolated colony system for immigrants. It might be all right, he admits, if started by settling a few persons in a new district, and adding to the number gradually by a system that would supply the needs of the settlers in respect to business and the trades as circumstances demanded. But to plant several hundred persons, practically strangers to one another, in a new section of country, as has been done in certain instances, he considers very unwise.

Colonel Jacobs is a strong advocate of the distribution system which puts the immigrant down in reasonably congenial surroundings; gives him work to do for which he is fitted; and assures assimilation. Assimilation, he considers, the foundation of success in connection with immigration. The Army, he says, will never encourage young men, without occupation, trade or character or those of a roving, restless disposition to come to Canada. Neither will they send or advise people to come here unless some provision shall have been previously made for them in the matter of work and a home.

Colonel Jacobs stated that no less than one hundred young men, bandmen in English army corps, have applied to the London headquarters to have places found for them in Canada. They would like to come out as soon as possible and take situations in groups or all in one city if possible. This wish will be discouraged. If they come they will be sent to all parts of the Dominion, so far as the Army can control their movements.

Another feature in the Army's immigration policy will be to pay special attention to young married men with families. They do not travel about like single men. They adapt themselves to surroundings. They stick to the better offers. The children grow up likewise and rapidly assimilate, suiting themselves to their circumstances. They become one of ourselves in a remarkably short time. We cannot get too many of them, the colonel argues.

Asked whether farm hands or mechanics would be encouraged most the colonel said: 'The question of a man's calling in life will not be considered further than as it affects his chances of securing employment. Our officers in this country will make enquiries and learn the requirements of employers in all lines of business, while those in the Old Country will have a waiting list which can be drawn from on short notice. If a farm hand, a carpenter, a machinist, a baker, a miner or a servant girl is needed we will simply have to write or cable for them and they will arrive by the next boat. Only those who can be recommended as capable and reliable will be sent to fill positions by arrangement. It is not to be expected that every case will be perfectly satisfactory, and failure may as likely be the fault of employer as employee, but we are confident of good results, by this system, in the great majority of instances. Last year we planted a dozen families, representing thirty or forty people, in one town. Most of them are soldiers of our Army and to-day are holding good situations and doing well. Farmers now nearly all need help. We could place an almost unlimited number of young men on farms if they offer. In this line we expect to find some difficulty in meeting the demand with suitable men. There was a great call for this class of labor in Ontario last year.

We are going to take a hand in the servant girl problem, with the hope of partly solving it. We hope soon to be in a position to invite ladies to apply to us for first-class help in every department of household work, and we calculate to be able to meet every reasonable requirement. We know personally hundreds of English and Scotch girls, of splendid character and good domestic training, who can better their circumstances by coming to Canada. Domestic service is every bit as respectable, profitable and agreeable as shop or factory work. Indeed, in numberless instances it has advantages in all these respects over other situations that are more eagerly sought after owing to unhealthy notions and foolish whims. We hope to see a new standard established in the matter of public opinion regarding domestic service. We do not anticipate anything in the line of a matrimonial bureau, but a young woman's chances of marriage will not be lessened by taking a position in service under the auspices of the Army. If we were asked to recommend a young woman for the wife of a farmer, merchant or mechanic, it would not be the first time Army officers have done such a thing,

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Goulet's baton, will give its eighth concert of the series of ten at the Academy of Music next Friday afternoon, and a most artistic programme is already announced. The symphony to be given is Beethoven's famous 'Pastoral,' the whole five movements of which will be given. Owing to the large audience expected at this concert the patrons and subscribers are kindly requested to take up their seats as soon as possible. The sale of seats opens on Monday morning at the box office.

SIGNOR VISETTI.

Signor Visetti, the noted vocal teacher, and senior professor in the Royal College of Music, London, and other large musical institutions, will visit Canada shortly, and it is expected will spend a week or so in Montreal about Easter. His visit to the city will give those who desire an opportunity of consulting him with respect to their voices.

ANOTHER STORM.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED ON THE BRANCH LINES OF THE GRAND TRUNK IN NORTHERN AND MIDLAND DIVISIONS.

Just as the Grand Trunk was congratulating itself upon the loosening of the system from the grip of winter, there came the report to the general offices yesterday that there has been another severe storm on the Midland and Northern divisions in Ontario, which has given traffic another set back. Five feet of snow have drifted on the tracks; passengers and freight business has been brought to a standstill. The main line is clear and good time is made by passenger trains, but much concern is felt that as the branch lines were about to yield to more kindly weather influences, there should come another storm to compel the task of clearance to be undertaken once more.

MR. WALMSLEY ILL.

The St. John's 'News' yesterday says: Mr. Alex. Walmsley is lying seriously ill at his residence in this town. For some months Mr. Walmsley has been failing in health, and the severity of the weather has been a severe tax upon his strength, but it is only within the past week that his symptoms have awakened the grave apprehensions of his family, and now misgivings are felt as to his permanent recovery. There are few men in this portion of the Dominion who are more widely known or universally esteemed than Mr. Walmsley. For upwards of forty years he was British mail officer, and had charge of the mails alternately between Montreal and New York and Montreal and the lower ports, and from first to last he discharged his responsible duties with the utmost faithfulness and zeal. His cheery and hearty nature gathered about him a wide circle of friends, all of whom cherish the hope that he may yet rally and be spared for many years in spite of the fact that he is on the eve of his eightieth birthday.

AMBULANCE OVERTURNED.

The General Hospital ambulance met with a mishap while answering a call yesterday. In turning the corner of Craig and Cote streets, at a rapid pace, one of the front runners caught in the car tracks and the ambulance was overturned. The driver was thrown from his seat, but fortunately was uninjured. The ambulance was so badly damaged that it was found necessary to telephone to the hospital for one of the other ambulances to answer the call.

IN LIQUIDATION.

Mr. Justice Mathieu on Thursday granted a petition to Geo. E. Clerk for a winding-up order to put the Compagnie de Cigars de Montreal in liquidation, and Mr. V. St. Amour was appointed provisional liquidator.

TWO LIQUOR CASES.

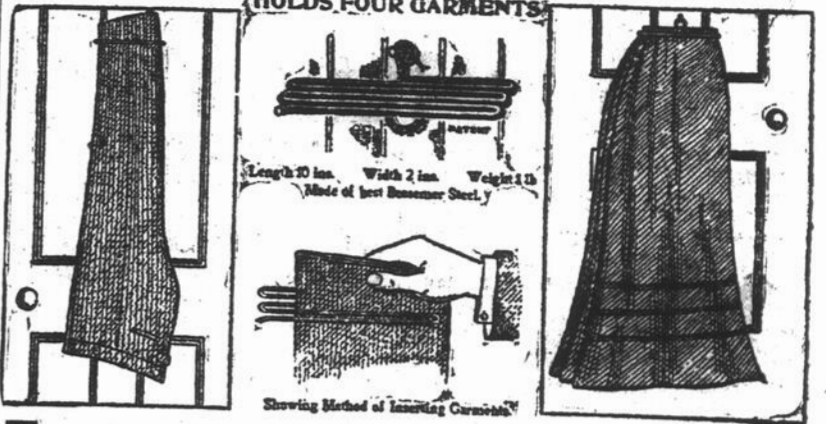
Sarah Segal, proprietor of a licensed grocery on St. Dominique street, was fined \$30 and \$6.00 costs yesterday by Mr. Recorder Poirier, for selling liquor on Sunday, March 6. Joseph Moreau, saloonkeeper, Craig street, was fined \$30 and costs of \$6.00, or three months, by Mr. Recorder Poirier yesterday, for selling liquor at 4.15 o'clock in the morning.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

(2nd Floor).

HOLDS FOUR GARMENTS.



PATENT SKIRT AND TROUSER HANGER. Creaser and Stretcher combined: saves room in wardrobes, closets, etc.; puts in just the right amount of crease in Trousers. Skirts can be held without wrinkling, as the weight is evenly divided on the band. Garments, when folded, slide into place, and can be put in or taken out without disturbing garments already in the hanger. Trousers should be hung by the bottom, and Skirts by the band. Hangers may be secured to the door, wall, closet, or hung on a hook pin. Price 25c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Spring Rainproof Cloth.

FINE RIPLEY WATERPROOF CLOTHS, Cambridge, Oxford Grey, and Olive Green, 60 in. wide all wool. \$1.50 a yard. FINE DONEGAL TWEED MIXTURE FOR WATERPROOF CLOAKS, 54 inch, all Wool. \$1.60. FINE COVERT CLOTH FOR RAINCOATS, JACKETS, Black, Navy, Royal Blue, Oxford Grey, Drab and Olive, all wool, \$1.75. WATERPROOF REVERSIBLE CLOTH, 56 in. wide, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per yard, all shades.

New Spring Goods.

A comprehensive stock of NEW SPRING GOODS FOR SUITINGS, in Scotch Checks and Game Feather Coloring. ENGLISH WORSTED TWEEDS. SPRING OVERCOATING. NEW DESIGNS IN TROUSERINGS.

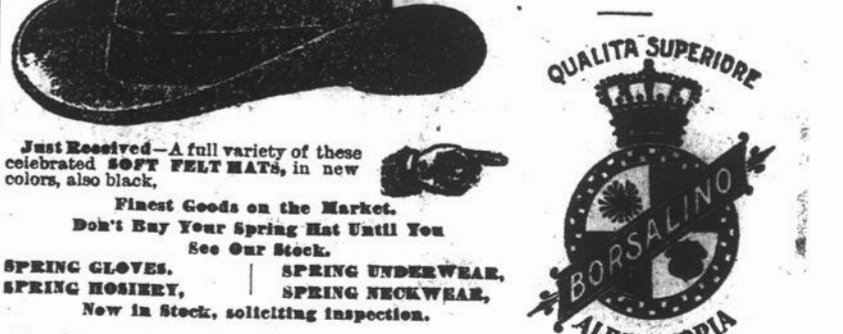
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum For Coughs and Colds.

1904 Spring Styles. STIFF AND SOFT FELT HATS.

Most of our lines are now in stock, and for style, quality and variety they surpass all our former showings. SPECIAL VALUE IN STIFF AND SOFT FELT HATS at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.



Just Received—A full variety of these celebrated SOFT FELT HATS, in new colors, also black. Finest Goods on the Market. Don't Buy Your Spring Hat Until You See Our Stock. See Our Stock. SPRING GLOVES. SPRING UNDERWEAR. SPRING HOSIERY. SPRING NECKWEAR. New in Stock, soliciting inspection.

JOHN W. REID & CO. 2025 to 2029 St. Catherine St., near Bleury.

and there is no doubt scores of young men in this country are looking for sensible, healthy, capable housewives, and the establishment of happy homes under good moral or Christian influences is no small or unimportant factor in nation-building. Colonel Lamb, of London, England, who visited Canada last fall, is at the head of the Army's emigration department at International Headquarters. He has his part of the work well organized, to send men and women to the colonies as they are asked for. 'No doubt many will be found,' remarked Col. Jacobs, 'who cannot readily find the passage money to bring them to Canada. We expect to be soon in a position to make a proposal to any one requiring help immediately, that if they will advance their fare we will guarantee to furnish suitable help, whether for trade, business or domestic service. This hope relates specially to the latter class of help.' PROF. DOBSON'S LECTURE. Professor Perry S. Dobson, of Stapsstead College, will deliver an illustrated lecture on 'Oxford University' in the lecture room of St. James Methodist Church next Monday evening. TWO ROBES; TWO MONTHS. Henry Lamoureux was sentenced to two months in jail yesterday by Mr. Lafontaine, on the charge of having stolen two musk ox robes, the property of Thomas Stockwell, a carter, of St. Antoine street.

Advertisements. For a Stiff Neck. Stiffness in the muscles of the neck you can't get anything better than Nerviline, the most powerful muscle relaxant. My neck was so stiff I could not turn it a quarter of an inch. I tried T. Baldwin, of Portsmouth, N.H., with Nerviline a few days and the stiffness and pain disappeared. I don't know another line of medicine so depend on like Nerviline for colds, lameness, and rheumatism for cramps and internal pains. Try Nerviline yourself. Price 25c.

Weekly Calendar.

AUS DER OHE,

PIANISTE. At WINDSOR HALL, TUESDAY Next, March 15th, Assisted by Miss KATHLEEN HOWARD, Contralto. Prices, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. All Reserved Seats. On sale at Shaw's.

WINDSOR HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Only appearance of the greatest of all sopranos, MADME. LILLIAN

NORDICA

Seats now on sale at Shaw's Music Store. Prices—\$1, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.



PARK TOBOGGANING CLUB.

The Slide has been closed for the season. Members are requested to remove their toboggans as soon as possible as the Club will not be responsible.

GEO. E. CHEESE, Hon. Sec.-Treas.

REV. P. CLIFTON PARKER, M.A. OF TORONTO.

Will speak at the MEETING FOR MEN, SUNDAY, 4 p.m. Music by the Male Quartette. Men cordially invited.

WEEK NIGHT MEETING FOR MEN, SATURDAY, 8 p.m. MR. W. S. LESLIE, Leader, this week.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, SUNDAY, 2.45 p.m. Strangers specially invited. Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

EAST END METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

ANNIVERSARY, SUNDAY, March 13th. 11 a.m.—Rev. W. S. LENNON. 7 p.m.—Rev. E. W. CRANE. 2.45 p.m.—Special Platform Service in Church. Old friends cordially invited to all the services.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET. SUNDAY, 12th March, 2.00 p.m. Speaker—Rev. T. G. WILLIAMS, D.D. Soloist—Mrs. CHAS. M. CAMERON. A man's life is better and happier for association with his fellow man—if of the right sort. Come and try if it is not so.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. C. E. MANNING, Pastor. SUNDAY SERVICES. Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. The Pastor will preach at both services. Morning Subject—"Is there any Virtue in Prayer?" Evening Subject—"Companionship." SPECIAL MUSIC. Soloists: Mrs. Bertha Ferguson, Mrs. Schoore, Mr. R. D'Amico, Mr. Frouse. Strangers Welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

REV. J. W. CRANAM, B.A., Will preach both Morning and Evening. Themes:— Morning—"The Gentleness of Omnipotence." Evening—"The Mysteries of His Grace."

Westmount Baptist Church,

Corner of Western and Olivier Avenues. REV. FRANK S. WESTON, PASTOR. Will preach at both services. Second of series of Addresses on "Young People's Questions"—"Have I a Fair Chance?" SEATS FREE. STRANGERS WELCOME.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

—THE PASTOR— Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A., Will preach at both services. Special seats reserved for students. FRIENDS AND STRANGERS WELCOME.

Emmanuel Congregational Church,

St. Catherine and Stanley Sts. Rev. Prof. JAMES ROSS, D.D. Will preach. SUNDAY EVENING

'THE MYSTERY OF SUFFERING'

Everybody Welcome. Dr. L. H. Davidson will be the special Lenten preacher at the 7 o'clock service to-morrow evening at St. Edward's Church, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY, 896 Dorchester St.

Demonstration MONDAY EVENING, March 14th, at 8 o'clock. "EGGS IN VARIOUS FORMS."

'A TOUR THROUGH CANADA'

Lecture by Rev. J. EDGAR HILL, D.D., in the Hall of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Beaver Hall Hill, MONDAY, 14th inst., 8.15 p.m. Subject—"THE ISLAND, THE MINE, AND THE INLAND SEA."

Contributions invited in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held in St. Andrew's Home on Tuesday Ev'g, 15th March, 1904, at 8.15 o'clock. Business—Reception and adoption of Annual Report and Treasurer's Statement, election of office-bearers and other business. A large attendance of the members is requested. W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE. The 25th ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY will open with a PRIVATE VIEW for Members and Exhibitors on THURSDAY EVENING, March 17th, at 8 o'clock.

5th ROYAL SCOTS of Canada.

Orders by the O.C. The Regiment will parade during March in Regimental Army, on Craig street, as follows:

FOR COMPANY DRILL— Right half, Tuesdays, at 8.15 p.m. Left half, Thursdays, at 8.15 p.m. N.C.O. CLASSES— Wednesdays, at 8.15 p.m. RECRUIT CLASS— Fridays, at 8.15 p.m. Uniform—Company Drills, Drill Order, Trews and Granteats. Class Drills, Mutil.

SMOKING CONCERT— A Smoking Concert will be given in Armory on SATURDAY EVENING, 12th of March, at 8 o'clock. All members of the Regiment are invited to attend.

By order, EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG, Captain and Acting Adjutant.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

MESSIAH!

HOLY THURSDAY, March 31. GOOD FRIDAY, April 1.

Subscription List now open at Shaw's. Subscribers have first choice of Seats.

'GREENSHIELDS PRIZE.'

The final point and single handed match at the Thistle Rink was played last night. Captain CHIT winning the prize. The scores were: Capt. CHIT, 13; W. H. MUSEN, 9.

The contest was very close till the last two ends, and was witnessed by a large number of curiers. This is the second Greenshields prize won this season by Captain CHIT. The final of last season was finished in last January.

CONCERT AT ST. JOHNS.

A very enjoyable entertainment was held in the Methodist Church, St. Johns, on Thursday evening, conducted by Mr. Frederick W. Holland, of Montreal, assisted by Miss J. Borland, organist of the church. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental solos, duets, readings, and recitations, the numbers being rendered in a very pleasing manner. The audience was both representative and appreciative.

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.'

Calendar table for MARCH with days of the week and dates.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

The Speech from the Throne yesterday was 'short and sweet.' Thanks were given to providence for the abundant harvest of the past year and the general prosperity of the country; a militia bill was promised for the present session containing several important amendments; authority of parliament is to be asked to increase the force of the North-West Mounted Police because of the widely-extended settlements now forming in the Territories; a copy of the Alaska award and other papers connected with the controversy is to be laid before the House, and that is all—excepting the matter of the transcontinental railway, which overshadows everything else, and the promise that the balance of public revenue over expenditure will be applied in reduction of the public debt. That is welcome news. The Houses were informed that facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that long before the transcontinental is finished its urgent necessity will have become apparent, and the government evidently expect to be able to rush its bill through in short order, as Lord Minto told the Senate especially. 'It is not probable that your duties will involve your being detained for any lengthened period.' There was no reference to the tariff of any sort.

Patents of monopoly have always been a device of despotic governments, the monopolists paying the Crown a round price for the privilege of charging the people what they chose. We print today Mr. Micholens's fascinating article on 'How to curb the trusts,' in which it is shown how Queen Elizabeth revoked monopolies which were charging double price for necessary articles of universal consumption. She assured the Speaker of the House of Commons that 'she had never signed a patent of monopoly which she had been told it would prove beneficial to the nation; she thanked the member who had brought the 'abuse to her knowledge; she promised him that she would, by proclamation, revoke every patent prejudicial to the liberties of the subject; and that she would suspend all others till their 'validity should be ascertained in the courts of law.' These words deserve to be written in letters of gold on tablets of silver, and Mr. Micholens rightly concludes that this action of the great Queen not only ended the reign of monopolies in her own time, but that it has stood for three hundred years as a model of governmental wisdom. Nowadays, in the United States, fiscal conditions are curiously similar to those which existed in the time of Elizabeth, the necessities of life are in the control of monopolies, and all because of the high import duties that were inaugurated forty years ago, professedly for the benefit of the 'workingman,' but really for the advancement of private interests. How detrimental, even disastrous, all this has been to the true interests of the United States Mr. Micholens shows in his paper, which we commend to Mr. Tarte as well as to those in this country whom Mr. Tarte and his friends want to have bound and gagged in the same way that the United States consumer is bound and gagged, to free whom Mr. Micholens would not only wipe out the duties that buttress trusts but would go the length of nationalizing the railways.

THE WAR.

Admiral Makaroff, Russia's boldest seaman, lost no time in getting to work after arriving at Port Arthur. He is said to have got the Retvizan off the shoal at the mouth of the harbor, where it was the principal obstruction to the exit of the larger vessels, but it does not appear that the channel has become passable to heavy armored vessels. The search lights of the harbor are working so effectively as to preclude surprises by night. The admiral ordered a night sally with six torpedo boats and destroyers, with the result of sinking a Japanese torpedo boat and a Russian destroyer. The admiral sailed out to the rescue of the destroyer with two

cruisers, but finding himself confronted by much superior force, retired. To this the Japanese fleet replied on Thursday forenoon with a protracted bombardment at very long range. The details of the resultant damage are given, which is small. The Russians made another reconnaissance on Thursday night.

A correspondent who seems to have penetrated to the neighborhood of the seat of war from Shan hai kwan, puts down the Russian force on the Yalu front at twenty thousand Siberian troops, and those on the railway front at twelve thousand. He says more are arriving, but we are elsewhere told that the main Russian army is being held in leash at Har bin, possibly through the impossibility of provisioning and safely handling a larger force south of that point. Against the thirty-two thousand mentioned the Japanese have in Corea, moving steadily forward towards the Yalu, well on for a hundred and fifty thousand men. A much larger army is now gathered in Japanese ports ready to sail, but is said to be for the moment deterred from doing so by ignorance as to where the Vladivostok squadron may be, and the fact that the Japanese squadron is just now away in search of it.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

It seems that Mr. Ross, the premier of Ontario, desired to go to the country with a drastic measure of provincial prohibition, no less than to take over the whole business into government hands. No licenses were to be given to hotels at all, and sale in shops was to be under government control. This is possibly held to be as far as the constitution permits a provincial government to go in the matter. Indeed, so far as it goes, it does not differ, in the view of some, from what the most stringent prohibitory law would have to be. Under any law there would have to be some sale, and unless that sale was carried on by persons uninterested in the profits, the temptations to abuse would remain. On the other hand, there could hardly help being, in the administration of such a system, openings for a very mischievous partisanship. Mr. Ross's proposal was, in any case, a very great advance on present conditions, and in a line in which increasing stringency would almost necessarily follow. It was one on which a statesman might proudly either stand or fall. Mr. Ross is not, however, a man who dictates to his party. As once before, he laid his temperance proposal before a party caucus and the party refused to sustain him in it. He had then an alternative proposal, namely, to adopt the principle which prevails in some of the states, where every municipality is required at every municipal election to vote license or no license. This is a method which has stood the test of time in states like Massachusetts, where there is a very great divergence between the sentiment of different localities; and, though there are not the same extreme differences in Ontario, we can readily imagine, in view of the way in which prohibitory laws are often allowed to fall into disuse and consequent disrepute, a good many true patriots preferring a system which would keep the matter constantly before them. It would seem, however, that such is the terror in which the Liberal representatives stand of the liquor trade that they flinch from even this, and Mr. Ross was forced to meet the legislature with the statement that the only great piece of constructive legislation which the public had been led to look for was not ready to be presented, and he could not say when it would be.

The nature of the opposition which crows these men, when asked to carry out the known will of the people in this matter, has been set forth in a series of interviews with hotelkeepers, published in the Toronto News. In view of the possibility of new legislation, the hotelkeepers would seem to have become attached to the law as it is in a way all unknown before, and desirous of its thorough enforcement. A Cobourg Boniface says that by reason of an agreement between the hotelkeepers themselves, the license law is enforced in that town in an exemplary way, and that the state of morals in that town is beautiful to contemplate. The present law seems equally to delight the manager of the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, but for the opposite reason, that it does not seem to be enforced there. He plainly tells the inquirers that that great hotel flourishes, but only by favor of its bar, without which it could not exist, and that for the same reason the Buffalo hotels are depleted of their Sunday trade, while the King Edward is always crowded, largely with people who would not stay in Toronto but for the open bar. If this means that the bar of the King Edward is run on Sunday, in spite of the law, it sounds pretty daring, and should attract the attention of the license inspector of that district, as well as of those mem-

bers of the drink trade who submit to the law.

The government, however, stands pledged to some important temperance measure. The second proposal has not been finally dealt with, and will come up again at a caucus to be held on Tuesday. Meantime, it is to be presumed that the members of the party are busy trying to find out how much of a measure they can get together upon. They cannot deny that their leader stands pledged for very many years, and renewedly to-day, to effective prohibitory legislation, so far as such is within the powers of the legislature, and the most of them ought to see that it would be far better for their party to fall by such a measure than to attempt to live by evading it. There is only one other great interest before the province at the present time, and it is hardly one to evoke enthusiasm in appealing to the country. Mr. Ross had aforetime exhausted the powers of his remarkable eloquence in depicting the glories that would come to the province through the developments at Sault Ste. Marie and elsewhere in the newer end of the province. That worked well while the boom was on. The present task of government is to devise effective crutches with which to set the 'Soo' enterprise on its feet again. It is obvious that a party needs something more positive and hopeful than this. Mr. Ross thought he had found this in radical temperance legislation, but his retainers are scared at it. That Mr. Ross should, in spite of this fact that his followers were not with him, have gone so far as he has done, seems to show that he regards the cause of the suppression of the bar as one which he wishes to pin upon his own record and as one which has victory on its side in the long run.

A YELLOW CANDIDATE.

The story that a coalition has been formed between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst to control the Democratic nomination for President in favor of the latter is hardly credible. Mr. Bryan, though wild in his economic notions, has always had the credit of being an idealist rather than an opportunist—of advocating what he did, not because he thought it would bring him success, but because he thought it was for the highest good of the country. He has been accounted a true and honest man, in favor of all virtue. Should he be, as is rumored, the nominator of Mr. Hearst, he would certainly belie all these views. For what concord has a clean thing with an unclean? Mr. Hearst, as the chief and most extreme and shameless apostle of yellow journalism, has done more to degrade social morals in the United States than any other one man. He has been a panderer to every morbid craving that enters into the mind of man, and it is on the strength of a reputation so earned, and of no principles that any one knows of, unless they be those of anarchism, that Mr. Bryan, a Puritan by reputation, would commend him to the suffrages of the nation. The thing is incredible. The combination is so preposterous that it would make neither party to it any stronger. In fact, we have enough faith in the United States public to believe that Mr. Hearst would sink any combination whatever. That country, which was nursed in Puritanism, has shown itself Puritan to the core in its selections of chief magistrate. The presidents have almost all been men noted for an influence thrown on the side of virtue. Of Mr. Hearst's personal character we know nothing, and the nation probably as yet knows little or nothing. But if there is one thing on which there is an entire unanimity among the moralists of the republic it is in the view that, among the most demoralizing influences of the age, is what has come to be nicknamed yellow journalism, and the one thing the nation knows of Mr. Hearst is that he is the impersonation and high priest of yellow journalism. Did such a thing as the choice of him for President loom on the political horizon, there is not a pulpit in the land that would not ring out with warnings against bringing such a stain on the country's history. One thing Mr. Hearst is reputed to have got out of his journalistic career, and that is a large increase to his inherited wealth, but it would take more than he has to buy the nation.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

A famous soldier has pronounced that 'an army travels on its stomach,' and another authority says 'money makes the mare to go.' In war money is perhaps the largest determining factor. One of the causes of China's defeat by Japan was lack of funds. The burden of that war fell upon Li Hung Chang, who received no aid from the governors of the maritime provinces, and who was financially crippled, as Chinese men of wealth, with good reason, refused to take up the smallest loan. Japanese citizens, on the other hand, subscribed for present war loans three

times over without any foreign aid. During Japan's war with China her government readily obtained parliamentary authorizations to raise forced loans on paper currency besides getting patriotic subscriptions for a loan of thirty million yen. The actual cost of that war was 150,000,000 yen, equal to half that figure in dollars. By the terms of the Treaty of Shimoneseki, China recognized the complete independence of Corea, ceded to Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the southern portion of Manchuria, which the Japanese armies had overrun and occupied, including the Regent's Sword and Port Arthur. The war indemnity was fixed at 200,000,000 taels, of which 50,000,000 taels were to be paid over in six months, and the balance was to be paid by instalments bearing five percent interest. The Treaty of Shimoneseki was ratified by both the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China, but on April 23, 1895, or several days afterwards, the Russian, French, and German ministers at Tokyo presented a joint note to the Japanese Government protesting against the cession of the Liao tung peninsula, on the grounds that, in Japanese possession, it would be a constant menace to Peking and a danger to the independence of Corea, and thus detrimental to the lasting peace of the Orient. Such a protestation is grim reading in the light of after events. The British Government refused to join in the menacing demand of the three powers, but it advised the Japanese Government to yield, and it did so very reluctantly and to some majeure. A joint note was presented by the three powers which was submitted by the Japanese ministry to the generals and admirals, who were invited to choose between surrendering Manchuria or engaging in a new war to retain it. The naval commanders reported that scarcely a ship was in thorough fighting trim, and that extensive repairs and refitting were needed. As the ability of the army to continue offensive operations depended upon the fleet to convey it safely to the seat of war, the military organization had been put to a severe test, and as the result of the administration were nearly exhausted, it was determined, when a Russian ultimatum was threatened, to abandon the claim to the Liao tung peninsula on payment of 30,000,000 taels extra indemnity, China engaging not to cede any part of the Liao tung peninsula to any foreign power. To enable the Chinese Government to pay the first instalment of the indemnity, a loan of 400,000,000 francs in gold (\$40,000,000) was taken by Paris and St. Petersburg bankers, with the guarantee of the Russian Government, bearing four percent interest. It was issued at 98.9 percent, runs for thirty-six years, and is convertible for fifteen years. The Chinese maritime customs are also pledged to fulfil the obligations of this loan.

BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

Northern Nigeria, where Captain O'Riordan's force was so badly cut up recently, is a British protectorate, constituted Jan. 1, 1900. Until then it had been in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The British Niger territories now form a compact mass commanding the Middle Niger, the Hausa State region and the estuary of the Niger. They are ruled over by three separate governors, the governors of Lagos, Niger Coast Protectorate, and Northern Nigeria. Northern Nigeria has been entrusted to Sir Frederick Lugard, who gave Uganda to the British, an admirable man, who has had great personal experience in the regions where he now rules. In consequence of the hostile attitude of the Emir of Kano, a British force of over a thousand men, composed of Hausas and Yorubas, and officered by white men, under Colonel Morland, was despatched against Kano at the end of January last year. The Emir had closed his trade roads to the south, harbored the murderer of Captain Maloney, the British resident of Nassarawa Province, and offered a price for the head of Captain Abadie, British resident of Zaria Province. Kano was occupied by Colonel Morland on Feb. 3, the Emir fled north to Sokoto, which Col. Morland also took on March 15, installing a new Emir. The ex-Sultan and most of his chiefs were afterwards killed at Birni, which lies in a south-easterly direction from Sokoto, at the end of July last year.

Since then steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the protectorate, in the course of which a good deal of desultory fighting has taken place. It was in an affair of this kind that Captain O'Riordan's force suffered its disastrous reverse. Out of a force of a hundred and fifty, some ninety are reported to have been killed or sold into slavery. The interpreter of the force was enslaved, but managed to escape and reach Lokoja, where he told his terrible tale. The little force fought all day, forming a square at last, and until the ammunition was exhausted. Captain O'Riordan was shot with a poisoned

arrow and soon died. White men may sensibly breathe easy with the reflection that it is only the death of so many blacks. But these men fighting bravely for the flag of Britain, and that flag has no more stalwart or more loyal defenders than these Haussas. Moreover, a British reverse is always a serious thing, involving renewed and more costly hostilities. It is for the most part the honor of the British name that is at stake in the victories, and it is a source of great danger to all scattered white men that that spell is broken for a time.

The area of this protectorate is vast, comprising three hundred and ten thousand square miles, or more than two and a half times the size of the United Kingdom, and about the same size as the East Africa of the Province of Quebec. The population of the Haussa states alone has been estimated at thirty millions, and to keep this vast region in order Sir Frederick Lugard has only the small West African frontier force, composed of natives and officered by white men, which he has himself. It is surprising, however, that a small force of these disciplined men is required, when led by white men to keep thousands of their fellow-countrymen in order. The protectorate is the old Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head, with numerous dependencies of Nupe, Ilorin, Bornu, Zaria and Bauchi, together with a part of Borgu on the west of the Niger and Bornu, in the north-west, and Lake Chad. The Haussa states of the Fulah empire are Mohammedan, and the tribes in the protectorate are pagans. The British Government utilizes the native chiefs and establishes native courts wherever possible, under the supervision of white residents, and there are also provisional courts held by the residents themselves. Since 1881 Englishmen have fought with disease, difficulties and dangers for Great Britain's dominion of West Africa, at an immense sacrifice of life, chiefly to fever. The late Mary Kingsley says in her 'Story of West Africa,' 'If blood be the price of fair play, yet compared with bloodshed as a means for the extension of empire, Great Britain has found a more efficient way.'

Every European power which has been in possession of territory in Africa has been troubled with the natives, and Great Britain is having hers to-day. We have it from Mr. Poulton, the American author and traveler, who, in a recent article on Belgium atrocities on the Congo, says that

If Great Britain should find it worth her while to declare all Africa within her sphere, she might rest assured that every black chief from Table Mountain to the Desert of Sahara would range himself under that flag at the first sight of a British standard-bearer. Having had opportunities of sampling native sentiment at many points in Africa, north and south, Mr. Bigelow found everywhere among the blacks that the name of Great Britain was the same as justice and honesty. He adds that Germany has no such hold on her blacks. France needs two army corps to keep peace in Algeria alone, and as for the Congo, it is only through terrorism that the King of the Belgians can keep his position. Mr. Bigelow in conclusion expresses the hope that what he has written may reach the eyes of people who have been reared upon hatred of Great Britain, and make them pause and revise their opinions. In the present disturbed state of world affairs, when every nation is putting its forces in order to meet possible eventualities, this attitude of the millions of blacks in Africa is worthy of passing attention. That Britain, who recently waged a tremendous struggle in Africa, should be the only power that does not need to keep an army there, is an object lesson in policy, as well as a proof that she will not have to defend outlying possessions against native uprisings in case a European war should result from existing and possible new complications. Apart from the Boer wars, and the Kafir and Zulu risings, which were due to the Boer colonists as much as to anybody, the little wars of England in South Africa have very generally been with the Arab slave traders and on behalf of the black man. The Arab, therefore, hates the British extension of power, because it means the downfall of his horrible business. But the blacks, whom it frees, have every reason to love it.

COLOR-BLIND PEOPLE

SOME QUEER SELECTIONS MADE BY PERSONS THUS AFFLICTED

A well-known oculist, who has an office in West Seventh street, while discussing some of the various defects of the human eye which are not noticeable to the ordinary observer, had this to say about color blind people: 'The world must be a curious place to color-blind people, of whom there are forty males and three females to every thousand persons. Some are blue-yellow blind, and everything seems either red, green or grey to them; others are red-green blind, and all things appear to them to be yellow, blue or grey of various shades, and others again perceive no distinction of color at all, but the whole world wears an unchanging aspect of dull grey.'

'To these last a visit to a picture gallery would reveal merely a collection of engravings or photographs. But the two former have the compensation of seeing their own two colors much more brightly than ordinary people. The color blind do extraordinary things at times. An officer of the navy went one day to buy material for a coat, vest and trousers. He bought a blue coat and red trousers, believing them of the same color. A British admiral painted a landscape, and was very proud of his performance, but he made the tree red, thinking it was the same color as green. When he purchased a pair of trousers he chose green ones, suspecting them to be brown.'

'An architect's pupil, being directed to copy the picture of a brown house, made the house green, the sky scarlet and the roses blue.'

'A post-office clerk was always short in his accounts because he could not distinguish the different colored stamps. And a sedate Quaker has been known to buy a green coat for himself and a red gown for his wife, thinking they were both brown.'

'If you see a man in the street with a preposterous display of colors, charitably believe him to be one of the color blind.'

'Just why the eyes of women are less defective in the matter of distinguishing colors than those of a man is one of the things in nature that is unexplained. The construction is the same, yet woman's superiority in matching colors has always been recognized, even where man has had the advantage of long experience.'—Cincinnati 'Commercial Tribune.'

WARNINGS REGARDING THE USE OF CELLULOID.

(London 'Express'.) 'It is quite erroneous,' said a manufacturer, 'to regard celluloid as in itself an explosive. Under no conditions will it explode. You may stamp it, jump on it, do what you like with it, except hold it in the gas or fire.'

'You may leave your celluloid-handled knife on the top of a hot stove, and though in time it may begin to emit fumes it will not flare.'

'A woman's celluloid haircomb is as safe as her dress. Thousands of women use these combs, and there have been very few accidents.'

Here, however, are a few celluloid 'Don'ts' which are worthy of attention: 'Don't place hot curling tongs near your celluloid haircomb.'

'Don't drop a match on the celluloid back of a hairbrush or handglass after you have lighted the gas in your dressing-room.'

'Don't use the celluloid handle of your paper knife to press down the tobacco in your lighted pipe.'

'Don't put your celluloid beads near a light.'

'Don't hang a celluloid bead curtain where there is an unprotected light.'

'Don't keep loose vests in the same pocket as a celluloid cardcase or diary.'

WAR MAP COMPETITION.

The First Awards Made—Sixty Classes Working.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Fred. Trotter, 14, Grade II, Model St. Lambert Academy. Miss J. Perry, Teacher. Walter Burr, 11, Junior IV, Archibald St. School, Ottawa. T. E. Clarke, Teacher.

HONORABLE MENTION.

(Twelve years and older.)

Gilbert Sharpe, aged 15, senior fourth class, Archibald Street School, Ottawa; J. Thorne, teacher. J. Calvin Macfarlane, age 14, Frankton, Ont.; student at home. Harold E. Raymond, age 14, Iron Hill School; Romeha Kaithan, Ethel Patterson, age 15, Academy I, McGill Model School; Bella Marcuse, M.Sc. Corinne Orevier, age 14, Grade II, Model; Fairmount School, Montreal Annex; M. A. Leet, teacher.

The prize of \$1.00 offered to the scholar of 12 years or older making the best map of the seat of war, in which the places rendered important by the course of the war during the two weeks ending Feb. 27 are marked in a way to indicate their importance, has been awarded to Fred Trotter, 14 years, Grade II, Model St. Lambert Academy; teacher, Miss J. Perry.

The prize of \$1.00, offered to the scholar under 12 years, making the best map of the seat of war, in which the places rendered important by the course of the war during the two weeks ending Feb. 27 are marked in a way to indicate their importance, has been awarded to Walter Burr, 11 years, Junior IV, Class, Archibald street school, Ottawa. F. E. Clarke.

That sixty classes scattered over the length of the Dominion, from Nova Scotia to the North-West Territories should be studying together and watching the making of history and geography in the Far East is assuredly a thing to congratulate ourselves upon.

There has been much intelligent work on the part of both teachers and scholars, though in these maps of the first series some show a misunderstanding of the conditions.

There are among the maps sent in many of which teachers and scholars may well be proud and the judges wish very much that it were possible for all who have drawn maps and whose classes have entered the competition to see them all together as they are hung in the windows of the 'Witness' office to-day.

There are among those submitted some who have made exquisite copies of the 'Witness' war map, not only neatly, exactly and intelligently drawn, but daintily colored. In some cases these unfortunately have not in any way marked or distinguished the places which have been brought into prominence by the war. It is possible that both teacher and students have carefully followed the course of events but in these cases the judges have no means of knowing it, and the first requisite is the most important point in regard to the maps, is that they show by their marking that the students know and understand the events of the war.

Among those maps whose makers have chosen what seemed to them the most important places only and have quite properly left out the places named in the 'Witness' map, but not mentioned in the despatches curious slips have been made, such as leaving out Manchuria or Corea or the railways, which have had such importance from the outset, or marking a place from which some ru-

HONORABLE MENTION.

(Under twelve years of age.)

Earl Peabody, aged 10, Model School, Mansonville, Que.; Emma J. Paintin, teacher. Edith May Burland, aged 10, junior third class, Protestant Dissenting School, Chambly Canton, Que.; Margaret Cross, teacher. Gordon T. Miller, aged 10, Newport Station, N.S.; signed by minister. Willie Wilcox, aged 9, Grade II, Elementary, Fairmount School, Montreal Annex; Lena E. Dennis, teacher. Mabel Sharpe, aged 11, Burk's Falls, Ont.; signed by minister.

mors came as though it were equal in importance to Port Arthur or Che mul po, where actions have taken place.

Then there are other maps in which the selections of names are remarkably intelligent and show careful study and instruction, but the names are applied on maps so poorly drawn as to make it impossible to place them correctly, and the judges naturally question whether the situation is understood by those who place Seoul and Che mul po or Fusan and Masam po on opposite sides of Corea. The twelve maps received from scholars not yet twelve years old, are excellent, and the way in which they have grasped the importance of the places where actions have actually taken place and unhesitatingly marked them in a good, vigorous way, might give a hint to the beards of the older students who lost their bearings in a maze of queerly-named Chinese towns. We are proud of our nine, ten and eleven-year-olds, and hope we will have at least three times twelve maps submitted among those which are now fast coming in for the weeks from Feb. 27 to March 12.

The judges were particularly pleased with the effort which had been made by some who were shut in by storms in the North-West and other far-away places where even the minister was snowed in. Extra time allowance was given in such cases, and all maps submitted were examined even though they were so late in reaching us that the names could not be placed in the list given last week.

Now, one thing to be carefully noted by all sending in maps: Mark carefully the date of the last Saturday the news of which the map includes. All these first series should have been dated Feb. 27; all the second series, March 12.

The second competition must include all places rendered important by the war between Feb. 27 and March 12. The third series must include all places rendered important by the course of the war between March 12 and March 26, and must be mailed on or before April 2.

There is no handicap on those starting late except that they have the chance of winning the first weekly prize, the number competing will grow and the interest will be increased as the war goes on.

For the purpose of this competition a map of the seat of war, printed on good paper, will be supplied at the special rate of six cents a dozen (something less than cost price) to any teacher, and also full particulars of the conditions of the competition. Other scholars entering the competition will procure a student's map by sending their address and a two-cent stamp.

THE LATE MASTER ERROL ROSS.

(St. Andrew's College (Toronto) 'Quarterly Review'.)

On Sunday, Dec. 6, the school was deeply grieved to hear of the sudden death, at his home in Montreal, of Errol Ross (primus). He had left college some days before to undergo an operation for appendicitis, but was understood to be improving, and his death came as a great shock to us all. Though he only entered St. Andrew's College in September, his unflinching courtesy and his manly disposition had given him a very high place in the regards of boys and masters alike. Why such a boy is taken from us is one of those mysteries in face of which reason is vain, and only Faith has power. His seemed a life so fitted to do good to his school, and in after years, to the nation. To his father and mother, and the remaining members of his family the 'Review' extends the deepest sympathy, and in doing so we voice the feeling of every master and boy in the college.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

The French Early Closing Association gave a very successful mid- Lent ball at Drummond Hall Thursday for the purpose of raising funds to enable the association to send delegates to press their cause during the current parliament session. During the evening a well-acted farce entitled 'Mardi Gras,' was presented by Madame Chapdelaine and Messrs. Eliezer Hamel, H. Cartal, H. Palmieri and J. Tougas. The 'Orpheon Canadien,' under the direction of Mr. E. Soucy contributed a number of selections.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

'Swiss Food,'—Used Where Known.—Once people know 'Swiss Food' they use it. For two reasons—it is the best quality of Breakfast Food, and each package weighs many times as much as other foods. Weigh it and try it.

TURKISH RUGS

By Auction Under instructions from our consignors in the East, we will offer for public competition,

A Splendid Collection of Eastern Rugs and Carpets The catalogue contains about 300 pieces of finest Oriental Handwork, every lot of which is for absolute sale—no reserve whatever.

Sale at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame street.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

March 14th, 15th and 16th, AT 2.30 P.M. EACH DAY.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Rugs now on view. Catalogues mailed on application.

Auction Sales.

M. Hicks & Co.

No. 57 SHUTTER ST.

Sale of Elegant Household Furniture and Effects.

Comprising, in part, Chickering Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, Handsome Carved Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, in Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Odd Fancy Chairs and Tables, Mahogany Chiffonier, Cabinets, Walnut Bed-room Sets, Hair Mattresses, Crochery, Eric-a-Brac, Glassware, etc., etc., at the above residence.

MONDAY, March 14th,

At 10 a.m.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

LILAC TEA 50 cents per lb. in 1-2 lb. and 1 lb. packets. 'The best of India and Ceylon's growths.' 'LONDONDERRY LITHIA.' In what your physician will recommend if you have occasion to consult him, for an attack of Gout, Rheumatism, or any kindred trouble. LONDONDERRY LITHIA, the Natural Lithia Water, is the best known solvent for Uric Acid poisoning. LONDONDERRY LITHIA (SPARKLING), quarts (cases of 50 bottles), \$3.25 per case, \$3.25 per dozen quarts. LONDONDERRY LITHIA (SPARKLING), pints (cases of 100 bottles), \$11.25 per case, \$1.50 per dozen pints. LONDONDERRY LITHIA (SPARKLING), splits (cases of 100 bottles), \$9.00 per case, \$1.20 per dozen splits. LONDONDERRY LITHIA (STILL), half gallons (cases of 12 bottles), \$5.50 per case, 50 cents per half gallon bottle. CASSAVA CAKES, THIN AS A WAFER. This is a delicacy of the Tropics for all meals, receptions and teas. Butter evenly (with softened butter) and toast until brown. CASSAVA CAKES (a product of the British West Indies). 30 cents per box. POLAND SPRING WATER. Case of 50 quarts (Natural) Per doz. Per case. \$2.50 \$9.00 Case of 12 1/2 gallon (Natural) Per doz. 5.00 Case of 24 1/2 gallon (Natural) Per doz. 9.00 Case of 100 pints (Carbonated) Per doz. 1.65 12.50 NET CASH. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Italian Warehouse, Established 1858. THE NORDHEIMER BUILDING, 207, 209 and 211 St. James St. Montreal.

AN ESTABLISHED FACT That LAMB'S MARKET is the place to buy the CHOICEST MEATS. Perhaps a little dearer than the ordinary, but what a difference in the quality and the way it is handled! STEAKS, CHOPS, CUTLETS, FILLETS, FRENCH CHOPS, SWEETBREADS, SADDLES OF MUTTON, ENGLISH CHOPS, and NEW LAID EGGS. A few specialties at Lamb's Market just now. Telephone your order early as they are always busy. 24 UNIVERSITY STREET.

PHONES UP 2601-2602. Over 12,000 Towels are distributed weekly among offices, warehouses, factories, public buildings, etc., by our TOWEL SERVICE Department, and each customer gets always the same towels. We are the only firm in the city doing this. We have other points of superiority we would be glad to tell you of if given the opportunity. THE TOILET LAUNDRY, 290 GUY STREET.

WM. DANGERFIELD, (INCORPORATED 1897). CANADA FIRST PRIZE Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-made Gaiter Work a specialty. 1671 NOTRE DAME, 1611 Tel. Main 1562.

THE POPULARITY of our Shoes shows no decrease. We are going right on increasing our sales each month. A covering for the feet is not all a shoe should be. A WOMAN DEMANDS that it shall be stylish; a man, that it shall be comfortable and durable. We require that every pair of shoes coming into our stock shall have all the good points. MOONEY'S Cor. of ALEXANDER and ST. CATHERINE STS. Phone Up 12

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

CHEMISTS And Cook's Friend Baking powder pure. DOCTORS pronounce it wholesome. COOKS know it does the work at the right time. HOUSEWIVES say that cake and bread raised with Cook's Friend Baking Powder are fine, dainty, and delicious.

MARRIAGE LICENSES Issued by JOHN M. M. DUFF, 167 St. James St. 26 Drummond St.

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

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE

In the Treatment of Humours with More Than Magical Effect with

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

A Remarkable Testimonial from a Most Intelligent and Trustworthy Lady.

'A tumor came on my neck and in a day or two it was as large as half an orange. I was very much alarmed for fear it was malignant. My friends tried to persuade me to consult my physician; but dreading that he would insist on using the knife, I would not consent to go. Instead, I got Cuticura Remedy and Cuticura Ointment. I took the former according to directions, and spread a thick layer of the ointment on the swelling. On renewing it I would bathe my neck in very warm water and Cuticura Soap. In a few days the Cuticura Ointment had drawn the swelling to a head, when it broke. Every morning it was opened with a large sterilized needle, squeezed and bathed, and fresh Ointment put on. Pus and blood, and a yellow, cheesy tumorous matter came out. In about three or four weeks' time this treatment completely eliminated the tumor. The soreness that had extended down into my chest was all gone, and my neck now seems to be perfectly well.'

'About five or six years ago my sister had a similar experience, used the Cuticura Remedies with magical effect. I am writing you should use my testimonial, with the further privilege of receiving my name and address to such persons as may wish to substantiate the above statements by personal letter to me. Chicago, Nov. 12, 1903.'

Cuticura Remedy, Liquid and in the form of Chocolate Tablets, is sold by all druggists. Cuticura Soap is sold by all druggists. Depot: London, 37, Charles Street, E.C.4. Depot: Paris, 12, Avenue de la Republique. Depot: New York, 127 Columbus Ave. Depot: Chicago, 127 N. Dearborn St. Depot: Montreal, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Toronto, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Boston, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Philadelphia, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: San Francisco, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: San Antonio, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: San Diego, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: San Jose, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Santa Barbara, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Santa Monica, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Stockton, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Vallejo, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Yuba City, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Los Angeles, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: San Bernardino, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Orange, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Fullerton, 127 N. St. James St. Depot: Anaheim, 127 N. 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YELLOW JOURNALISM

AN ARMY OF 40,000 MEN DECLARED TO BE MARCHING ON CANADA.

The 'Canada' publishes an extract from the New York 'Journal', in the shape of a Cincinnati despatch, mentioning a movement to organize an army to march on Canada, with a view to secure its independence. All the sub-lieutenants of the first regiment of the Ohio National Guard are said to have received letters offering them positions on a foreign expedition. Those officers thought that the matter referred to was between Russia and Japan, but one of them, after writing, was amazed to receive a reply dated from Montreal, and signed William Wayne, 202 Victoria street, telling him that a powerful army would be ready within a month to strike the decisive blow for the independence of Canada. Forty thousand French-Canadians were already organized and partly equipped, and an equal number of Americans would also be engaged, besides numerous recruits in France and Germany. The letter concluded as follows: 'The success of our enterprise is sure, for the places have been prepared by able officers during the past five years. Nothing can resist us. As a matter of fact, there is no such address as 202 Victoria street.'

ROSS TEMPERANCE BILL

SAID PREMIER WILL RESIGN IF MEASURE IS NOT AGREED TO BY LIBERAL CAUCUS.

Toronto, March 12.—The 'News' last night published an article under a double-column heading declaring that Mr. Ross, according to information they had received, has determined to insist on the proposition which he made to the Liberal caucus regarding temperance legislation being adopted, and that if he is unable to secure an agreement he will resign the Liberal leadership immediately after the session, and thus precipitate a political crisis.

MR. E. HOLLIS DEAD.

Mr. Edward Hollis, a well-known business man of this city, passed away this morning at his family residence, 2880 St. Catherine street, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Hollis came to Montreal from London, England, about thirty years ago, and entered the service of the Guarantee Company of North America, with which corporation he remained up to the time of his death. He had been ill about a month with a complication of heart trouble and dropsy, and slept peacefully away in the presence of his family.

COTE ST. PAUL.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Church was held on Tuesday last, and despite the stormy evening, was a successful and very enjoyable event. Miss Audrey C. Bennett, in her usual charming manner, contributed several songs to the programme. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Stagg several effective exhortations. The Rev. W. Good Henderson, of Westmont, a charming man, filled up the programme most efficiently with a very admirable address to the young. The storm prevented several ladies and gentlemen from being present to take part. The meeting was all that could be desired, thanks to the untiring efforts of the ladies of the congregation.

'GRAFT' IN JAILS.

THE OPINION OF ONE WISE IN THE WAYS OF CROOKS.

(New York 'Sun'.) The state authorities and the officers in charge of the prisons in this state have been investigating charges of 'grafting' on the part of guards, keepers and minor officials, and the result has been surprising to the investigators, although there had long been rumors that prisoners with money were able to obtain many privileges forbidden by a strict construction of the prison rules. As a result of the investigation several guards in the three big state prisons have been discharged or suspended. Nobody familiar with the inside working of prisons and penitentiaries in New York and other states believe, however, that the utmost vigilance on the part of higher officials will ever entirely stop 'grafting' by the men brought into close contact with the prisoners. 'Grafting in state prisons,' repeated a man who is supposed to know the ways of the underworld, 'there certainly is, and there always will be. Of course, the heads would not stand for it if they knew it, but there are a good many things which take place in a big prison like Sing Sing that the head officials do not know. Money will bring a man privileges in almost every prison in the country. Of course there are guards and keepers who will not stand for the slightest violation of the prison rules. But equally, of course, there are others who do not object to eking out their not too large salaries by winking at minor violations of the rules, or even smuggling food, drink and other prohibited articles to prisoners who are able to pay well for them. In a state prison very near New York city a regular "underground railway" was in operation not so long ago. It was organized by a young pickpocket and all-round thief who had been sentenced from New York city. "This particular thief ranked as one of the most successful in his profession, and he had been accustomed to living well. He had ample "fall money," as a thief's reserve fund is called, laid aside. So he made an arrangement with one of the keepers, communicated with a friend on the outside who was trustworthy, and in a short time a regular system of smuggling was started in the prison. Food, books, even whiskey, were supplied to the convicts who could pay the price. The keepers received a rate-off of one-third on all articles purchased. The variety and number of articles

GLOVES FROM RAT SKINS.

ONLY ONE PAIR WAS EVER MADE, AND THEY WERE VERY SMALL.

(Pall Mall Gazette.) A report comes from Copenhagen that a great rat hunt has been organized there, and that the skins of many thousands of the victims are to be used in making gloves. If the rat hunters in the Danish capital cherish any such hopes they are doomed to disappointment. Rat skins cannot be made into gloves fit for commerce. The belief that a valuable raw material is being neglected here survives only in the minds of the inexpert. The glove maker knows much better. A Norwegian merchant once came to England and informed a well-known glove maker that he had collected over 100,000 rat skins and was prepared to receive offers for them. He was fully convinced that the skins were suitable for glove making. But the manufacturer found that the largest skin was only some six inches long, and he held up a kid skin for the smallest size of glove, and asked how he was to cut a glove out of a rat skin. Then he took up the smallest kid skin for a lady's glove, eleven inches long, and when he asked how that was to be cut out of a rat skin the Norwegian merchant laughed at the idea and went away disappointed. The best offer he got for those skins, which he had collected with so much care, was five shillings a hundred weight from a man who was willing to boil them down for glue. A famous glove making firm has a collection of curiosities relating to the trade, and one of them is the largest pair of gloves ever made out of a rat skin. The belief that such skins could be made into gloves was laid before the managers so confidently that they resolved to put it to the trial, and they ordered a number of the skins of the largest rats which could be found in Grimaby. But the rat is a fighting animal, and bears the marks of many battles on his body, and it was found that the skins were so scarred and torn that it was with the utmost difficulty that perfect pieces large enough for the purpose could be obtained. In the end, after ten skins had been used, a pair of gloves was cut and made, and they are retained in the collection to this day. But they are so small that they would only fit the smallest of small boys. This it was shown that, however cheaply rat skins might be obtained, they would offer no advantages to the glove maker. The rabbit skin is equally useless for this purpose, and humane people may also dismiss from their minds the fear that the skins of pet dogs are made into gloves. The dog skin glove of which we used to hear is made of nothing but the skin of the Cape goat.

RADICAL METHODS.

MUCH CRITICISM HEALED ON CAPT. DEVLIN AND COACH COOGAN.

Captain Albert Devlin and Coach Dan Coogan of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team, have brought down upon themselves a vast amount of criticism by their radical methods in training the team. Although the candidates were called out less than three weeks ago, the coach and captain have suddenly cut down the list from 125 men to 35, including the freshmen. A large number of the candidates who were thus dropped complained bitterly, saying that they had not been given an opportunity to make the team. None of their appeals, however, have been able to move the enterprising coach and captain, who say that they made the cut after great deliberation. In the pitcher's box the coach and captain are confronted with an anomalous situation, due to the fact that all of the promising pitchers, without exception, are left for the position with the right hand, but they have very little ability. The left handed pitchers are Captain Devlin, Caldwell and Pennell. Devlin is one of the best pitchers in college ranks, while Caldwell, a freshman last year, is expected to be behind Devlin this spring. Pennell, the third best pitcher, was a Cornell pitcher, who came to Pennsylvania during the typhoid epidemic at Ithaca a year ago. Fennell has not been tried yet on the varsity nine, but he has shown in practice games last spring and the indoor work of winter that he possesses great speed and a good curve.

THE KENNELS

MR. JAMES MORTIMER APPOINTED JUDGE OF THE MONTREAL SHOW.

The annual Bench Show of the Montreal Canine Association to be held in the Arena May 17, 18 and 19, promises to be a record one. The committee has decided to engage Mr. Parker Thomas, of Belleville, as superintendent, and Mr. James Mortimer, of New York, as general all around judge. Already enquiries are pouring in from all over Canada and the United States. Everything possible is being done by the executive committee to boom the show under the nadian Kennel Club rules. The following are the officers for 1904:—Hon. president, Mr. D. W. Ogilvie; hon. vice-presidents, Dr. Chas. Macbrachan, Messrs. J. J. Kent, G. M. Carochan, of Belleville; president, Mr. W. Ormiston; Roy, president, Messrs. J. A. Laurin, Jos. Reid, Committee—Dr. J. S. Nichol, Messrs. D. Robertson, F. E. Stuart, A. Desrosiers, E. Outhet, J. Moore, J. Broseau, H. L. Thomas, S. Britcher, Dr. Levesque, J. Binning and J. R. Innes, secretary.

FOOTBALL

At the annual meeting of the Argonaut Rowing Club last night Mr. Fred. Thomson, manager of the club, announced himself as thoroughly opposed to the snap back system, as played in the Ontario Union. He said he preferred the old sculling game. He advocated that the Argonauts make a great effort to get into the Quebec Union.

BILLIARDS

THE M.A.A.A. TOURNAMENT.

The final game in the class B, of the American billiard tournament at the M.A.A.A. was played last night, to Mr. C. P. Lyman losing by two points, to Mr. H. Bartholomew. The former's handicap was 90, and he ran 88. Mr. Bartholomew was handicapped at 70, and made that score. First prize goes to Mr. Bartholomew, second to Mr. Lyman, and third to Mr. A. J. Brice, Jr.

SPORTING BRIEFS

The Ottawas are endeavoring to arrange a trip to New York for next week. They expect to play the Wanderers of the tropics, and also the Crescents. Arrangements are likely to be completed to-morrow. St. Lawrence and Wanderers played last night at the Victoria rink for the Intermediate Federal League championship, Wanderers winning by 4 goals to 2.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan line R.M.S. Tunisian sailed from Liverpool on Thursday and will arrive at 2 p.m. yesterday. She has 81 first cabin, 320 second cabin, 620 stowage passengers and 84 soldiers. Total, 1,906.

PARISIAN AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., March 12.—The Allan line SS. Parisian, Captain Braes, arrived last evening from Liverpool and will sail with the weekly mails and passengers, making a fast trip for this season of the year, and a record on one day, the 8th, when she steamed 382 miles. Captain Braes reported fine weather, and at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night she came into wireless communication with the steamer Bavarian from Halifax for Liverpool. The steamer was about fifty miles apart when the first message was transmitted, and communication was kept up until three o'clock the following morning. The steamer brought 28 cabin, 177 second cabin and 248 stowage passengers. The passengers are principally English and Scandinavians, and the majority are bound for Winnipeg. She has 670 tons of general cargo to land here. The Parisian will not go to St. John this trip.

THE CANADA SAILS.

The Dominion line SS. Canada, Captain Jones, sailed this morning from Portland for Liverpool with the following list of passengers:—Alderman H. B. Ames, Montreal; Miss Black, London; Mr. Sidney S. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, Oshawa; Mr. J. A. Master, J. A. Carruthers, Master E. L. Carruthers, Master W. S. Carruthers, Winnipeg, Man.; Mrs. Cottingham, Montreal; Mrs. Dawson, Charlottetown; Miss Frances Green, Mr. C. V. Keeling, Mrs. W. E. Mellen and infant, Mr. Ferry, Montreal; Mrs. C. A. Molony, Montreal; Mr. Valentine Molino, Sarnbrook; Mr. Vernon, North Montreal; Mr. T. E. Owens, Mrs. Owens, Bloomfield, Ont.; Mr. Meredith Rountree, Mrs. Rountree and infant, Master J. Leonard Rountree, Sydney, C.B.I.; Mrs. J. R. Stephens, Master Rockwell Stephens, Mont-

LOCAL STOCKS.

The market this morning was weak and extremely dull. Sales up to 11 o'clock were: U. R.—50 at 109 1/2. U. R.—O.—6 at 80. Coal—5 at 53 1/2, 50 at 53. Scotia—30 at 74. Iron—30 at 8. Montreal Telegraph—2 at 158. Telephone Rights—5 at 2 1/2, 5 at 2 1/2. Iron bonds—\$3,000 at 53 1/2. Bank of Montreal—5 at 248. Detroit—25 at 62.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, March 12.—Wall Street today opened dealing in stocks today opened with a measure of interest. Small dealings and insignificant price changes were noted throughout the list. A rise of half a cent in Norfolk and Western and the Realty stocks were the most conspicuous changes.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them directly. Canadian Patents—T. W. Lee and R. J. Hodgins, animal power apparatus; W. S. Bagley, wire stretchers; C. Warren, piano players; G. Bryar, joints for lead pipes; A. L. Mowry, lock nuts; E. Michaud and C. Desjardins, sleighs; J. Gibson, separate buttons; S. M. Barre, apparatus for pulverizing or keeping cream and milk; L. Z. Pouliot, devices for raising and lowering window shades; J. C. Anderson, pressing jars; E. Caron, machines for screwing the ends of bolts and shoes; E. P. Wilton, fruit harvesters; W. Stinson, brick machines; G. Bryar, spike pulley; G. Stevens, horse shoes; C. C. Lockhart, examining augers; T. D. Wilson and E. Cousins, valve and valve bed for cross boring machines; M. Adams, harness for car and motor; C. F. R. Kurtz, acetylene gas generators; R. Baker, apparatus for burning soft coal; W. B. Bulmer, tea kettle; A. St. Pierre, the plate; H. M. Taylor, incandescent electric lamp; C. Westham, photographic printing frame.

WOOL SALES.

London, March 11.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 15,201 bales. The attendance was large. Home buyers took the bulk of the offerings. French purchases included greasy lambs, crossed bred pieces and first greasy pieces. Americans bought greasy, broken moderate quality good supply of scoured was equally divided between French and German buyers. Fine merinos were steady. Cape Good Hope and Natal grades sold briskly.

HAT MEN MEET.

The hat section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met yesterday and discussed trade matters. Those present from outside were—Messrs. Robert Greene, Toronto, and E. T. Guillette, Marquette.

MAY REVIVE OPEN EXCHANGE.

It is rumored on the 'street' that the open stock exchange, which flourished some twenty-five years ago, may be revived. The open exchange was started in 1877, on account of the difficulty of obtaining membership in the regular exchange. The open exchange did, a flourishing business, and the regular board felt the competition so keenly that it finally admitted the most prominent members of the open board to membership. The open board then languished, and finally closed its doors, but the charter is said to be still extant and workable.

CHEESE PRICES MAY GO UP.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, March 12.—Cheese, choice, 50s to 52s; finest, 48s to 50s. There is every probability of an advance during the coming week as buyers are beginning to recognize that stocks on both sides of the Atlantic are less than what was generally estimated.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

The freight blockade on the railways, caused by the snow storms and ice and the outlook for business at Montreal is showing a corresponding movement. It is expected there will be considerable activity developed in general trade the next week or two. While country remittances have been slow owing to the severe winter and the contraction in retail business, there have been comparatively few failures since the turn of the year. Conditions of general trade continue healthy and the outlook is far from unpromising. Values of staple goods are firmly held and there is some talk of finished cotton goods being further advanced.

The outlook for general trade at Toronto now is better than it has been for weeks. The railways which were refusing to accept in a better position. A few days of rain followed by fine bright spring weather has imparted a much better tone to trade circles. The general outlook is encouraging.

At Quebec weather conditions have seriously interfered with trade. The latter is not reported good and collections are very slow. Frequent renewals are reported being asked and a change is not looked forward to until the fine weather sets in. City wholesale milliners are getting ready for the spring openings.

The produce markets at the Pacific Coast have been much unsettled of late, but in staple manufactures there has been a steady movement for the coming season. Prices generally at Victoria, Vancouver and other lines in fabrics. The buying for the spring has been on a good sized scale. The prospects for the Northern trade on the opening of navigation are bright. Manitoba patent flour advanced here the past week to \$4, but there is no demand for it for Japan so far.

The approach of the spring season is causing more inquiry for staple goods in Winnipeg. The turnover in general lines is expected to be heavy this year. The recent heavy storms caused a very quiet spell in general trade, but the inquiry for goods of wheat have been delayed by the storms and remittances have been a little slow. Otherwise the conditions of trade are satisfactory and the outlook is promising.

Wholesale trade at Hamilton is looking up now that the shipments are being made with more ease and the outlook for shipping business has been a trifle better in common with that of other distributing centres as reported to Bradstreet's, but the outlook now is for a steady healthy development in trade for the next few months. It is also expected that payments will soon be much better.

Country trade is improving, and will continue with the improvement in the facilities for transportation. Spring orders are coming to hand fairly well now, and business in this respect will continue to improve from now on. Values of domestic staple goods are firmly held. The outlook for trade has very much improved this week. The opening of parliament will help to improve retail trade, and the inquiry for spring and summer goods from the country retail merchants is showing signs of more activity.

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Wanted... Board... Lost... Pupils... Notices... Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS', may be left with A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookbinder, 267 St. Catherine st. between 'Merchants' Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF. Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Part-time, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Lost and Found, Wanted or For Sale.

25 Words for 10c. For each additional word, Six lines for the price of four.

25 Words for 25c. For each additional word, Six lines for the price of four.

25 Words for 50c. For each additional word, Six lines for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Notice above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, consequently, much higher.

Situations Vacant.

REPORTER.

Wanted, a competent Reporter, Address the Managing Editor of the 'Daily Witness', Montreal.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER.

Wanted, a Protestant Teacher, holding an Elementary Diploma, for School No. 9, in the Municipality of Montreal. Term, eight months, to begin on the 1st of April next. Salary, \$15.00 per month. Address applications to J. W. CURRAN, Secretary-Treasurer, Covey Hill, Que.

RELIABLE ENERGETIC WORKERS TO

RELIABLE ENERGETIC WORKERS TO distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING CO., New York.

WANTED FOR WHOLESALE

Wanted for Wholesale Merchants office. Address, stating references and salary expected, to M. E. 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BOY FOR OFFICE WORK

Wanted, a boy for office work in Wholesale warehouse. Address PROMPT 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT.

Wanted, a general servant. Address 290 Magdalen street.

WANTED, A MAN AS GARDENER

Wanted, a man as gardener to take care of a gentleman's place in the country. Groceries. Separate house. Married. Must be temperate, honest, and with good references. Address, GORWON WOODBURY, Manchester, N.H.

WANTED, AN ALL-ROUND FARMER

Wanted, an all-round farmer, capable of being foreman or second hand on a large property. An honest, temperate and reliable man, with good references desired. A house furnished, good wages and steady employment to the right man. Address FRANK S. CHOWELL, R.F.D., No. 7, Manchester, N.H.

TWO PROTESTANT TEACHERS, HAVING

Two Protestant Teachers, having Elementary Diplomas, for Nos. 2 and 3 Schools, to open 1st of May, 1904; salary, \$10 per month. For further information, apply to JAS. BENNETT, Secretary-Treasurer, Harrington East, Que.

WANTED, A SMART MESSAGE BOY.

Wanted, a smart message boy. Apply at 'Witness' Office, 672 Craig street.

WANTED, GIRL TO RUN ERRANDS,

Wanted, a girl to run errands, and wash. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS,

Wanted, mechanics, contractors, carpenters and others to see what the Men's Association has to offer. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, 701 St. Louis street, St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m.

JOURNALIST.

Wanted, an educated man trained to write. Address the Managing Editor 'Witness', Montreal.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

Wanted, by a young woman engaged during the day, a good-sized room, in a central locality. Apply, stating rent and particulars to M.H., 75, 'Witness' Office.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, MILK ROUND, WITH TWO cows and outfit. Address MILK ROUND, 'Witness' Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

THURSDAY EVENING LAST, I lost a small key, having chain and metal tag, with owner's name attached. Liberal reward at Intercolonial Office 143 St. James street.

A SUM OF MONEY. OWNER

lost a sum of money. OWNER recovered by applying to 66 Somerville Westmount.

Miscellaneous.

FOR A BETTER SALARY AND POSITION study electricity, mechanical engineering, telegraphy, at home, by correspondence. Thousands successful. An Edison endorses Institute. Can I become an Electrical Engineer free. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, New York.

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED gentleman would coach one or two pupils in spare time; terms moderate. PUPILS, 'Witness' Office.

Notices.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal to erect a steam boiler. No. 1239 Notre Dame street. WRIGHT, Montreal, March 12, 1904.

To Let.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET, between 'Merchants' Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, NICELY situated house, known as 'Poplar Place', containing nine apartments, bath, w.c., hot and cold water, heated by Daisy turbine. A summer kitchen, good fruit garden, poultry house and yard; a stable if required. Rent moderate. Apply to J. R. BEATTY, St. Lambert or D. BEATTY, 157 St. Peter street, Montreal.

SOCIETIES, LODGES, CLUBS,

intending to change their meeting quarters this year will do well to call and see the

ROYAL ARCANUM HALL,

2444 St. Catherine street. Particulars from Mr. H.P. SULLIVAN at N.C. VALIQUETTE'S, 2446 St. Catherine street.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, POSITION BY HANDY MAN to look after and keep property in repair, either factory or private houses. Address N., 440, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED PARLOR-Maid, employment by the day or week; good references. Address R.E., 'Witness' Office.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DESIRES laundry work by the day. Apply at 63 Jurors street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Young Colored Woman, work by the day or office-cleaning. Apply or address Mrs. MILLS, No. 11b Richmond square. Distance no object.

Bargains.

FOR SALE - 3 SHOPFURNITURES Upright Pianos at special prices for cash or short date purchasers. Apply LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond.

STREAM FURNACE FOR SALE. Apply to 'Journal of Commerce', 157 St. James st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, GAS FIXTURES, practically new. Apply 1002 St. Hubert street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$3.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.00; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. Q. MACDARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, corner of Guy and William street. Bell Telephone Main 452.

FOR SALE, ON VERY EASY TERMS, Kitchen Stoves, Hall Stoves, and everything for the house at cheap prices. THE PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

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

Property.

FARM FOR SALE, EASTERN TOWNSHIP, about 70 miles from Montreal; good reason for selling; owner cannot attend to it. Address C.F., 240, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, beautiful house of twelve rooms on best avenue in Westmount; cheap, and easy terms of payment. Address, RESIDENCE, 14, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, A SIX-ROOMED BRICK Cottage, situated on St. Hypolite street; has all modern improvements. Address HOME, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, STONE FRONT HOUSE and several lots adjoining on Ross street, near Hibernia Road; would sell in bloc or separately. Terms easy. Apply 310 St. Paul street, or telephone Main 3993.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, GOOD MILK round. Address, with particulars, to C. 1270, 'Witness' Office.

CHURCH NOTICES.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC. EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne-Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. DUCLOS, pasteur, 155 rue Manca.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Manca - Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h. le jeudi à 7 h. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 103 Manca street.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée le priere le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudit, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth - Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. Ed. de Gréchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Alwater). Services le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de priere le mercredi à 8 heures. Rev. W. L. Halpeny, pasteur.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Oulte le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de priere le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaran, D.D., pasteur, 237 rue St. Charles Beloeil.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH - Sunday service will be held at 11 a.m. by the Rev. Jostlyan. Sunday-school at 10 a.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices', on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

MOUNT ROYAL VALE - Mr. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

OUTREMENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - Services at 7 p.m. in the Town Hall.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - The pastor, the Rev. John Mackay, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. The Rev. T. W. Winsell will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 389 Clarke avenue.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 2565 Notre Dame street. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

MONTREAL ANNEX (Pres. Church) - corner Manca street and Bernard ave. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Service on Wednesday, 8 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. A cordial invitation to all. Rev. G. Colborne Heins, B.A., pastor.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL (Presbyterian) - Services on Sunday, March 13, 1904, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall. Seats free. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Monday evening, Christian Endeavor at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets - Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Children at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At 7 p.m., the pastor will take for his subject: 'The Refuge of Lies in which Men Trust.' Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian) - St. Catherine street - The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Matters of the Publican,' Matt. x. 3. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Bible-class, 3.15 p.m. Bible reading, Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowat, D.D., pastor. The Rev. Dr. Scriminger will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Dr. Creelman, of the Congregational College, at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Chinese classes at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 p.m.; Dr. Barclay will officiate at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudit, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices', on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) - Guy street, above St. Antoine. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the morning the Rev. Principal Hill, D.D., will preach. In the evening the pastor, Rev. E. H. Tippett, will preach. Subject: 'The Life of Joseph,' illustrated by electric light.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) - corner of Clarke and Westmount. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. W. R. Harvey, of Point St. Charles. Evening service at 7. The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe, will preach. Subject: 'The Scrap Heap of Society.' Strangers cordially welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor. The Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Prof. James Ross, D.D., will preach at the evening service. Evening topic: 'The Mystery of Suffering.' Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH - corner of Manca and Milton streets - Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association, Monday, at 8 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme: 'Joy in heaven.' Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Udenominational.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion - Meet on 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 489 Cote St. Antoine - Road, Westmount.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desjardins' st. school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 76 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Orling in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, March 13, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. J. R. Webb.

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 118 Desjardins avenue. Bible class at 3 p.m. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2424 St. Catherine street - Christians meet on Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the E. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL - Dominion square. Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible classes, Sunday at 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5.15 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday, 4 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street - Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY - Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. A public holiness meeting is held on Friday nights. Adjutant Kendall and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Ensign White and wife in command. Gossy services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign Cabrit in charge.

Point St. Charles Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices', on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH - Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7. Preacher at both services, the pastor.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. - Morning preacher, the Rev. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Evening prayer, Rev. Fred Lewis Whitely.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menal streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 10 o'clock. Daily night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myler Gromble.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterienne, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, March 13, 1904. Ruchbrooke street. Sunday, March 13, 1904. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor preaching. Strangers cordially welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH - Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior E. L. of C. E. prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Every body welcome to the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Byde street - Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLES, No. 1099 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 738 Berri street, doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gerdon, M.A., will preach at both services. Special seats reserved for students. Friends and strangers welcome.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION - Sunday, 3 p.m., Sunday school. At 7 p.m., Mr. A. E. Tuddenham will preach. Thursday, at 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. Friends and strangers welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the pastor Sunday school, held at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, D.D., pastor. Hearty invitation to all to visit our new church.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 85 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Westery and Olivier avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston, will preach at both services. During March the pastor will, on Sunday evenings, give a series of talks on Young People's Questions. Second of series, 'Have I a Fair Chance?' Baptist Young People's Union service on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices', on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Church of England), Outremont. Morning prayer at 10 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglican), Champlain street - The Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free and unappropriated. Strangers are welcome.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame street east. Fourth Sunday in Lent. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, the rector. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delisle avenue. 5 p.m., Sunday school. R. W. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. Bullock, Lay Reader.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Ange streets. Seats free. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A., rector. All seats free.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England) - Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher in the morning, the rector. Sunday school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Rev. J. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological Seminary. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Student lay reader, Mr. J. C. Seaman.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis street, corner of Dubord street, Viger square. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Rev. J. M. Almond, rector of Grand'Mare.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Viger streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. J. B. Ereaux, assistant. Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE, corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., D.C.L., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the rector. Evening preacher, the Rev. H. A. Brooke. Strangers welcome and shown to seats at all services. Daily service in the chapel at 5 p.m. during Lent.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE MISSION, 235 St. Antoine street. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader. Sunday school at 8.30 a.m. Bible-class at 3.15. Evening prayer at 7. Preacher, the Rev. E. T. Cocker. Seats free. Strangers-made welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Werdale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Fourth Sunday in Lent. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the Lord Archbishop will administer the Rite of Confirmation. The Rev. Principal Rexford, M.A.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Germain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne, rector, M.A., rector. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Subject: 'Our Forerunner.' 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'A Blind Lamplighter.' Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome. All one in Christ Jesus.

Property.

TO LET, WITH POWER AND HEAT, GROUND FLOOR Near the Corner of ST. PETER ON CRAIG ST. About 1,900 feet.

DOUBLE MODERN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET, Beside Basement. For full particulars address FACTORY MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234.

HEAD OF MONTEE DU ZOUAVE (Near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis Sts.) A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land.

Luxurious Place for a Small Outlay. JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 CRAIG STREET.

FOR SALE, CHEAP That centrally situated property, 778 and 779 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.

FOR SALE Artistic Residence Overlooking a Public Square in West End. A charming residence, built by an architect for his own occupation, beautifully finished inside.

COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD LOTS FOR SALE. A fine block of land having a frontage of 135 feet on Cote St. Antoine, and about 250 feet on Victoria avenue.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO. 205 ST. JAMES STREET. MANCE STREET HOUSE FOR SALE. Two story stone front, containing eight rooms; hot water heating; in good state of repair.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO. 205 ST. JAMES STREET. Comfortable House, 30 Feet Wide, On Bishop Street, for Sale. Two-story Stone Front, with two-story extension. Contains eight rooms and cemented cellar. Heated by hot water. Price \$11,500.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO. 205 ST. JAMES STREET. We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City.

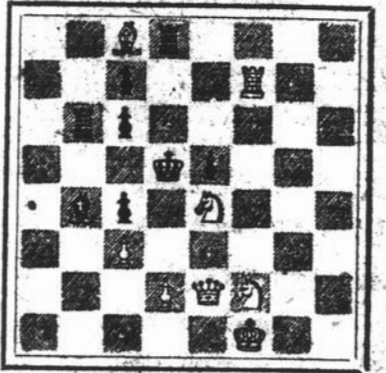
MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO. Rooms 204, New York Life Building, Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes. CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

AGENCY FOR Mason & Risch PIANOS HAS BEEN PLACED WITH W. H. LEACH 2440 St. Catherine St.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the Witness Office, in 16-lb. packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.

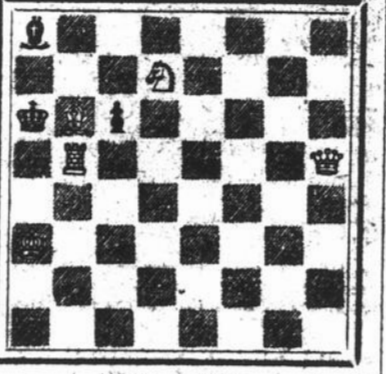


Thursday, March 12, 1904. PROBLEM NO. 835. Competing in 'Brighton Society' Tourney. Motto: 'Es irrt der Mensch so lang er strebt.' Black—8 pieces.



White—eight pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 836. By H. W. Barry. Black—3 pieces.



White—5 pieces. White to play, and mate in TWO moves.

As for a miniature this is just about as good as anything we have seen. Solutions published on April 2 must reach the editor by March 28.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS. No. 829. Jacobs. Two moves. Key (author's): Q-Q 2. Cooked by Q-R 3, R 6, Kt 4, Kt 6, B 7 all threatening Q x P, mate, and also B-K B 3 ch. The author's solution is distinctly neat and several of the mates, if not altogether new, are pleasing.

NOTES BY THE WINNER. (a) Forseeing a neat possibility. (b) White felt reasonably sure that Black would put another piece on the weak pawn, thus making his scheme perfect. (c) If B 2... Q x Q; B 2-R x Q, P x R, and the same mate as in the text.

White to play, and mate in TWO moves. As for a miniature this is just about as good as anything we have seen. Solutions published on April 2 must reach the editor by March 28.

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by always made their first attempts at longer problems.

GAME NO. 802. King's Gambit. Remove White's Q Kt. White. Mr. C. S. Jacobs. Black. Mr. George Barry.

NOTES BY THE WINNER. (a) Forseeing a neat possibility. (b) White felt reasonably sure that Black would put another piece on the weak pawn, thus making his scheme perfect.

GAME NO. 803. A game in the Correspondence Tourney of 'Le Monde Illustré', now pending, Dr. Neumattl, of Prague, against the Brussels Chess Club.

White, Dr. N. Black, Brussels. 1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4 2 P to K B 3 2 P takes P 3 Kt to K B 3 3 P to K Kt 4 4 P to K R 4 4 P to Kt 5 5 Kt to K 5 5 Kt to K B 3 6 B to B 4 6 P to Q 3 7 P takes P 7 B to K 3 8 Castles 8 Kt to B 3 9 Kt takes B 9 K takes Kt 10 P takes P, dis ch 10 K to Kt 2 11 P to Q 4 11 P to Kt 4 12 B to K 2 12 Kt to Q 4 13 B takes K Kt 13 Q takes P 14 B takes B 14 P to B 6 15 B to R 3 15 K R to K B 1 16 Kt to B 3 16 K to R 1 17 R takes P 17 R takes R 18 Q takes R 18 R to K B 1 19 Q takes R, ch 19 B takes Q 20 Kt takes Kt 20 Q to K 8, ch 21 K to B 2 21 B to Q 3, ch 22 Kt to B 4 22 B to B 7 23 P to B 3 23 P to R 4 24 P to R 4 24 P to R 4 25 P takes P 25 P to K R 5 26 B to Q 7 26 P to R 5 27 P to B 4 27 P to Q R 6 28 R takes P 28 B takes R 29 P takes B 29 P to Kt 6, ch 30 K to Kt 1 30 Q to K 3, ch 31 K to R 2 31 Q takes B 32 Kt to K 6

Black decided he could not do better than draw by perpetual check. If he took Q x P, White's P to Q Kt 6 would win. The game illustrates a quite new defence to the 'Rice'.

GAME NO. 804. Brilliary prize in the Norwegian Tournament. Notes by T. F. Lawrence.

White. Black. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B3 3 B-K 5 3 B-B 4 (a) 4 Kt-Q B 3 (b) 4 P x P 5 Q Kt x P 5 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 3 (c) 6 B-K Kt 5 (d) 7 Q-K 2 7 B x Kt 8 Q x P ch 8 K-B 2 9 B x Kt 9 P x B 10 Q-B 4 ch 10 Kt-B 3 11 B x B 11 B-Q 3 12 Castles 12 K-B 3 13 P-Q 4 13 Kt-Q R 4 (e) 14 Q-R 3 14 P-B 3 15 P-K B 4 15 P-B 3 16 B-K 3 16 Kt-Kt 5 (f) 17 R-R Kt 17 Kt x B 18 Q-R Kt 18 B-Q 2 19 Kt-K 2 19 Q-R K 5 20 P-B 3 20 P x P 21 P x P 21 P x R 22 Q x R 22 R-K 5 23 P-Q 4 23 K-B 5 24 P-K Kt 3 24 K-B 4 25 K-B 2 (g) 25 B-B 4 26 Kt-B 3 (h) 26 R x P 27 Q-K 3 27 Q-B 2 28 R-K 5 28 R-Kt 5 29 Q-Q 2 (i) 29 B x P P (j) 30 P x B 30 R x P ch 31 K-Kt 3 31 Q-Kt 3 ch 32 K x R 32 Q-R 3 ch 33 K-B 5 33 Q x Q 34 K-B 5 34 Q-B 7 ch 35 K-Kt 4 35 Q x Kt R

(a) A hazardous defence, but one in which the player who is content to coexist regular lines and strike out boldly finds abundance of opportunity. (b) The continuation now generally adopted, although both P-Q 4 and P-Q 3 have adherents. (c) Tempting is Kt x P, and if P x R, 7, Q-R 5 ch, White would emerge from the skirmish with a Rook and two Pawns for two minor pieces, and with some possible advantage. (d) Far superior to P-K 5, to which White would reply with 7, Kt-K 5, Kt-K 2; 8, P-Q 4, etc. (e) An ingenious manoeuvre. If in reply 7, Kt x Q, P then Kt x B; 18, Q x Kt, P, with the better game. (f) Black has now a very promising position, but whether it is worth the Pawn sacrifice is doubtful. (g) Best. If Kt-B 3, of course, R x Q. (h) The Pawn cannot be defended successfully. If R-Q 4, P x R; 37, Kt x P, R x Kt; 38, Q x R-B 4. (i) Better would be 29, Q-K 2, but Black would still retain a winning advantage. (j) A deep and beautiful combination, which fully justifies the award of the brilliancy prize to the game. (k) White must lose one of his two remaining pieces. A finely played game.

GAME NO. 805. Played in the first round of the Monte Carlo affair. The second game, which

Advertisement. Catarrhal Deafness is Caused By a thickening of the lining membrane of the middle ear owing to prolonged inflammation from catarrhal germs.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. TENDER FOR MACHINE SHOP, BOILER ROOM, ETC. Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Machine Shop, etc., Chaudiere Junction,' will be received up to and including FRIDAY, the 25th Day of MARCH, 1904, for the construction of a Machine Shop, Boiler Room, etc., at Chaudiere Junction, P.Q.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. TENDER FOR EXTENSION TO FREIGHT SHED. Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Extension to Freight Shed, North Sydney,' will be received up to and including FRIDAY, the 25th Day of MARCH, 1904, for the extension to the Freight Shed on the Wharf at North Sydney, N.S.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Dividends for the half-year ended 31st December, 1903, have been declared as follows:— On the Preference Stock, two percent. On the Common Stock, three percent.

Professional. WILLIAM PATTERSON, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor, TEMPLE BUILDING, 105 St. James St., Montreal.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS, MONTREAL.

R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY, NOTARIES, 160 St. James St. GUARDIAN BUILDING, 160 St. James St. FEES FOR INVESTMENT, MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

SMITH, MARKEY, & MONTGOMERY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., TEMPLE BUILDING, 105 ST. JAMES STREET. BOB & SMITH, K.C. FRED H. MARKEY, GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY, WALDO W. KINNEER.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS OWEN N. EVANS, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Corrected to Mar. 9, 1904. N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station.

From New York Albany, Utica and Malone, 7.15 a.m. daily, 9.30 p.m. daily except Sunday. From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 7.30 a.m. daily, 1.30 p.m. Saturday only, 8.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive at Windsor Station as follows: From St. John's, 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.35 p.m. daily. From St. John's, 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.35 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Place Viger Station: From Quebec, 12.30 a.m., 11.15 p.m. daily, 11.15 p.m. daily, 11.15 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive Bonaventure Station as follows: 7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec. 7.25 a.m.—New York, Montreal, C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service. For Lachine—4.00, 8.30 (Sun. only) 10.00 a.m., 12.15 (Sun. only) 3.35, 5.15, 8.00, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—4.40 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m. Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.00, 11.25 p.m. daily.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows: For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Les Trois Rivières, Rivière Longue and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive Bonaventure Station as follows: From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John's, Campbellton, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Les Trois Rivières, Rivière Longue and intermediate stations, 4.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive Bonaventure Station as follows: From St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Les Trois Rivières, Rivière Longue and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

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# IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

## A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

### SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding is a poor man, and he can scarcely exist on his own. The Honorable Frank Meadows, a wealthy contractor who has come to Australia to induce George to go to the land of the South Sea, and his wife, Susanna Merton, and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton. Their cousin, William, recognizes his brother's poor claim, and buries his love in his heart. John Meadows, a cool-headed, well-to-do contractor, who has come to Australia to induce George to go to the land of the South Sea, and his wife, Susanna Merton, and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton. Their cousin, William, recognizes his brother's poor claim, and buries his love in his heart. John Meadows, a cool-headed, well-to-do contractor, who has come to Australia to induce George to go to the land of the South Sea, and his wife, Susanna Merton, and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton. Their cousin, William, recognizes his brother's poor claim, and buries his love in his heart.

dozen rapid strokes of his wings and then a smooth glide for ever so far. 'Our savages would sit on the blade of a knife I do think,' was George's observation. Now, as George looked and admired blackee, it unfortunately happened that a mosquito flew into blackee's nostrils, which were much larger and more inviting—to a gnat—than ours. The aboriginal sneezed, and over went the ancestral boat. The next moment he was seen swimming and pushing his boat before him. He was scarce a hundred yards from the shore when all of a sudden down he went. George was frightened and took off his coat, and was unfastening his boots—when the black came up again. 'Oh, he was only larking,' thought George. 'But he has left his boat—and why, there he goes down again!' The savage made a dive and came up ten yards nearer the shore, but he kept his face parallel to it, and he was scarce a moment in sight before he dived again. Then a horrible suspicion flashed across George's mind—'There is something after him!' This soon became a fearful certainty. Just before he dived next time, a dark object was plainly visible on the water close behind him. George was wild with fear for poor blackee. He shouted at the monster, he shouted and beckoned to the swimmer; and last, snatching up a stone, he darted up a little bed of rock elevating himself to the surface. The next dive the black came up within thirty yards of this very place, but the shark came at him the next moment. He dived again, but before the fish followed him George threw a stone with great precision and force at him. It struck the water close by him, as he turned to follow his prey; George jumped down and got several more stones, and held one foot advanced and his arm high in air. Up came the savage panting for breath. The fish made a dart, George threw a stone; it struck him with such fury on the shoulders, that it span off into the air and fell into the sea forty yards off. Down went the man, and the fish after him. The next time they came up, to George's dismay the sea-tiger showed no signs of being hurt, and the man was greatly distressed. The moment he was above water George heard him sob, and saw the whites of his eyes, as he rolled them despairingly; and he could not dive again for want of breath. Seeing this, the shark turned on his back and came at him with his white belly visible and his treble row of teeth glistening in a mouth like a red grave. Rage as well as fear seized George Fielding, the muscles started on his brawny arm as he held it aloft with a heavy stone in it. The black was so hard pressed the last time, and so dead beat, that he could make but a short duck under the fish's back and come out at his tail. The shark did not follow him this time, but cunning as well as ferocious slipped a yard or two in shore, and waited to grab him; not seeing him, he gave a slap with his tail-fin, and reared his huge head out of water a moment to look forth, then George Fielding grinding his teeth with fury flung his heavy stone with tremendous force at the creature's cruel eye. The heavy stone missed the eye by an inch or two, but it struck the fish on the nose and teeth with a force that would have felled a bullock. 'Creesh!' went the sea-tiger's flesh and teeth, and the blood squirted in a circle. Down went the shark like a lump of lead, literally felled by the crashing stroke. 'I've hit him! I've hit him!' roared George, seizing another stone. 'Come here, quick! quick! before he gets the better of it.'

### CHAPTER XXXVIII.

George heard of a farmer who was selling his sheep about fifty miles off the coast. George put money in his pocket, rose at three, and walked the five miles with a pack on his back. The farmer chaffed with the farmer, but did not quite agree. George was not but he knew it would not do to let it, so he strolled away carelessly towards the water. In this piece the farmer comes several miles inland, not in a sheet, but in a series of salt-water pools very pretty. George stood and admired the water. The native blacks paddling along in their bark no bigger than a cocked hat. These strips of bark are good for a canoe and bad for carriage; I mean they are very easily carried on a man's shoulders, but they won't carry a load in the water so well, and sitting down is like balancing on a straw. The black heads have come down from the mountains from their fathers, and won't burn them and build a canoe. They commonly padlock their canoes with three, or then when they are purled the other two come on the side of him, each takes a hand. An amazing skill and dexterity they show in their cocked hat, when they only purrl. Several of these canoes were in the middle of the lake. George like inverted capital letters they went a tremendous pace—personal stoppages when a purrl

### Advertisements.


**GOOD BLOOD**  
Is the Secret of Health, Vigor and Happiness.  
Blood-rich, red blood—is the money that disease can have. Every organ to throw off its load that may attack it. Good blood is the positive cure for such ailments as anaemia, nervousness, indigestion, rheumatism, because these diseases cannot be cured unless the blood is good. The blood-rich, red, life-giving pills are used it means life. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Robert Lee, President of New Westminsters, before I began using Pink Pills, my blood was in a wretched condition, and as my temples broke out all over my face, I tried several medicines, but they did not help me. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I had used them, I was in good health, and my skin was clear. The pills are the best of for purifying the blood. Write direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockton, Mass., or to any of the medicine dealers. They will take a substitute, and be just as good. My medicines never cured

# BOVRIL

All the Strength of Prime Ox Beef is found in BOVRIL, in the most highly concentrated, palatable and convenient form.

DELICIOUS—NUTRITIOUS

Easily Prepared      Easily Assimilated



**THE NAME A STAMP OF QUALITY.**  
EVERY MAN HAS A STYLE WHIM TO SATISFY.  
Hecklinger and Kelly have the knack of successfully satisfying the most discriminating dresser's smallest style whim.

**HECKLINGER & KELLY,** 14 Phillips Square.

**COKE** \$1.75 per ton cheaper than Anthracite Coal. **\$5.50**

Best Domestic fuel for Stoves, Furnaces and Open Grates. PER TON, (Delivered) C.O.D.

**THE MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY**

**A WORD TO THE WISE!**  
Anyone who will need

# COAL

during the month of March should have it delivered immediately. The STREETS and LANES will soon be almost impassable.

**THE HARTT & ADAIR COAL CO.,** 228 ST. JAMES STREET.

**S. Blaustein & Co.,**  
HIGH-CLASS LADIES' TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS.

A cordial invitation is extended to Ladies contemplating ordering their coming season's apparel to examine our Latest Imported Spring Fabrics of exclusive patterns.

We guarantee flawless fit and very best workmanship at moderate prices. Our Made-to-order Millinery Department is under the supervision of a very experienced artist. Ask to see some of our latest creations.

**S. BLAUSTEIN & CO.,** 2460 St. Catherine St. Phone Up 1114.

Two Little Ones Born in India and Raised on LACTATED FOOD.



The mother used this Best of Foods in Canada for two other children. Lactated Food makes the baby strong, hearty and happy.

**DAILY TEXT.**  
March 12.  
I will delight myself in thy commandments which I have loved.—Ps. cxix, 47.

**The LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Limited.**  
Mills at Keweenaw and Portage La Parrie, Manitoba.  
CAPACITY, 5,000 BARRELS DAILY.  
Eastern Office: No. 10 C.P.R. Telegraph Building, St. Francis Xavier St.

**WINDOW BRUSHES, ENGLISH FLOOR MOPS, ENGLISH BRISTLE BROOMS, OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS, ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,** Victoria Square. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. TEL. M. 374.

**'OH! THAT SOFT COAL!'**  
Your home will need Tinting and Papering after taking it. You cannot do better than apply for prices from **J. HENRY JONES,** 48 Beaver Hall Hill, Decorator, Painter, Glazier and Paper-Hanger. Personal and Prompt Attention.

**P. E. RUEL,** HOUSE & SIGN Painter and Decorator, 219 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, 25 Years Experience. Bell Tel. East 142.

**Amos J. Rice** Photographic work of all classes. Portraiture a special feature. 2261 St. Catherine Street, Between McGill College and Victoria St. Over Bank of British North America. Telephone UP 317.

**DO YOU WANT** A New House Built or your Old One Repaired? If you do phone MAIN 4153 for **JACKSON & CO.,** Carpenters, Builders & Contractors. Jobbing promptly attended to. Valuations made. Office and Workshops 339 1/2 to 335 Hibernia Road.

Tel. Main No. 2486 Residence, 2097 Notre Dame Street. **J. B. JOHANSON & CO.,** Contractors, Carpenters and Joiners, 91 INSPECTOR STREET. Store and Office Fixtures made to order. All kinds of Jobbing promptly done.

**NO NEED TO BE BALD**  
The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any \$10 or \$15 preparation. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, **A. D. MANN'S,** Corner Mountain and St. Antoine Sts.

**R. E. HANDFIELD,** Practical Roofer, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter, Electric Bell, Electric Light, Gas and Electric Fittings, Gas and Electric Work, etc. 1782 NOTRE DAME STREET, Bell Phone, Main 2022.

**Downham & Hastings** ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, 48 Beaver Hall Hill. Electric Wiring of all kinds. Estimates cheerfully given.

**DANIEL J. O'LEARY,** Carpenter, Builder & General Contractor, Valuator and Fire Appraiser. Alterations and Repairs of every description. Office and Shop—2467 St. Catherine St. Bell Tel. Up 375. (Just east of Guy) Branch—552 St. Urbain Street. Bell Tel. East 521. (Near Pine Avenue.)

**YOUR OPINION WILL BE THE SAME**

as all our other customers if you allow us to make you a corset to order. We guarantee you a perfect fit or refund your money. A trial is all we request. We also carry a full assortment of Ready-made Corsets, Dress Improvers and Hose Supporters.

**CANNIFF CORSET CO.,** 105 BLEURY STREET. Phone Main 2057. Estab. 1890. AGENTS WANTED.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing. **ALEXANDER LINDSAY,** HORSESHOE AND BLACKSMITH, 23 and 25 St. Maurice Street, (Cor. St. Henry Street.) Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

Julia Ward Howe says: 'I remember a word of Mr. Beecher's which I chanced to hear in what to me were heedless days. It was to the following effect: "Do not suppose that at a time when you may keenly feel the need of religious comfort and help, you will be able to command them as one orders a suit of clothes from a tailor." This homely simile so impressed me that I have carried it with me ever since. Not very long ago, after my hearing it, a severe family affliction brought it vividly to my mind, from which the lesson it intended has never vanished.'

### READABLE PARAGRAPHS

**THE OWL AND THE MONKEY.**  
And when I'm sick and blue,  
And have head and heart ache too,  
And the world and all that's in it  
Seems but chaff, chaff, chaff.

I never for these ills  
Take emulsions, salves or pills.  
But I look at 'World Wide' Cartoons  
and I laugh, laugh, laugh.

But see the owl and monkey ad—  
Virtisement elsewhere in this news-  
Paper, and learn more about  
this antidote for blues.  
—Rhyme and Reason.

(They came a-a-noon and a blessing to men,  
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen  
Sold by all stationers.  
Macmillan & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

**THE NEW-RICH.**  
General Reyes, the President of Colombia, attended a dinner party in New York before he sailed on the 'Kaiser Wilhelm' for Paris. 'They tell me,' General Reyes said at this dinner, 'that the United States has its share of nouveau riches—of new-rich persons. This may be so, but I am sure that the new-rich are to be found everywhere. I like them. They make, though, strange mistakes. There is a new-rich—a millionaire—in Panama. This gentleman engaged a butler the other day. "What time, sir," said the new butler, "would you wish to dine, as a rule?" "What time does the best people dine?" said the new-rich. "At different times, sir," the butler answered. "Very well," said the new-rich. "Then I, too, will dine at different times." —New York Tribune.

The Professor—'Permit me to present my friend, Mr. Skinner, one of the most promising young taxidermists.' Hostess (who prides herself on always saying the right thing)—'But how interesting! And are you for or against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals?'—'Punch.'

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

Sabina—'Do you quote Shakespeare and Dante when that college professor calls?'  
Sabrina—'Not much; I whirl in and make him a rousing old Welsh rabbit.'—Cincinnati 'Commercial Tribune.'

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

**LA GRIPPE.**  
A Stitch in Time Saves Nine!  
TO CURE GRIPPE AND PNEUMONIA  
**Harte's Grippe Wafers**  
are a Certain Remedy and Preventive.  
GET A BOX. PRICE, 25c.  
**J. A. HARTE, - - Druggist**  
1778 NOTRE DAME ST.

**ROBERT IRWIN**  
Saddler,  
50 Beaver Hall Hill,  
Established 68 Years.  
CARRIAGE HARNESS for Double and Single, all hand-made.  
Silver Mounted CARRIAGE and HUNTING WHIPS.  
HORSE CLOTHING, ROLLERS and Stable Requisites.

**JUST ARRIVED,**  
Some of the Latest Publications in Fac-similes—  
**HAND-COLORED ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, CARBON PRINTS, Etc.**  
Also the latest styles of Framing to suit all kinds of Pictures, at moderate prices. A call is solicited.  
**W. H. HOPE,**  
2253-55 St. Catherine!

CATARRH

FREE BOOK ON ITS CURE

The best book ever written on Catarrh and its cure is being given away to the public absolutely free of charge...

RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

INTERESTING CONTESTS PLAYED IN THE CITY.

The matches for the Canadian championship held at the Montreal Racquet Club, has created great interest.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

ENGINEERS DEFEAT M.A.A.A.

On the Engineers' alleys last night the M.A.A.A. bowlers were defeated by 240 pins.

ATHLETICS

DEMING SECURES THE GOLD MEDAL.

At Princeton yesterday L. M. Deming secured the gold medal for the best all-around gymnast...

SKATING

M.A.A.A. RINK OPEN TO-DAY.

The M.A.A.A. rink will be open this afternoon, should the weather keep fine...

Advertisements.

The Awful Distress of Irritable Nerves

Can be Overcome by Enriching and Nourishing the Blood, Thereby Rebuilding the Nerve Cells.

Any failure of the nervous system to do its work properly inevitably causes other troubles. Weakened nerve force is almost sure to bring on gloom and depression.

Hosts of well known people have found health through Ferrozene. Among these might be mentioned Mrs. E. D. Emmerson, of Centreville, who says: 'I am glad to think that there is at least one honest remedy for nervous people.'

Don't let any greedy dealer make you think there is anything so good as Ferrozene. It alone can cure permanently.

LADIES ON THE ICE.

St. Lawrence Curlers Defeat the Westmount Representatives.

GOOD QUALITY TO BE SEEN AT THE COLLIE SHOW.

A very pleasant and enjoyable curling match was played yesterday afternoon on St. Lawrence ice, between the Heather, of Westmount, and the St. Lawrence Ladies' Curling Club.

It was a friendly contest, and interest in the play centred in the work of the Westmount ladies, who were playing the game for the first season, and it must be said to their credit that their curling proved a veritable surprise to their opponents.

Before the Westmount ladies left for home they were heartily congratulated by the St. Lawrence ladies for their splendid showing, and it is hoped that the weather next week will permit of a return match on Heather ice.

Table with scores for Rink No. 1 and Rink No. 2, listing players like Mrs. Tector, Miss Studer, Mrs. W. Kearns, etc.

Total ... 32 Total ... 14 Majority for St. Lawrence Ladies, 18 points.

M.A.A.A. AND CALEDONIA.

The final struggle in the friendly match between the M.A.A.A. and the Caledonia Club juniors was played at the Caledonia rink yesterday with the following result:

Table with scores for Rink No. 1 and Rink No. 2, listing players like R. E. Jones, W. Morrison, etc.

Mr. James Paton was referee and presented the winners with Scotch bonnets and also entertained the two teams and some friends at luncheon.

FOR A WORTHY OBJECT.

The ninth match for a barrel of meal played by Mr. Ramsay's rink, took place last night on Montreal ice, and as a result St. George's Home was enriched.

The scores: R. H. Clerk, J. H. Birks, W. Stewart, F. C. Wilson, P. A. Brown, W. P. Sclater, A. Ramsay, skip, -7 W. F. Fenwick, skip, -13

QUEBEC CHALLENGE CUP.

The match for the Quebec challenge cup between the Caledonia and Sherbrooke will take place on the Caledonia rink this afternoon.

Play in the second draw for the Sanderson Thistles in the Caledonia rink was completed last night. The skips of the winning and losing rinks and scores were:

Table with scores for various rinks, listing players like Wm. Currie, G. L. Lamb, etc.

ONE-SIDED CONTEST.

OTTAWA DEFEATS BRANDON FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The Ottawa hockey team defeated the Brandon challengers in a fast and exciting game by a score of nine goals to three, and the Stanley cup will summer in the capital.

Table with scores for Ottawa and Brandon, listing players like Hutton, Palford, etc.

WESTMOUNT 'AT HOME.'

The Westmount Hockey Club will hold its fifth annual 'at home' in Victoria hall, on April 14.

ENDED IN A DRAW.

New York, March 12.—A fast and stubbornly contested game of hockey here last night between the Wanderers of this city, champions of the Amateur Hockey League, and the Victorias of Montreal, resulted in a rather unsatisfactory draw.

BASEBALL.

BASEBALL MEN ASSEMBLE FOR TRAINING.

Pitchers Wolfe and Blizz, outfielders Fuhs and Anderson, the latter a new man, third baseman Conroy and Unger, a new utility man, all of the New York Americans, will reach Atlanta, Ga., to-day to go into training for the baseball season.

WOODSUM IS NOW CAPTAIN.

Ralph Woodsum, third baseman of last year's nine, has been elected captain of the Crown University baseball team, and Dr. Frank Sexton, has been engaged as coach.

SWIMMING

THREE RECORDS BROKEN YESTERDAY.

Three American swimming records were bettered at the Brookline Swimming Club's meet in Boston last night. Harry LeMayne, the Harvard freshman, lowered the time for 50 yards to 27 1/2 seconds.

LAWN TENNIS.

Mr. Robert Le Roy, who with Mr. W. C. Grant, holds the title of indoor national lawn tennis champion in doubles, was yesterday elected captain of the Columbia lawn tennis team.

THE PASTIME CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

The first annual meeting of the Pastime Tennis Club was held at the M.A.A.A. gymnasium last evening. The reports were satisfactory, the outlook for the coming season is bright.

ROWING

PENNSYLVANIA CREWS OUT FOR PRACTICE.

The Pennsylvania crews were out on the water for the first time this season on Thursday afternoon. Barges were also introduced for practice work for the first time at the university.

LACROSSE

WINNIPEG WILL HAVE THREE SENIOR TEAMS THIS YEAR.

Winnipeg will have three senior lacrosse teams again this season. The triple team idea did not prove a shining success last year, but with improved teams all round it is believed by the men behind the sport that three local clubs will not be too many.

Advertisement for Ledoux Mobile Car, featuring an image of the car and text: 'MADE IN CANADA. LEDOUX MOBILE Light Tonneau Car. We are now completing the "first gasoline Runabout Auto" ever constructed in Canada.'

TO LADIES!

We have just put into stock a splendid assortment of NEW SPRING JACKETS AND NEW SPRING COSTUMES all the Latest Colorings and all the Latest American Styles.

O. LEMIRE & CO

1163 St. James st., cor. Fulford (where all cars transfer).

OGILVIE BROS.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers 240 BUREAU STREET. TELEPHONES—Up 2401. Ext. 161.

Advertisement for Oxford Hot Water Heater, featuring an image of the heater and text: 'The home-warming which introduces your friends to your new home will be one of genuine congratulations.'

The Gurney-Massey Co., Limited

385-387 St. Paul Street Montreal Toronto Vancouver

SPORTING BRIEFS

Captain Walter MacLean, of the Montreal Light & Power teams has been cleared of the charge of foul play in the hockey match between the Montreal Light & Power teams and the Montreal Heat & Power teams.

Advertisements.

# Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Taken every day means bright eyes, clear complexion, sweet breath and perfect digestion.

Boils were so painful could not sleep at night.

APPEARED ON NECK, LEGS AND ARMS.

# Burdock Blood Bitters CURED THEM.

It is well-known to all that bad blood is the direct cause of all skin diseases and it is necessary for the blood to be cleansed before the eruptions will disappear.

Mr. Willard Thompson, McNeill's Mills, P.E.I., writes us as follows: "I wish to state to you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Some time ago my blood got out of order and many boils appeared on my neck, legs and arms. They were so painful that I could not sleep at night. After having tried many different remedies without any success, I finally decided, on the advice of a friend, to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Before I had quite used two bottles the boils had completely disappeared, and I wish to emphasize the fact that I think Burdock Blood Bitters the best blood purifier on the market today."

# Clark's delicious Pork & Beans make the dinner call twice welcome.



# DRESS GOODS!

Just received our assortment of NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, and we can say we have the most assortment in the city.

20 p.c. to 30 p.c. off any other store in the city.

**W. LEMIRE & CO.**  
101 ST. JAMES STREET,  
Cor. Fulford,  
(10 years transfer).

## SYSTEM AND ORGANIZATION.

LECTURE BY MR. MCGIBBON TO CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY EMPLOYEES.

A lecture was delivered last evening to fifteen hundred employees of the Canadian Rubber Company at their factory by Mr. D. L. McGibbon, general manager of the company. The subject was "System and organization," and was listened to with the greatest attention and evident enjoyment.

A programme of music was also given, in which Miss Marie Hollinshead, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Carrelly took part. In the absence of Mr. Montagu Allan, the president, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. B. Learmont, the first vice-president.

Mr. McGibbon's lecture dealt in a practical and careful way with the inner workings of the factory, and appealed to the audience as having been very thoughtfully prepared. He prefaced his remarks by saying that when he took up his present position a year and a half ago and endeavored to pick up information for his own benefit and satisfaction, he noticed that most of the employees could tell him what was necessary to do under certain circumstances, but very few could tell him "why." He therefore believed that it was important to educate employees, and more particularly the younger employees, and he thought this could be best done through a course of short addresses.

Continuing, Mr. McGibbon said: "Mr. Thornton has given a lecture on crude rubber, and Mr. MacLaren has given one on chemistry, both of which have been extremely interesting, as well as highly educative to me, as I am sure they were to you. It occurred to me, however, that before going further with the lectures on crude rubber, chemistry or mechanical engineering, that a few words along the line of system and organization might be beneficial, and that is what I am going to take up a few moments of your time with to-night. "I think you will all agree with me that the greatest successes in life have been occasioned by "concentration of purpose, energy and action," and I think it goes without saying that, starting with a correct principle, it can be better effected by proper system and organization than without it."

The lecturer went on to point out that system and organization go hand in hand, but to be effective in commercial life they must both be economical and simple. To make any system effective and successful, these guiding and operating it must be fully conversant with:

1. The necessity of a system.
2. A thorough knowledge of the system proposed.
3. Absolute confidence that the system will do what is expected of it.

And above all, those operating it should see that no deviations are permitted.

After giving in short and instructive form a set of rules and precepts, especially applicable to an institution such as their own, Mr. McGibbon concluded with the words: "Do not be disheartened by failure. The old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," is an admirable precept to adopt. Suggest improvements to your superior officers. Above all, however, be loyal to yourselves, your superior officers, and the company, and if you do this your success is assured. The world is full of procrastinators and boasters. Do not be one of them. Make up your minds to-night to commence a new era, if it is necessary for you to do so. Bend your energies and direct your thoughts to your work, and produce results that will entitle you to recognition for superiority and advancement."

## MONTREAL C. E. UNION.

### FINDING, RECEIVING AND KEEPING MEMBERS DISCUSSED.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union was held on Thursday evening, and was largely attended by representatives from the different societies of the city. A deputation was received from the Epworth League Union with a proposition to amalgamate with them in a proposed Summer School to meet here some time during the month of August. At this school the subject of missions is to be studied, it being generally acknowledged that education along this line is sadly needed by the young people of to-day. The meeting unanimously decided to fall in line with the movement, and a committee was appointed to meet with representatives from the Epworth League Union to arrange the matter.

After the business of the evening had been disposed of the meeting was thrown open to a discussion of the subject of "New members, how to find them, how to receive them, and how to keep them." Two able addresses were given by leaders of the Lookout Committees in the city, each describing the methods used in their respective societies for carrying on the work. One of the speakers, Mr. Allan Thompson, of St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, detailed the elaborate system used there for getting the young people enrolled as members of the society, and looking after them once they had become members. They lay great stress upon looking up the absentees, and in this particular their example might be followed with advantage by all the young peoples' societies of the city. Their system has worked so well that they can justly claim to be the banner society of the city, having an average attendance of seventy-five every week out of the hundred members enrolled.

Mr. R. J. Williamson, of the West End Methodist Church, explained the methods used in his society. His talk was much appreciated and was very much to the point. The plan of discussing some phase of the Society work will be continued at the monthly meetings of the Union, and next month it is proposed to discuss the relation of the pastors to the societies. It will take the form of a debate and the question will be: "Resolved—That the pastors can do more to help

# Simply Sign This and Know How to Get Well.

That is all. Send no money. Simply sign coupon. Tell me the book you need. I will arrange with a druggist near you so that you may take six bottles of

# Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

a month at my risk. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails the druggist will bill the cost to me. And I leave the decision to you.

## Don't Wait Until You Are Worse.

Taken in time, the suffering of this little one would have been prevented. Her mother writes me:

"Two years ago my little girl was sick continuously for six months. We tried many doctors, and they failed, yet it took only two bottles of your remedy to cure her, and she has remained cured. You can tell others of this cure if you so desire."  
Mrs. C. H. Avery, Rockdale, N.Y.

"This a pity she did not first write me before the case was dangerous."  
The wife of Omer Andrus, of Bayou Chicot, La., had been sick for 20 years. For 8 years could do practically no work. He writes:

"When she first started taking the Restorative she barely weighed 80 pounds; now she weighs 135, and is able easily to do all her housework."  
"Twenty 'dark' years might have been 'bright' ones. J. G. Billingsley of Thomsville, Ga., for three years has been crippled with disease. Now he is well. He writes:

"I spent \$20.00 for other medicines, and the \$3.00 I have spent with you have done me more good than all the rest."  
Both money and suffering might have been saved. And these are only three from over 65,000 similar cases. These letters—dozens of them—come every day to me.

How much serious illness the Restorative has prevented I have no means of knowing, for the slightly ill and the indisposed simply get a bottle or two of their druggist, are cured, and I never hear from them.

But of 600,000 sick ones—seriously sick, mind you—who have asked for my guarantee, 39 out of each 40 have paid. Paid because they got well.

If I can succeed in cases like these—fall but one time in 40, in diseases deep-seated and chronic—can't it certain I can always cure the slightly ill?

Why the Restorative Succeeds. You may oil and rub, adjust and repair a weak engine. It will never be stronger nor do its work better, without steam. More power—more steam is necessary.

And so with the vital organs. Doctor them as you will. That's mere repairing. Permanent cures never come save through treating the nerves that operate those organs.

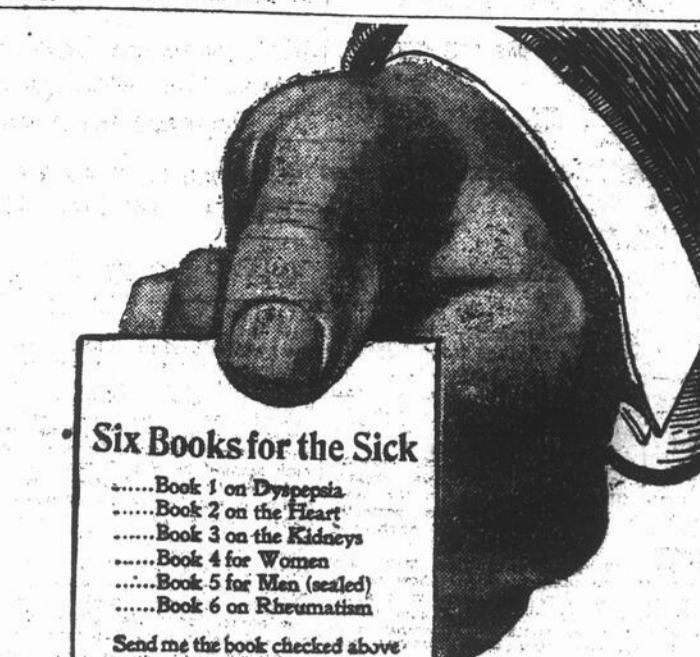
And that my Restorative does. After almost a lifetime of labor—of study at bedside and research in hospitals—I made this discovery, I found a way to treat, not the organs themselves, but the nerves—the inside nerves—that operate these organs and give them power and strength and health. That discovery has shown me the way to cure.

It makes my offer possible. I know the remedy. I never can forget the study, all the research, the trials and tests that perfected it. I have watched its action year after year in cases difficult, discouraging. Time after time I have seen it bring back health to those poor ones whom hope had almost deserted. I know what it will do.

My only problem is to convince you. And so I make my offer. And the bare fact that I make such an offer ought to convince you that I know how to cure. Please read it again. It means exactly what I say. No catch—no misleading phrases in it. Simply this—you take the medicine and I will take the risk.

And you—not I—decide if you are to pay.

Advertisements.



## Six Books for the Sick

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

Send me the book checked above

Sign here \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## All You Need to Do.

Simply sign the above—that is all. Ask for the book you need. The offer I make is broad—liberal. The way is easy—is simple. The Restorative is certain.

But do not misunderstand me. This is not free treatment, with nothing ever to pay. Such an offer would be misleading—would be little the physician who made it. But I believe in a sick one's honesty—his gratitude. That when he is cured, he will pay the cost of the treatment—and gladly.

I make this offer so that those who might doubt, may learn at my risk.

Tell of it, please, to a friend who is sick. Or send me his name. That's but a trifle to ask—a minute's time—a postal. He is your friend. You can help him. My way may be his only way to get well.

I, a stranger, offer to do all this. Won't you, his friend, his neighbor, simply write?

He will learn from my book a way to get well. Perhaps, as I say, the only way for him. His case may be serious—hopeless almost. Other physicians—other specialists—may have failed. The matter is urgent, then.

Write me a postal or sign above to-day.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

## McGILL APPOINTMENTS.

Miss Oakeley a Member of the Faculty of Arts.

MR. HARRISS DIRECTOR OF THE NEW CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

A departure from precedent and tradition was made at a meeting of the board of governors of McGill University, held yesterday afternoon, when Miss Hilda Diana Oakeley, warden of the Royal Victoria College, was appointed a member of the faculty of arts, with the privilege of attending its meetings.

The next meeting of the faculty of arts will be the first in the history of the university at which a woman has been present as a member of the faculty.

Mr. Charles A. E. Harriess, of Ottawa, was appointed director, and Miss Clara Lichtenstein, of the Royal Victoria College, head of the staff of the new conservatorium of music, arrangements for which are being completed.

Mr. Harriess is best known throughout Canada for his work in connection with the Cycle of Canadian Musical Festivals which were conducted last year by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. He received his musical education in England. He has won considerable fame as a composer, his "Coronation March" having attracted a great deal of attention. He will enter upon his new duties at once.

Miss Clara Lichtenstein completed her musical studies after a full course at the Royal Academy of Buda-Pest, extending over a period of four years. She was the first to receive the academy's "Certificate of Teaching," a diploma instituted in 1885, and during her course had the privilege of being among the pupils of the late Abbe Liszt, as well as of Professors Gobbi, Volkmann, Erkel, Koessler and others. After a full course in all the branches of a complete musical education, including composition, conducting, concerted playing, as well as piano, singing, form, analysis and history, Miss Lichtenstein was appointed to act as assistant to some of the above-mentioned professors. After the completion of her studies at Buda-Pest she joined the staff of the Charlotte Square Institution, Edinburgh, where she ultimately succeeded to the post of principal musical teacher. In addition to the work of instruction, she became widely known in Edinburgh in connection with the series of historical recitals given in conjunction with several famous artists, and especially in the year 1898, when she gave the annual concert at the Philosophical Institution. In 1899 she was appointed head of the Department of Music in the Royal Victoria College.

The board approved of the proposed plan for a summer school in French in connection with the university and sanctioned the making of arrangements.

Mr. D. Macintosh and Mr. J. F. Robertson were appointed lecturers in the faculty of applied science.

## FOR LABOR DAY.

Several committees connected with the Trades and Labor Council met on Thursday evening in Blue Label Hall to talk over Labor Day matters. Mr. O. Proulx, of the Carpenters' Union, was elected president of the Labor Day committee, Mr. E. Tardiff, of the Typographical Union, 1523 St. Denis street, was elected secretary, and Mr. A. Filiatrault, of the Roofers' Union, was elected treasurer. The committee, which was organized with power to add to their number, will meet again on Friday, March 18.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS THE CARE OF THE INSANE AND INEBRIATE.

Dr. McKay, of Quebec, appeared before the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon and addressed the members briefly on the subject of medical treatment for inebriates. He asked for the use of a room in the City Hall as an office for consultation with the class of persons he had spoken of. It was explained that the government paid the expenses, and that the system was already in use at Quebec with good results. The application was laid on the table, as just now office room is hard to get even for civic demands.

The Mayor's views on the financial question in connection with the care of the insane, as explained in the "Witness" recently, were laid before the committee. His Worship recommends that measures should be taken to secure at least a portion of the cost of support of the afflicted from their relatives. At present the city contributes \$57 per year towards the maintenance of those committed to the asylum by the civic authorities. This, the Mayor considers, is an expense the city ought not to pay except in cases of extreme poverty. An inspector will be appointed to investigate all applications.

A letter from the Union of Canadian Municipalities was read, which asked the city to contribute \$1,000 a year to the support of the Association. At present the city pays \$250 per annum. Mr. W. D. Lighthall, the honorary secretary of the Union, was present and answered some questions regarding the work of the organization. It was acknowledged that the Union had accomplished much good in the past, but the committee wished to get more information before passing the amount asked.

The discussion was brought to a close by a remark from the chairman, Ald. Vallieres, to the effect that the financial request would be carefully considered. The committee ordered a judgment of \$500 to be paid, for the false arrest of a country merchant, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. The telephone service at the City Hall has grown so much that an extra operator is needed. Alderman Sadler said that forty-three telephones were in use, and so busy were they kept during the day that one operator could not do the work. The committee gave instructions to have another operator engaged. Alderman Deserres suggested that special plans of the city be prepared, such

## POLICE COMMITTEE.

A MISTAKE OF ONE DAY RESULTS IN REINSERTION OF ADVERTISEMENT FOR TENDERS.

Owing to a mistake in allowing the advertising for tenders for police uniforms to run seven days instead of eight days in the newspapers, the advertisements must be inserted again, care to be taken that they run for eight days. A meeting of the Police Committee was called yesterday to open the tenders received, but it was found that the error mentioned above had been made.

Mr. Arochambault, city attorney, being called, said the only way to remedy the matter was to advertise all over again. The meeting for the opening of tenders will be held on Wednesday, March 23.

A great number of those who had sent in tenders were present, but they appeared to take the unfortunate delay with good grace.

Concerning the proposed removal of Madame Jajeunesse's residence from the City Hall, which some aldermen appear to think necessary to keep the insurance on the building down, it was discovered that the matron's residence there did not affect the insurance one way or the other. A letter from an insurance company to this effect was read. It is hoped that the council will come to a satisfactory adjustment of this matter, and that Madame Jajeunesse, whose presence at all times is necessary, will not be put to the inconvenience of seeking a new home.

Mayor Laporte and Mr. A. Bienvenu came before the committee to ask that a policeman be appointed to take Mr. Lacasse's place when he is compelled to do outside work. The committee will consider the matter.

## ST. GABRIEL STREET FIRE.

ALEX. GAGNE BRINGS AN ACTION AGAINST QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

An action for \$3,000 damages has been entered by Alex. Gagne against Queen's University, Kingston, et al. The plaintiff is the husband of the woman who was seriously injured by jumping from a third story window into a net, at the fatal fire which took place at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel streets, on Feb. 12, and he held the proprietors of the building responsible for the accident on account of the absence of proper fire escapes.

## TIRED OF VERTICAL WRITING.

Kingston, Ont., March 11.—After using the vertical system of writing in the public schools for fifteen years, the Board of Education has now substituted for it the medial slant system, an improvement in the vertical, and said to be more natural. The system is in use in Toronto and elsewhere.

PROTECTING THE RAILWAY.

Russians Concentrating Along the Line South of Mukden.

JAPANESE WILL HAVE 150,000 MEN IN COREA BY THE END OF THE MONTH.

Yesterday's Fight at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The Emperor has received a message from Admiral Alexieff, which says: 'Admiral Makaroff, commanding the fleet, reports from Port Arthur, under date of March 11: Six torpedo boats which went out to sea the night of Wednesday, four of them being under the general command of Captain Matiussevitich, encountered the enemy's torpedo boats, followed by cruisers. A hot action ensued, in which the torpedo boat destroyer 'Vlastin' discharged a Whitehead torpedo and sank one of the enemy's torpedo boats. On the way back the torpedo boat destroyer 'Stereuschitchi,' commanded by Lieut. Sergueieff, sustained damages; her engine was disabled, and she began to founder. By eight o'clock in the morning five of our torpedo boat destroyers had returned. When the critical position of the 'Stereuschitchi' became evident, I hoisted my flag on the cruiser 'Novik' and went with the 'Novik' and the cruiser 'Boyarin' to the rescue. But as five of the enemy's cruisers surrounded our destroyer, and as their battleship squadron was approaching, I did not succeed in saving the 'Stereuschitchi,' which foundered. Part of the crew were made prisoners and part were drowned. On the ships which participated in the night attack, one officer was seriously and three others were slightly wounded, and but two sailors were killed and eight were wounded.

A SECOND ACTION.

At nine o'clock on Thursday morning fourteen of the enemy's ships assembled before Port Arthur and a bombardment was begun with the heavy guns of their battleship squadron at long range. This lasted until one o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated they fired 154 twelve-inch shells. The damage to our vessels was insignificant, and they are again ready for battle. Our losses were one officer slightly wounded and one soldier killed and four soldiers wounded. The illumination of the sea at night by the searchlights mounted at our batteries was most satisfactory, and several times isolated shots from our batteries forced the enemy's torpedo boats to retire.

With the commencement of the bombardment at dawn the guns of the fortress replied to the enemy's fire. The crews of all the ships engaged gave proof of remarkable coolness in action. Below decks the work of the day followed its ordinary course, in spite of the shells falling between the vessels and covering them with fragments.

A bombardment at such a distance must be considered ineffective, but the Japanese cruiser 'Takasago' is reported to have been seen to suffer serious damage, the extent, however, it is impossible to ascertain at a distance of five miles. Many shells were fired at a range of seven and a half miles.

I have the honor to report the foregoing to Your Majesty. (Signed) ALEXIEIEFF, Admiral Alexieff has sent the following message to the Emperor: 'In the fight between our torpedo boats and the Japanese cruisers on March 11 Captain Matiussevitich, Ensign Alexandroff and Mechanical Engineer Blinoff received slight wounds, and Ensign Zeff was severely wounded in the head, losing his right eye.'

WEDNESDAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

The commandant at Port Arthur reports the following details of the bombardment of the fortress there on March 10: As soon as the enemy opened fire our batteries replied. Six of the enemy's ships remained behind the Liao tshin promontory and opened fire on the fortress over that shelter. They ceased bombarding at 1.15 p.m. The enemy fired about two hundred projectiles. One shell from battery No. 15, on Electric Cliff, damaged a Japanese cruiser seriously.

The results of the bombardment were insignificant. Six soldiers were wounded. Three inhabitants of the town were killed and one was seriously wounded. According to General Stoessel's report, the officers and soldiers in the three batteries displayed exemplary courage, and fired their guns in perfect order.'

ANOTHER REPORT

BOMBARDMENT LASTED FOR THREE HOURS.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—A special despatch here from Port Arthur says: 'Port Arthur was invested by sea on March 10, and the day must undoubtedly be regarded as most memorable. The Japanese displayed an especially noteworthy determination in keeping up the bombardment of our forts from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The town suffered very little damage. The enemy's ships, in great force, formed in three divisions, among which were distributed nine armored ships. Each division was accompanied by a flotilla of torpedo boats. Long intervals elapsed between the firing by the Russian batteries, which indicated that the guns were discharged only when there was a reasonable certainty that the shells would reach the targets. The Russians did not fire one-fifth as many shells as did the Japanese. There was no panic or excitement among the civilians of Port Arthur and the troops kept cool.'

HEARD IN PARIS.

Paris, March 12.—The 'Matin' this morning publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg which says that during a concert at court last evening, organized by the Empress, a rumor was current that the Russians had lost heavily during the last Japanese attack on Port Arthur. Continuing, the correspondent

says the fact that the Imperial box in the concert hall remained empty, whereas the Empress and the Dowager Empress and other members of the Imperial family had been expected to be present at this strictly official feté, seems to give confirmation to the rumor.

TO UNTIL FORCES. Appreciating the misfortune of the division of the fleet before the war, it is believed that Admiral Makaroff will attempt to unite his forces by bringing the Vladivostok squadron to Port Arthur.

Repairs on the battleship 'Retvizan' will be completed in a few weeks, but the battleship 'Czarevitch' is so badly damaged that it is not thought that she can participate in any of the operations for a long time.

No unofficial reports of the recent fight have been received here up to this hour.

RUSSIANS CONCENTRATING.

LIAO YANG NOW A HUGE FORTIFIED CAMP.

The retention of the Russian army corps at Harbin and the peculiar wording of Admiral Alexieff's order, are interpreted in a sense favorable to the Japanese, who, it is inferred, are causing nervousness at the Russian headquarters by their rapid advance before the dispositions of the Czar's commanders are complete. There is no repetition, far less confirmation, of the recent stories that the Japanese were in Southern Manchuria, but many despatches suggest that they are moving towards the Yalu river from Ping yang pretty steadily. The breaking up of the ice in the rivers is apparently becoming general.

Nothing very precise is known of the position along the Yalu river, but unofficial telegrams continue to report immense Russian concentration in the region of the railway south of Mukden.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Yang kow on Friday, says that he has just returned from a trip of inspection, on which he was accompanied by an officer of the Russian headquarters staff. He visited every station north of Shan hai kwan. Of the huge fortified camp at Liao yang he says there are 12,000 infantry and artillery there as a permanent garrison, and that reinforcements are arriving daily. Men are working on the fortifications day and night. His companion told the correspondent that Gen. Mistschanko commands 20,000 Siberian troops on the Yalu river. The Chinese railway authorities are preserving strict neutrality. They search all trains for Russian, Japanese or other spies. The correspondent saw a Chinese man arrested on a train at Kao pan tee. He was taken to the nearest Cossack post, and has not been heard of since.

FORTIFYING THE YALU.

Ch'oo, March 11.—Letters received here from Mukden state that the Russians are extensively fortifying the banks of the Yalu river. The Cossacks have frequent skirmishes with the Japanese near Chol san and Chong ju, Corea. Strong reinforcements are being sent to Antung, Niu chwang, Mukden and Kirin. Apparently Russia intends to carry on a war of exhaustion, keeping her fleet protected in the harbors, where they furnish unprofitable targets for bombardment.

JAPANESE IN COREA

LARGE BODIES DISEMBARKING AT CHE MUL PO AND PROCEEDING TO SOUL AND NORTHWARD.

London, March 12.—Despatches from Che too, brought by steamer from Che mul po, report that the disembarkation of Japanese at Che mul po and more northerly points has been marvellously rapid. By the fourth week in March the Japanese in Corea will number a hundred and fifty thousand. The transport land men at Che mul po, where they take trains for Seoul. Thence they advance northward in sections of a few hundred. Some, however, do not land, but proceed to sea by Hai ju (Hwang ju).

Another correspondent gives the disembarking place of these as Kaehoe, which is probably the Japanese form of Hwang ju. He describes the place as having a fine harbor, but says it is endangered by rocks and shoals. It is approached by a narrow channel, its mouth is guarded by four cruisers and a number of torpedo boats. A torpedo boat destroyer and a transport are around at the northern part of the entrance. The transport is a complete wreck. The other vessel is only slightly damaged. The coast is patrolled by old coasting guards and obsolete ships. There is a large encampment on the shoals facing the harbor. The general staff and the fleet have their headquarters there. Despatch boats are running between Che mul po and Chin nam po.

SEOUL-WI JU RAILWAY.

The 'Telegraph' prints a Seoul despatch dated March 10, saying that Japan is taking remarkable measures to secure the rapid construction of the Seoul-Wi ju Railway. Practically all the railway engineers of Japan have already been brought there. Rails and equipment taken from railways in Japan are arriving daily. Pontoon bridges are used and the construction of tunnels is avoided.

RUSSIANS MOVE.

Tokio, March 11.—It is reported that the Russians have advanced to Kin chau, commanding the Niu chwang Railway. Niu chwang is thus brought within the belligerent zone, and is liable to Japanese attack. The English and United States warships at Niu chwang have pro-

tested against a Russian blockade of the port.

GETTING READY.

Tien tsin, March 11.—One field battery has been installed in the fort at Niu chwang, and also one company of infantry, while preparations are being made to mount a siege gun.

DEFENCES AT WI JU.

Tokio, March 11.—The Russians are engaged in building defences at Wi ju, which will co-operate with the fortifications already constructed on the left bank of the Yalu. It is reported that the Russians have fifteen thousand tons of coal at Wi ju, which they keep drenched with kerosene in readiness to burn should the Japanese land there.

KOUROPATKIN'S BOAST.

Paris, March 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' sends an interview with General Kouropatkin, who is to have supreme command of the Russian military forces in the Far East. General Kouropatkin is quoted as saying: 'After crushing the Japanese in Corea and Manchuria we will take their island. If I have anything to say in the matter the treaty of peace will be signed in Tokio and nowhere else.'

THE BALKANS.

RUSSIAN-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS RESULT IN AN UNDERSTANDING.

Rome, March 11.—From a reliable source it is asserted that the Russian-Italian negotiations regarding the Balkans have resulted in an understanding which it is believed will render Austrian-Russian intervention unlikely. It appears that the two powers were ready, if the Macedonian reform schedule fails or a new uprising occurs, to ask for the collective intervention of the powers signatory of the treaty of Berlin. Because of the change in the situation, it is added, the meeting of the Balkan revolutionary leaders, which was to have taken place in Venice at the end of the month, will not occur.

GEN. KOUROPATKIN'S PLANS.

HEADQUARTERS WILL BE ESTABLISHED AT LIAO YANG—THE EMPEROR'S FAREWELL.

Paris, March 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' has had a conversation with an aide-de-camp who is to accompany General Kouropatkin to the Far East. This officer said the general's headquarters would be established provisionally at Liao yang, but he did not reveal the movements of the Russian troops. He said that members of the press would have every facility to telegraph news. The first act of Gen. Kouropatkin will be to recall the Russian troops from Corea. He expects the Russian Baltic squadron to join the Pacific fleet by the end of July, and he expects to use this combined fleet during the month of August.

A high personage with whom the correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' spoke, but whose name is not given, said that if he was consulted he would suggest that Corea remain under its puppet of an emperor, but that Russian suzerainty should be absolute. 'In return for certain concessions,' this person said, 'we allowed Japan to occupy Corea. After our victory Corea will be lost to Japan forever.'

St. Petersburg, March 12.—General Kouropatkin, who is about to leave for the Far East to take command of the military forces there, had a long farewell interview with the Emperor to-day. He also paid parting visits to the Empress, and the Grand Dukes. The Emperor, in bidding him farewell, expressed the greatest confidence that he would bring glory to the Russian arms.

Later in the day General Kouropatkin received a deputation from the municipal council, who presented him with a triple ikon, or sacred picture, representing the warrior saints, Alexander Nevsky, Alexias, and George. The general received the ikon on bended knee and kissed it. In returning thanks to the deputation he spoke modestly and said: 'It is necessary to be calm and patient. The army will make faithful efforts to accomplish the task entrusted to it by the Emperor. Slight reverses are possible. Our troops are assembling slowly, and in this everything depends on the railway. I am firmly confident that God will respond to our prayers and bless Russian arms.'

It can be asserted positively that there will be no conflict of authority between Admiral Alexieff and General Kouropatkin. The former is to retain administrative control of the vice-royalty, Kouropatkin, although nominally a subordinate, will exercise complete control of the land operations and command the fleet in the Far East. About five thousand men are going forward over the Siberian railway every day, and by the middle of April all the troops to put in effect the plans of the government will be in East Asia. The railway around Lake Baikal is expected to be completed by the middle of April, and thereafter the transportation of supplies and munitions of war will not, it is believed, give any further trouble.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

CHEAPER POSTAGE TO SOUTHERN NIGERIA—AUSTRALIA WANTS CANADIAN SEED GRAIN.

Ottawa, March 12.—Notice has been issued directing that newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada for transmission to Southern Nigeria require only the same rate of postage as though they were going to another part of the Dominion.

Mr. J. X. Perrault, of Montreal, called on the Minister of Inland Revenue yesterday to draw to his attention the opening that exists for the manufacture of alcohol in this country from beets.

This industry is already carried on in Europe, and it is thought that it might prove profitable here.

A company will ask incorporation from parliament this session to take over the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway.

A cablegram has been received from the Department of Agriculture at Brisbane, Australia, asking for a consignment of Canadian seed grain.

The new Canadian fisheries protection cruiser for the Atlantic coast which is being built by the English firm of Vickers & Maxim, is to be ready for delivery on July 1. She will cost £30,000, and will probably be christened the 'Canada.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Amended Agreement to the Grand Trunk Pacific Presented to the House.

ADDRESS WILL BE TAKEN UP ON MONDAY—OPENING CEREMONIES YESTERDAY WERE LARGELY ATTENDED.

Ottawa, March 12.—The present session is the last that Lord Minto will have the pleasure of opening as Governor-General of Canada, as his term comes to a close this year. The ceremonial in the Senate Chamber does not vary in the smallest detail from session to session and yet it is an occasion that never loses its charm for the ladies of the Capital, who were out yesterday afternoon in full force, with many strangers from Montreal, Toronto, and other centres.

The Speech from the Throne was brief, and expressed the hope that this session would be somewhat shorter than that of 1903.

Facing the throne sat Lieut. Governor S. Snowball of New Brunswick, and Lieutenant-Governor McMillan, of Manitoba. On the right of the throne stood the Prime Minister, in court uniform, with Lord Dundonald and his staff. On the left were Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, commander of the Imperial troops at Halifax; Colonel Lord Aylmer, Adjutant-General of Canada, and several other officers.

The Government House party consisted of Lieut. Governor Lady Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Mrs. Maude, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, and Mr. McCullough, of Toronto. Lady Laurier had the first seat on the right hand side, and with her were Madame Parent, wife of the Quebec Premier; Madame Henri Laurier, of Arthabaskville; Madame DeLery, and Madlle. Milbau, of Montreal.

Mrs. R. L. Jordan, wife of the Opposition leader, sat with her was Miss Ida Hughes, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Hughes, M.P.

Madame Prefontaine had with her Madame Faucher, Madame Gourdeau, and Miss Swan.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

It was noticed by a good many that when Mr. Monk came into the Chamber yesterday he passed by his accustomed seat alongside the leader of the Opposition and took instead a place in the second row. Inquiry goes to show that the late Conservative leader for Quebec has given up his old seat with the office.

NEW MEMBERS INTRODUCED.

Upon the return of the Commomers to their chamber, the Prime Minister and the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher introduced Mr. L. A. Rivet, member elect for Hochelaga. Mr. Armand Lavergne, the youngest member of the House, was presented by the Prime Minister and his uncle, Mr. Louis Lavergne, the French whip. Mr. Horace Hazard, the new member for West Quebec, was supported by the Hon. H. B. Emmons and Mr. D. A. Mackinnon. This feature of the proceedings elicited loud applause from the government side.

The Opposition then had their turn. Mr. Borden and Mr. Clancy introduced Mr. J. E. Armstrong, the new member for East Lambton; Mr. Borden and Mr. E. F. Clarke introduced Mr. J. A. Donnelly, the new member for East Bruce; Mr. Borden and Mr. A. A. Lefurgy introduced Dr. J. W. Daniel, member for St. John, N.B.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

There was quite a representation of the foreign consular corps. Count Mazza, the Italian representative, was diplomatically interposed between Mr. Nicolas de Struve, Imperial Consul for Russia, and the Hon. T. Nosse, Imperial Consul-General for Japan. Other consular representatives were the Argentine Republic; Mr. C. C. Meyer, of Ottawa, representing Denmark; Mr. Kleckovsky, of Montreal, representing France; Mr. Treysleben, representing Austria-Hungary; Consul-General Foster, of Ottawa, representing the United States, and Consul-General Bopp, of Montreal, representing Germany.

The church dignitaries present included Mr. Sbarretti, the Apostolic Delegate, and Mgr. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented to the House the amended agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and after a few formalities the House rose to take up the address on Monday.

It is pretty generally understood that the Chief Justice of the newly constituted Exchequer branch of the Ontario High Court will be Mr. E. F. Johnston, K.C., of Toronto, and that a puisne judgeship will go to Mr. Frank Anglin, K.C., of the same place.

GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION.

Aside from the government legislation outlined in the Speech from the Throne, there will be this session an amendment to the Restriction Act of 1903, to make that measure perfectly clear in a couple of clauses where question has been raised to the intent of parliament. The Minister of Justice will also introduce an amendment to the Criminal Code with regard to criminal evidence. The Railway Act of last session will call for attention in several particulars before that enactment gives general satisfaction, and some of these will be dealt with this session.

The Prime Minister has given notice of a resolution he will propose to ratify the supplementary agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

SOCIAL SIDE OF THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, March 12.—Representatives from all parts of the Dominion gathered yesterday within the walls of the Senate Chamber to witness the opening of the Parliament of Canada.

The formalities of yesterday's ceremony varied little from those of previous years, save in being a little shorter than usual, no new senators having to be sworn in, in the absence of scarlet robed judges, and in having the presence of two Lieutenant-Governors, of New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Through the stained glass of the ceiling the glorious sunshine poured in, a rosy glow, brightening the gold embroidered uniforms of the officers, Parliament of Canada. The formalities of yesterday's ceremony varied little from those of previous years, save in being a little shorter than usual, no new senators having to be sworn in, in the absence of scarlet robed judges, and in having the presence of two Lieutenant-Governors, of New Brunswick and Manitoba.

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heavily encrusted with lace medallions, diamonds.

Miss Emmerson, white mousseline de soie, over maize colored silk, with blue and white embroidery, black and white over black silk.

Lady Borden, black lace over white satin, with touches of white lace.

Mrs. Prefontaine, blue satin with gold of fawn-colored lace.

Lady M'lock—Black silk and gold.

Mrs. Harold Hampson, of Montreal, White gown, with tulle frillings.

Miss Mary Scott—White satin, with angel sleeves of chiffon.

Mrs. Charles Fitzpatrick—Purple velvet, embroidered with an appique of Brussels point lace.

Miss Alice Fitzpatrick—White sequined gown.

Miss Mary Fitzpatrick—Pale blue crepe de Chine, embroidered in sequins and net.

Mrs. Morse, of Montreal—Lovely gown of cream starred satin, with trimmings of chiffon; white aigrette.

Mrs. W. C. Edwards—Black net, with silver sequins and lace over white satin, pearl and diamond necklace.

Mrs. Clifford Sifton—An elegant gown of green brocade, with berthe of real lace and pearls; pink tulle.

Mrs. Paterson—Black velvet, with a real lace berthe.

Miss Paterson—Old rose voile, with trimmings of appique and a white velvet girle.

Mrs. Casgrain, of Windsor—Holograph brocade, strapped with mauve pique and edged with silk frills, the bodice made of straps fagotted together and trimmed with a berthe of real lace.

Miss Georgette Roy, of Montreal—Pale blue liberty silk, with Irish lace collar and violets.

Miss Kerr, of Cobourg—Rich green satin, heavily encrusted with gold sequins.

Miss Davidson, of Montreal—Black with old rose and lace.

Miss Hall, of Quebec—Blue China silk with trimmings of ecru lace.

Miss Muriel Joseph, of Quebec—Blue China silk, embroidered in forget-me-nots and green fagging.

Mrs. Walter Mackey—Black voile, embroidered in cream roses over pale blue taffeta.

Miss Hood—Old rose and white silk, with trimmings in chiffon and velvet of rose and white; pearls.

Miss Eva Flood, of Quebec—Eru lace over pale green and pearls.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

THE INDIVIDUAL RUSSIAN.

AGRANDIZEMENT AN ELEMENT OF HIS NATURE LIKE HIS ORDINARY PASSIONS.

McCormick, in 'Metropolitan Magazine.' To take the Russian: It is scarcely necessary to emphasize the inherent military qualifications of the Cossack. School-

to the pony's back, the carbine and the lancer's campaign, he corresponds to the foot and handiness very closely to the Western Indian fighters, and speaks of his country's call from a region more than the United States. It is said that when the Japanese shall have shipped the Russian out of Manchuria the Cossack will still flow down upon them like an unending tide.

Behind these wild and undisciplined elements there is the regular army of a quarter of a million men, with years of service, many of whom, in desert sun and Arctic snows, in a rugged and interminable land, are the veterans of campaigns that have no history outside the silent archives of St. Petersburg.

The opponent of the Russian, on the other hand, is the natural and practical soldier. He is the legate of the oldest warrior race in existence, tracing his proud military heritage to the kings and clans of prehistoric times. He is a man pleased with his new modern military diversions, apt, eager and enthusiastic, and he has already proved to a great extent his efficiency by his achievements in Formosa and during the boxer war in China. Alert, sturdy, capable, self-confident, patriotic, loyal to his emperor and pleased to lay down his life for 'Great Japan,' his army organized and on a war footing, he is without doubt not the man whom the Russian military profess at this time to so much despise.

And in addition, against the loyal Russians in the East, holding themselves at the service of the 'Great White Czar,' may be confidently set the thousands of individual Japanese who have come to the aid of the Japanese, hundreds of whom, not fancifully, as some have affirmed in derision, but in reality, are spies and patriots pursuing substantial as well as itinerant occupations, knowing everything about them, informing their officials, and competent to destroy the Russian railway in a hundred places, losing their lives in the achievement or saving them, at the command of their superiors. They are doing such things. On the Pei Ho, in 1900, after the capture of Tientsin, a native city, it was observed that almost every body of a foreigner floating in the stream was a Japanese—powerful commentary on their fearlessness to those who understand the operations in the historic action. They force themselves into our reckoning, they compete for the fortunes of war, which are as likely to rest upon their heads as upon those of the Muscovite.

We may speak, too, admirably, of the individual Russian so far as his diligence and loyalty in the conquest of the East concerns us. Like the Japanese, he is silent and determined ways he has pursued his aims. The love of empire is a passion without the pale of the mind of the common man as he lives, and thinks in a country like the United States. In Japan there is less than and perhaps more expansion per capita. But in Russia, bordered by eight thousand miles more or less, of impetuous and unscrupulous states, there are many dangers and the mental vista of international dependencies, tributary central kingdoms and unchecked dominions. Alexeieff himself, who a few years ago was the commander of a steamship with a navy almost equal to the strength of Japan's navy, and a staff of 150,000 men, holding in his hands the alternatives of peace and war. He is inspired by the same motives that inspired the conqueror of the East, and those who preceded him. Russian diplomats and the long-haired priests who walk in the streets of London and Seoul are one and the same. Those who trod these highlands of the capital with Kublai Khan and Genghis. The point is that limitlessness, undisputed and undivided, the feudal honors of high station, the incentive of the empire, the new China and not the conventional space for an open port or a narrow strait.

Several years ago the man of the East, unexpectedly walking in the office of the inspector-general in Pekin—he was then a Chinese Customs—and attracted attention precisely as would have done his feet together and his hands in short, terse English. He was to resign his position. He was to resign his position. He was to resign his position.

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AMONG ANIMALS.

INDIVIDUALITY TOO MUCH EMPHASIZED.

Certain of our nature writers lay great stress upon the individuality of animals, in many cases, as it seems to me, greatly exaggerating it, says John Burroughs in the 'Independent.'

If we mean by individuality differences in character and disposition, then is there a fair measure of individuality among the animals. No two animals are just alike. But if we mean the possession of striking original traits, unique powers and capacities, as among men, then is there very little. Animals do not differ in the degree that men differ. What one does all of its kind will do sooner or later. Anything you can learn of one bird or beast that is not true of every member of its species is unimportant. Otters as a class have their sliding plaques, foxes as a class are cunning, opossums as a class are stupid, weasels as a class are blood-thirsty, rabbits as a class are timid. In other words all animals are true to their class the world over, and share in varying measure its capacities and limitations.

It is true all dogs do not kill sheep, but all wolves do. The dog is a descendant of a wild, wolfish ancestor, and its wild instincts occasionally crop out. Neither are all horses balky, or buckers, or kickers, or runaways. The horse is a domestic animal and the devil gets into him when we find him there, through man. I knew an old cow that would open a gate when my corn and cabbage were just on the other side of it, but she did it in a blind bovine way by bunting vaguely at the latch. When she hit it just right the gate swung open of its own weight.

I myself like to dwell upon what seem like individual differences in the manners and characters of the birds and the mammals. We all love the specific and the characteristic; but we are aware of these differences mainly because we have a few birds or mammals under observation and not the whole class. Some day we shall observe the same trait or habit in another of the same class. We see something in the eye or the face of a member of one's own family, and think it peculiar and original; then in the face of an Eskimo or a Cossack we see the same look.

The difference in habit and capacity among our brute neighbors is less than among men, in proportion as their powers are less. It may be laid down as

PASSING OF THE HEARTH.

WHERE THE FAMILY GATHERED FOR FESTIVAL AND PRAYER.

An elderly woman in Wisconsin, who was a young wife in the young West, is telling in a local newspaper a few of the things that the young wife of the older West does not have to do. And in telling of this she recalls vividly her home as it was sixty years ago. There were no wood, coal or gas ranges in those days, but there was a fireplace, with a wide, deep hearth and a chimney that would draw, built large enough for the sweep to pass through.

The fireplace would take a log four or five feet long and a foot and a half through. This was placed on andirons, and as there were no matches in those days one of the greatest anxieties of the careful housewife was to prevent the fire from going out. If it did go out she had to go to one of the neighbors, perhaps a quarter of a mile away, for a shoveful of live coals.

One of the signs of neatness in a housekeeper in those old days was the way she kept the hearth cleaned, using the broom and wing, and a few of her many duties were to dip candles, put down pork and beef by the barrel, make sausage for the year, put down lard by the jar, preserved fruit by the gallon, apple sauce by the quantity, boiled cider by the keg; to provide dried beef and smoked ham, to spin all the yarn for the men's clothes, to weave it into cloth, and to send it to the dyers to be dyed, fulled and pressed.

The coming of the cooking stove marked the beginning of a new epoch in the lives of our grandmothers. 'Oh!' exclaims this survivor, 'the good cheer the fireplace brought to the children! No corn was quite so good as the ears roasted before the fire. No potatoes so good as those roasted in the ashes in the winter. No apple equal to frozen apples boiled; then we would melt maple sugar and sugar off again on the snow.'

And she says, in conclusion: 'With the passing of the fireplace has passed the word "fireside" and the word "hearth." It was around the fireside we gathered for family gathered, around the fireside we gathered to read and to chat and to visit. Gone with the fireside and the hearth are most of my dear ones with whom I knelt every day.'—The Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

ANTISEPTICS USED WITH FOOD.

A MATTER OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE TO WHICH LEGISLATION MUST BE DIRECTED MUCH MORE SERIOUSLY THAN HAS YET BEEN DONE.

A matter of practical science to which legislation must be directed much more seriously than has yet been done was brought before the congress of medicine recently held at Madrid. Dr. Brouardel, of Paris, spoke strongly of the dangers arising from the addition of antiseptics to wine, beer, cider, milk, syrups, butter, fish, preserved fruits and other commodities which are in daily use as food. It is well known that salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, sulphates, borax, boric acid, formalin and a variety of other chemicals are employed to make the substance in question 'keep,' the pretence being that they are used in such small quantities as to be innocuous. To this allegation Dr. Brouardel opposed two indisputable facts, determined by analysis and experience—first, that the preservatives employed are used in far larger quantities than the users admit, and, secondly, that the continued consumption of these antiseptic materials, even in very small proportions, becomes gravely detrimental to the human organism, amounting in the long run to slow poisoning. Man's constitution has not been made for the daily elimination of minute doses of poison. In this insidious form of mischief may be some of the blame for our physical degeneracy. Apparently the evil is of such sort that international measures may be necessary to check it. Treatment of food in this manner should not be called adulteration, but poisoning pure and simple.—London 'Telegraph.'

When our 'Modern school of nature study' arouses one's incredulity by its startling discoveries, such as that of a frog swallowing a live sparrow, or of a squirrel with cheek pouches like a gopher, or of a porcupine making itself into a ball and rolling down a hill in the woods, or of a fox caught in a trap 'playing possum,' even feigning to be frozen stiff; or of a fox riding on a sheep's back to escape the hounds, and so forth, your incredulity is met with the statement that you are not to believe these things simply because you yourself have not seen them; you have seen very little of what any one wild creature does; animals differ greatly, and one frog and one tumble bug and one woodcock may and will do things far beyond the reach of its class. It is against such absurd interpretation of the individuality of animals that I save been directing the foregoing remarks.

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HOW SALMON RUN IN ALASKA.

Imagine yourself on the seashore in Alaska, in the month of September, rambling on for the pleasure of it, and picking up a curious shell now and then.

You see ahead a fresh water stream which is in your path. As you approach you are surprised to find the whole stream filled, crowded, with struggling salmon. If you follow the stream back from the shore a mile or so, you will find it literally packed with salmon all the way, although the water is so shallow that no fish is more than half covered. Your surprise is increased when you approach near enough to touch them with your foot, and find that they pay not the slightest attention to you. They struggle here only to get up the stream, the females to deposit their eggs, the males to protect the females. All are intent upon that most sacred rush up the stream. It is so intense because not a single salmon out of those hundreds before you ever comes back alive. From the outset they neither eat nor rest, and as you follow them upstream you soon see the effects of their battle. Their flesh is knocked off against the stones; here you see one striving desperately against his fellows, with nothing left of his once powerful tail but the bones, and many of those are broken; the flesh may be falling from his back or torn from his belly, still he fights on until death. If it is a female you may see the eggs dragging from an ugly gash in her side, one fin is torn off, two more are useless, every effort to propel herself leaves a trail of blood, but she swims on with the rest.

You are sickened by such a sight, and conclude that the shallowness of the stream will account for the condition of the fish. So you go to a larger stream, thirty feet in width and eight feet in depth; here you find thousands of salmon lashing the water into foam in their efforts to distance one another. They are swimming packed layer on layer, like sardines. Here the conditions of the smaller stream are repeated on a larger scale. The fish are not only torn to pieces by rocks, but destroy one another. If you pick up one that appears whole he will fall to pieces of his own weight.—'Good Health.'

THE LARGEST PHOTOGRAPH IN THE WORLD.

(From the 'Scientific American'.)

At the recent Dresden Exhibition of German Civic Life there was exhibited a photograph which is said to be the largest ever taken. This gigantic picture measures thirty-nine feet eight inches by four feet eleven inches. It represents the Bay of Naples, and was taken from Castel San Marina, the highest point behind Naples, from which the eye commands the whole city and bay as far as Mount Vesuvius and Capri.

In order to secure an extensive panorama as possible, six different views on as many plates, measuring 8.1 inches by 10.5 inches were first taken. From these six plates, which were designed with a view to being connected to one another in a continuous series, six enlargements, four feet eleven inches by six feet seven inches in size, were prepared by means of an apparatus with a lens one foot in diameter. The enlargements were made directly on silver bromide paper. The inherent difficulty of connecting the single plates so as to avoid any break was overcome so successfully that it is practically impossible to detect the boundary line of any two plates.

IN RUSSIA TWENTY-FOUR NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES HAVE LATELY BEEN SUPPRESSED, AND 581 'ADMINISTRATIVE PUNISHMENTS' HAVE BEEN INFLICTED UPON THE EDITORS OF OTHERS.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE 'CENTURY' MAGAZINE.

In the story called the 'Sea Wolf' in the 'Century Magazine,' Omar Khayyam oddly turns up again, becoming the delight of the rough captain, Wolf Larsen. The other serial, 'Four Roads to Paradise,' continues to develop some characteristic problems of the modern life of culture. John Burroughs writes vigorously on the subject of humanizing the animals. He takes serious exception to the imaginative type of nature-study which attributes to wild animals purposes more deliberate and far-seeing than they can be proved to have. Yet an instalment of Thompson Seton's 'Wood-myths' appears as usual. 'The eye of fear' is a clever essay giving the views of a stone-cutter with regard to the problems involved in labor organization. A view of the Paris Bourse is given by Cleveland Monett. Thackeray's letters to Miss Libby Strong and others furnish that element of historical reminiscence without which we would hardly know the 'Century'; and anecdotes of the pres-

EMINENT DOCTOR ON INDIGESTION

Appendicitis Caused by It-Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the Safeguard and Cure.

The leading medical men of the world are to-day turning their attention to Indigestion and Dyspepsia. In a lecture delivered in London a short time ago the eminent authority, Dr. Sir James Crichton Brown, said:

Not only have modern men not got such health as their ancestors had, but their saliva is less abundant owing to the softer, pulper foods that are eaten. The increase in Appendicitis is largely due to indigestion resulting from imperfect mastication and the hurried methods of living. From the same cause people are less able to resist disease.

This means that if you would be healthy you must take heed to your stomach. It must be kept toned up and able to do its full work all the time. The easiest and best way to do this is to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They do the work of digestion themselves while the stomach rests. This ensures the supplying of food to all parts of the body. It means a strong, healthy body ready for work and in shape to throw off any disease that attempts to get a hold on it.

when she rocked her bairn to sleep, and holding the rocking cord in his hand, he set the cradle in motion, crooning the while a snatch of song which he had heard the good-wife sing:

'Rest ye, rest ye, little pet ye, Rest ye, rest ye, dinna fret ye, For Kilmont Willie shalna get ye.'

The poor beast lay without moving a muscle or uttering a sound. So far; it could not better have taken its cue. The next moment the door which the fugitive had shut behind him was thrust open and a bearded face looked in. At the first glance Archie noticed a look of disappointment pass over it. The peaceful cottage room, the lad rocking his little brother, was evidently not what the visitor had expected to see. Turning, with an exclamation, he said something to his comrades.

Seeing the success of his ruse, Archie ventured to set out his part still further, with an odd sort of zest which he could not control. Making believe to be really half-witted, which indeed he was commonly supposed to be, he put a finger into his mouth and said, innocently: 'Whisht, good folks, whisht! Ye'll waken t'bairn.'

'Hearken, laddie. There's a thief been after oor sheep. Hae ye seen aught o' him the day? Ye shall hae a bawbee for yer pains if ye can tell me where he is.' But Archie only shook his head, with a look that was vacancy itself. Then putting his finger again in his mouth he lolloped out: 'We're a' honest fowks here. We niver harbor thieves. Na, na, canny man, niver sich a thing! Be off wi' ye then, or ye'll waken t'bairn!'

The success of his acting was such that in another moment the visitors would certainly have cleared out. But as ill luck would have it, at that very instant, the mock bairn in the cradle broke out with a loud 'Ba-a-a!'

With a sudden laugh, which despite their wrath, its owners did not seem to be able to restrain, the men came rushing into the house, upset the cradle, loosed the sheep and bound the sheep-stealer instead.

HOW TO CURB THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Henry Micholens, in the 'North America Review,' as long ago as June, 1902, wrote the following powerful article:—

On Nov. 18, 1861, the Commons of England resolved that:—

Whereas numerous commodities, among which are several of universal consumption and the first necessity, have of late years been advanced to double the usual price, and the representatives of most counties and boroughs have been instructed by their constituents to demand abolition of so oppressive a grievance, the Commons appeal to the Queen's Highness for redress.

On Nov. 25 Elizabeth assured the Speaker, in the presence of her Council, that she never signed a patent of monopoly till she had been told it would prove beneficial to the nation; she thanked the member who had brought the abuse to her knowledge; she promised him that she would, by proclamation, revoke every patent prejudicial to the liberties of the subject, and that she would suspend all others till their validity should be ascertained in the courts of law. This action of the great Queen ended the reign of monopolies in her own time, and has stood for three hundred years as a model of government.

The commercial conditions existing in 1902 within the fiscal borders of the American Republic are curiously similar to those of which the Commons complained to Elizabeth. The necessities of life are in the control of monopolies. Whatever is required by the consumers is subject to the dictum of irresponsible combinations. So great has the evil grown, that in some instances the people have not waited for the action of their subjects in Congress, but have taken the initiative by declining to purchase the articles offered under a system of boycotting. If this practice should spread, it would mean, on the part of the law-making authorities, the abdication of their proper functions, and a confession of their impotence to cope with an evil the prevalence of which is acknowledged.

Forty years ago, the party at present in power inaugurated the American system. Its financial policy has been based upon the well-being of the laborer, enacted because of its solicitude for the protection of the American workingman. The party referred to won the last election by promising a full dinner-pail for four years more. It rode into power upon this issue; it will be held responsible for its fulfillment. The success of the American system is predicated upon the well-being of the laborer. An abundance of cheap, wholesome food, of suitable clothing, of comfortable dwellings, of all the requirements for a decent life, has made it possible for the operatives of our manufacturing to produce better and cheaper articles for distribution in the world's trade, within fewer daily hours of labor, than the workmen in any other nation. The markets of the world are ours because hitherto our operatives have been prosperous. A system of taxation which must prove destructive to this prosperity would be wrong, even if it were enacted to meet the necessities of the body politic; it is criminal when it is imposed for the advancement of private interests and uncontrolled by those to whom the people have entrusted the management of their affairs.

Combinations of industrial enterprises for the undue enhancement of the value of their products, are made possible by the state of the transportation system of the country. The reports of the Interstate Railway Commission, the official authority upon this subject, abound with admissions to this effect. Were railway rates equal, as they ought to be under the expressed designs of the statute, and were it possible under existing circumstances to adjust them in such a manner as to serve the purpose of the nation at large, a method of distribution

of commodities might be secured which would enable the people to obtain the legitimate reduction in prices that ought to result from the facilities of production. Under the present methods, this cannot be achieved. The advent of cheaper power, increased outputs, more economical handling of raw materials, has been accompanied by a rise in the prices of all the articles of daily consumption.

The price of meat, the article of consumption which forms, next to bread, the most important food for the eighty millions of our citizens, is fixed by half a dozen monopolists. Their business is one which prohibits any kind of competition, and they exploit the nation. It is reported that the net earnings of the meat trust during the year 1901 amounted to one hundred millions of dollars more than in 1900. Each pound of meat has risen in price by from three to five cents. It is not strange, therefore, which has caused this rise in value; for this country supplies a great part of the civilized world with flesh foods, and a rational management of existing ranches would readily yield a still greater increase of stock cattle than is obtained at present. Nor is the expense of administration of packing-houses excessive; for in these plants the scientific disposition of all material tends to utilize all of the substances handled, and to minimize waste. The grower of cattle does not derive any advantage from the gain of the packer; the trust dictates prices both for the raw material purchased and for the product sold by it. By its 'route' cars, which are perambulating butcher shops, it has destroyed the retail business of the dealers in small towns. Its business transactions amount to six hundred millions of dollars annually, and they are growing with the natural increase of the population. While prices within the United States have been advanced continually, those charged European consumers have been adapted to the local state of each market. Thus American meats are cheaper in London or Liverpool than in New York or Chicago—the frozen meats of Australia and free trade necessitating the reduction. During the year 1901, about a hundred millions of dollars' worth of meats were distributed by American packers in European markets, a fact which indicates no lack of range cattle. The existence of this trust has become possible by reason of its relations to the transportation companies. On storage on cars and steamboats, reduced freight rates, and the preferences given to these large concerns in railway car service, have made it impossible for individuals to attempt competition.

The millers' trust has so depressed the price of wheat and other cereals as to compel their exportation to foreign mills for grinding. To clinch their control upon the whole cereal output of the country, the members of this trust now urge the railway companies to give them such transportation rates as will compel the American farmer to have his grain converted into flour within the borders of this country. If ever this demand is complied with, the production of our staple grains will shrink, because the trust does not allow the producer a margin sufficient to live upon. At the same time the average domestic price of flour has been enormously advanced.

The wool trust has depressed the value of the western staple, until it is doubtful whether the flocks can be maintained upon the free range of the desert and leave a profit to their owners. And at the same time the transportation rates have been made much higher than they were when wool commanded a price double that paid to the producer now. California complains that the orange crop must rot upon the ground, because the facilities offered by the transportation companies are inadequate to take this harvest to the markets. Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana assert that the long-haul system gives their territories from being developed, it being the maxim of bringing manufactured goods into undeveloped countries from afar at high rates than to permit the building up of industries which would only yield local rates. Thus, the lumber industry of the Pacific coast is being confined to the procurement of raw material, because it pays the roads better to haul the manufactured articles three thousand miles across the continent than to permit the establishment of pulp mills or wagon or agricultural implement factories at the places where the lumber required for these industries is most easily obtained. The mining states of the west complain bitterly about the curtailment of the output of their minerals brought about by the combination between the railways and the American Smelting & Refining Company. Granger legislation is imminent in the states of the middle west, to cope with advanced rates upon the products of their cornfields caused by the co-operation of railways with the elevator trust. In fact, the productive and commercial forces of the country are suffering exorbitant annoyances from the anarchic transportation conditions, conditions wasteful, cumbersome, unscientific, unworthy of the genius of the American people.

The existing state of affairs, however undesirable it may appear, has been brought about in a perfectly legitimate manner. A fertile continent had to be opened to civilization. The available means of communication were inadequate. Enormous investments were necessary to build the lines of railways required, to equip them, to handle the administrative organizations needed in the employment and control of a million of operatives. Of financial aid, such as has been lavishly supplied by other governments, our railways obtained little. The establishment of the business of the nation upon its present large scale is due to the genius and administrative ability of the men who handle its railways. The rates of freight and passenger traffic are low, compared with those exacted abroad. The service is being improved year after year. What the public complains of is not that the transportation lines are wildly and arbitrarily exacting, by means of excessive rates, undue advantages for themselves, but that they discriminate in favor of trusts and corporations, thus destroying the chances of individual citizens, retarding the establishment of new enterprises and placing the control of the markets in the keep-

Advertisements.

ARE YOU SUFFERING

FROM

Nervous Troubles, After Effects of Grippe, Impure Blood, or Other Ailments?

IF SO,

Paine's Celery Compound

THE WORLD'S BEST SPRING MEDICINE WILL GIVE YOU A NEW LIFE.



Avoid all Substitutes and Counterfeits. Ask for the Kind that Cures, with the name PAINE'S and the STALK OF CELERY, as above.

ing of the favored few, who in turn coerce the railways into a continuance of these discriminations. To develop the resources, now dormant, of agriculture, of the metalliferous and carboniferous mines, of the oil lands, of the forests; to cause the arid territories of the western half of the country to attain their full productive values; to manufacture out of our abundant raw materials the commodities required in the commerce of the world; to obtain control of foreign markets; it is necessary to have recourse to the enactment of the one great measure here proposed—the nationalization of the railways. That the framing of so great a law will require statesmanship of the highest order, is admitted. That constructive legislation more comprehensive than has ever been effected will have to be placed upon the statute book is granted. That this legislation will be difficult to achieve, that it may be tentative at its inception, liable afterwards

Advertisements.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

# Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO

says:—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

to revision, as requirements may arise, is readily allowed. But the time has come for it, and the obstacles will vanish as its scope and effects shall become apparent.

The railway system of the country has been passed into the possession of a small number of people. As consolidation progresses, it is unavoidable that a concentration of these properties must be established. Not designed, but by reason of the inherent conditions of the business, these combinations of capital must progress in ever increasing proportion, until it may become a question whether the real power of the nation is lodged in the government created by the Constitution, or within the keeping of an irresponsible coalition of accumulated wealth. For the dignity of the government, it will be requisite to substitute for the crude and archaic legislation now in force a comprehensive statute which will guard and promote the welfare of the whole people.

The principal arguments against the nationalization of the railways are:

(1) The cost of the scheme.  
(2) The great accumulation of wealth in a few hands consequent upon the purchase of the lines by the government.

(3) The effect upon the electorate, by the creation of a large office-holding class dependent on the party in power.

As to the cost of the scheme, it is not proposed that the government shall pay more than is warranted by the intrinsic value of the property. In the arrangement of public property, the government has always been served quite as well as individuals. The transfer would, of course, have to be effected under proper safeguards, very much after the manner in which European governments have proceeded. The making of an investment of this magnitude would not frighten the American people in the prevailing state of financial enterprises, more especially since the effect would be felt to be beneficial almost at once after its consummation. Absolutely equal and open rates would control the industrial combinations, multiply the means of exchange, stimulate agriculture equally with manufactures, and enhance the growth of rural and civic communities in a uniform and progressive measure. The country would, by the development of its natural resources, which should be made the principal task of the department having charge of the transportation system, become the workshop of the nations; and a general prosperity must ensue, of which it is difficult to form a conception.

As to the accumulation of wealth in a few large holdings, the present system has a tendency to bring about this result by the increment in the value of proprietary investments. Stocks which were considered of little value a few years ago have become worth many times the prices demanded for them during the period of depression, while debentures have sunk in capital value and interest paid. A purchase of the lines to the railways would, very likely, be effected by means of bonds, bearing a very low rate of interest redeemable after a reasonable length of time at the option of the government. Since the interest earned by these bonds would not prove attractive to great financiers, who are accustomed to much larger profits,

## RESULT ALL THAT COULD BE ASKED

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Strains Caused by Heavy Lifting.

William Sharam Tells of His Precarious Condition, and His Happy Release From It.

Murray Harbor South, P.E.I., March 10th.—William Sharam, who is a general store here, is one of the hundreds in Prince Edward Island who have been rescued from chronic illness, and made sound and well by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Sharam, who says he had to say a word for the remedy that did so much for him, relates his experience as follows:—

the consequence must be that these securities would be employed as bases for other investments. When it is considered that one-half of the territory of the United States is quite undeveloped, owing to lack of capital; that a rich soil merely awaits the distribution of water by means of irrigation canals; that this vast area now barren may be made to sustain a population as dense as that of other civilized countries; that the mines of this continent are only in the very first stage of their development; that the manufacturing interests of the trans-Missouri country have not been evolved, while the factories of the Eastern States are unable to accept orders unless they are allowed months in which to fill them; we may feel assured that the money to be distributed in the purchase of railway properties will find many and abundant channels for investment. It is certain that no inconvenience has arisen from the nationalization of the German railways to the people of that empire, and there is no reason why the same measure should affect our people in a different way.

As regards the creation of an office holding class, it may be said that in the railway service this class exists already. As it has not been deemed requisite to disfranchise the employees of the postal establishment nor any of the other servants of the government's civil organization, it does not appear that a necessity for such a measure will arise concerning the railway men. Numerous attempts have been made, time and again, by railway officials to control the discomfiture of those who made the effort. The electorate will be swayed by political and economical considerations, and parties will achieve success or failure at the hustings exactly as heretofore, according to the records presented by them, as long as the republic lasts.

Taxation is a function of government. It must not be delegated by those responsible for its proper enactment to any other authority. If existing institutions are not adapted to the protection of the general welfare, then it becomes the duty of the law-making powers to create others which will bring about the results required.

## LETTERS FROM READERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND THE GAS PLANT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')  
Sir,—As a manufacturer, I would like to present a few facts to your readers and taxpayers in general to show that the ultimate success of the manufacturer and citizens demands that we get control of the Gas Company's plant. Having lately gone through the manufacturing establishments in Aberdeen, Scotland, I found that gas was used for manufacturing purposes to a great extent, and only costs about \$15 per horse power per year, also in Barré, Vt., where all electric power is made by steam, we pay \$40 per horse power. Now, what do we find in Montreal, where we have the best water power on the continent, and where, in consequence, power ought to be cheaper than any other place? We are called upon to pay \$85 per horse power, which goes to show that if we are to be a manufacturing centre we must get control of the Gas Company's plant and bring the electric power down to its right level, and not be paying the trusts about 18 percent on their investments, and taking it out of the manufacturers' and mechanics' pockets.

How are we to compete with the above prices? The trusts tell us to put up the tariff. Now, Mr. Editor, you know that the tariff question is being agitated to hide a multitude of sins of the present day, and that we cannot forget that if we are to export, or even hold our own market, we must manufacture as cheaply as we possibly can. I would like to hear the views of other manufacturers on this question.

A MANUFACTURER.

WISE MEN OF ARGENTEUILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')  
Sir,—My attention has been called to an article which appeared in the 'Witness' on Feb. 29 which escaped my attention at the time. In reading that article it appeared to me that the lack of wisdom with regard to education is the most prominent feature. These wise men are represented as being fairly prosperous and the burden of their complaint is that thirteen schools in Argenteuill are closed for want of teachers, and serious trouble will probably arise from unexpected quarters for those responsible for the closing of the schools. Any person with ordinary intelligence will have no difficulty in ascertaining who are the responsible parties. The reason why the schools in question are closed is because these wise men are not willing to pay as much wages for a thoroughly qualified teacher as a com-

mon washwoman can earn in the town of Lachute. They appear to think that twenty dollars per month and the teacher to board herself is an excessive wage to pay. I know a wash-woman who gets steady employment at one dollar per day and her board in the town of Lachute, which would be equal to about thirty-five dollars per month. Surely five dollars more would not be too much to pay for a well qualified teacher. If these wise men were willing to pay that amount half a dozen applications could be had for every vacant school in the county. But if these wise men will continue their penny wise and pound foolish course they cannot expect anything else but trouble from unexpected quarters.

WALTER McQUAT.

## GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Shamrock, pale green Shamrock, Type of the Mystic Three, Preaching your little sermon, In every leaf we see; Breathing a silent influence More than an idle name, As onward through the ages, The simple emblem came.

The warmth of the sun has given new life to the window garden, and the flowers are responding with many buds of promise. At this date last year there were snowdrops blooming out of doors—so varied are our seasons; for this year we still must wait.

But the emblem for the middle of March is the shamrock, and several plants are used for this purpose, though white clover generally divides the honor with Oxalis Acetosella, all classed as shamrocks. What a hold it has retained upon the hearts of the people since it became their national emblem, when St. Patrick in the fifth century used this leaf to explain to his simple hearers his idea of the Trinity. Who can tell how far reaching a word or a flower may become? Down through the centuries, from the fifth to the twentieth, the teachings of this good man have come to us, and with them the cheerful little shamrock.

It has been said that he was born at a place in the estuary of the Clyde, near the modern Dumbarton, and worked on his father's farm until carried off to Ireland by a band of pirates. How little they knew what they were doing when they seized this youth of sixteen, and sold him to a petty chief from whom later he made his escape. Then in France he studied and became a monk, and was sent to preach in the country where he had been a slave.

There is no doubt that he exerted a wonderful influence towards Christianizing the people and is said to have founded 365 churches and baptized 12,000 of the inhabitants. As large oaks from little acorns grow, so from small beginnings marvelous results are attained. All honor to St. Patrick, who certainly did his share towards improving and redeeming the people among whom he worked, and who is entitled to our respect and admiration. In the language of flowers the shamrock is 'light hearted,' and it is indeed the harbinger of brighter days; its cheerful leaves are leaves of promise, and we date the change of the season by St. Patrick's Day.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Mrs. F. L.—The lavender from seed or plants in catalogue you mention are the same; the only difference is that the plants, if successful, will give you the flowers the first year, while the seedlings have to be wintered in a cool, light room. The lavender-blue flowers are what were so much used, and are yet of value, for months are not found of the place where the herb is kept, and the faint intangible sweetness of clothing that has been near it, is very pleasant. Immense fields of this plant are grown in Europe for the sake of the flowers, and a bunch brought me from Shakespeare's Garden I value highly, both for its fragrance and its association. In 'The Winter's Tale' he wrote:

'Here's flowers for you; Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram. One is apt to regard it as an English plant, but it was really brought from sunny southern France.'

The next question, in regard to the mixing of seed—it is quite likely they will mix if planted near, but the only result will be in the seed. If you do not wish to save matter at all, it may be avoided by planting at opposite ends of the garden if seed is a consideration.

In regard to the third question, it is generally allowed that selection and cultivation improve any plant. See what it has done for the strawberry, and, of course, there is a difference in fineness of leaf and in size of the plant you mention. It is always a warning that is the basis of mint sauce, and it is no wonder that you are doubtful among the many names given to this herb, for it is called cross mint, holy mint, our lady's mint, brown mint, heart mint, and brook mint, part of these names belonging to peppermint.

Spearmint is often called mackerel mint or fish mint. We have only one native species, Mentha Canadensis; the others were brought to America by English settlers, and quickly became naturalized. Egg plants and okra need all the heat they can get to force them on early in the season, and must be started in a hotbed. A good plan is to take an old strawberry box and sink it in the hot bed, then put the seed in it, and when the weather is well settled, transplant into a sunny spot. If the season is favorable egg plants can be brought to maturity. The seed of okra can be sown in rich garden soil about the middle of May, in drills three feet apart, one inch deep, but the ground must be warm, so as to ensure quick growth.

The sixth question—in regard to soil for Dahlias and the Cape bulbs, it is as well to know that the Dahlia is a gross feeder, and requires strong fertilizers to bring it to perfection, while the gladioli must have rich garden soil, but neither does not like contact with fresh manure. As regards duty on the roots there is generally an arrangement if purchasing from large dealers. If by mail, extra postage must be sent for everything but the regular small packages of seed. There is duty on small fruit plants.

A GARDBED HOT BED.

H.L.—Make a frame five by ten feet square, ten inches high in front, eighteen in rear, the ends shaped and cleated to prevent warping, and fastened at the corners with hasps. Set in flush with the edges narrow strips for the sashes to slide on. The sashes may be eight inches wide, inserted in grooves rather than by the old method of putting. The sashes are best bought ready made and need two coats of white paint.

Advertisements.

# Springhood

Is also Hoodtime, for it is the time of all times when

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is most needed,—the blood is impure, complexion bad, appetite lost, strength gone,—the whole system is upset by an accumulation of humors.

If there is constipation or biliousness Hood's Pills are also needed.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine and have found it an excellent blood purifier. It also cures disorders of the stomach." PAUL D. COOK, Springfield Center, N. Y.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world for cleansing the blood. We have taken it in the spring for years. One bottle does wonders in putting new life in us when we are all run down." MRS. FRANK GROVER, Gay, Me.

"I used to be troubled with bile and carbuncles every spring, but since using a bottle or so of Hood's Sarsaparilla each spring I am relieved of these troubles. The medicine is so strengthening and purifying." FRANKSON C. TAYLOR, Hagerstown, Pa.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for the last four or five years, and have been greatly benefited by it. I take it in the spring and feel well all the year round." FRANK BAWSON, Melton, Wash.

Accept no Substitutes for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. No Substitutes act like them.



## Why do you Cough?

# Cherrine

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, and all Irritations of the Throat and Lungs. 25c everywhere.

Measure a space twelve by seven feet so as to give a projection of a foot all round, on a spot facing the south, and protected from cold winds. Set boards on edge secured by stakes, and fill in, first with a layer of straw or leaves; then a layer of decomposed manure, beating down well with a fork. Continue this work till the pile is two feet high; then put on the frame. In about a week it will be ready to put on the top soil. Peat and loam, free from weeds, and a little charcoal, makes a very good soil.

It is a great improvement if there is plenty of room for row choice varieties, as tiny pots plunged into the bed, as in this way it is easier to control the heat and moisture.

A hot bed must be watched carefully to prevent burning; must have air to prevent damping off, and be covered with mats if the nights are cold.

PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES.

H.E.G.—A great deal depends upon the soil. If it is poor and eaten up by tree roots, it is easy to know why flowers do not succeed. If the earth is in good condition it should be a good place for pansies, forget-me-nots, Lily of the valley, and gloxias. In spring the Dutch bulbs would do well before the leaves are fully developed on trees to cause shade.

Begonias do well in the shade of a house, and thrive with a little sunshine if given good soil. The Fuchsia, too, will give its pendant flowers in a shaded place, and there is no reason why you cannot have a good bed if only the right plants are selected, and a little care bestowed.

MEALY BUGS.

Daisy.—On such a plant, with its fine leaves and cosy corners, where mealy bugs will love to congregate, the best thing is to take off the neat, downy pieces of cottony-looking things that appear so innocent, and destroy them. When none are to be found the washing with sulphur tobacco soap will be an advantage.

As for ammonia for the purpose you mention a few drops would be cleansing and not injurious in a hand basin of water. It is not safe to use in any larger quantity.

APPLES AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Having been asked often if fruit eating had been found to have any result as diet upon those addicted to the liquor habit it was pleasant to read in a late number of the 'Rural New Yorker' the following statement:—

All but eight or ten weeks of the year. If you want anything permanent why not get woody vines; for instance, the scarlet or Belgian honeysuckle, and clematis paniculata if once established would form a beautiful covering for your needs. For the first year they would not do much covering up, but you could plant between them some Japanese morning glories, or Dolichos that have been started in small pots in the house, and they will be quite a help. If the fence is only to be covered for this year the two above mentioned plants make a fine display, but need to be started early and not set out till danger of frost is past. Seeds of any vine can be grown in this way, putting them into small pots, and setting the pots into a shallow box filled with sand. This keeps the earth moist, if it is watered regularly, and when the time comes they can be turned out and transplanted. But woody vines have the advantage of being permanently in place, and their latticed branches are a screen all winter, while the first breath of spring will send out the green leaves. By all means try the Scarlet Honeysuckle—it flowers all the season, is wonderfully hard and seems to be free from many insect pests.

PERENNIALS FROM SEED.

E.L.B.—The best way for you to grow perennials from seed is to sow them in a cold frame, covering at first with cotton. After they are up it is better to have the shade made of laths that will admit one-third of the light. They must be watered every day if the weather is dry and warm. Many seeds do not germinate because covered too deeply, and if covered too closely in the cold frame they are liable to damp off. It is for this reason that the laths have been found serviceable as they admit air. Self-sown perennials in autumn will come up during the first warm spring days, and are hardier and stronger than those raised by spring sowing. Of these are Poppies, Canterbury Bells and late in the season there is much warm weather late in the season they will sprout and commence growth at that time, and the result is that they are entirely lost. Winters vary so much in our climate that we cannot be very sure of the best treatment for our plants out of doors. Sometimes they seem to require protection if the winter is one of freezing and thawing, while in a season like the present, with its great depth of snow, too much protection added will result in smothering the plants.

RUSSIA'S UNIVERSITIES.

Russia has five great universities, besides three provincial ones—St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Warsaw, and Kharkof. The number of students in the five is some 15,000. Russia represents one hundred and twenty-five million of people. There is, therefore, one student of all sorts, liberal and professional, to about 8,000 of the people. The number of students of the corresponding classes in the United States represents one to some 600 of the people. It is, therefore,

## Wills' English Pills

The World's Famous Remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache.

No griping or bad after effects. Wills' English Pills reach the root of trouble and give a speedy cure. 25 cents per bottle at all drug stores, or from The Wills & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q.

not too much to say that each of these students is a mighty force for the betterment of Russia. The students usually belong to the upper middle class or to the lower nobility. A military rather than a scholastic career seems to be more attractive to the fellows of the highest classes. Not a few of the men, be it said, are poor in purse, and for their use in Russian as in American universities, scholarships and other financial aids are provided.

The Russian student is not so hard a worker as his American brother. His appetites seem stronger. Drawn largely from the middle classes, the men do not give so favorable an impression to the eye as do the better men of the better American colleges. Scattered through their residence through the apartment houses of the great cities, they take on the environment of their residence as well as the academic atmosphere. Both in Russia and America college men train each other.

The professor of a Russian university is a gentleman of power and cultivation. His career is one to which the worthiest citizen may well look forward. Although the highest classes prefer the military service, yet to all except the nobles service in a university is most inviting. Under the general control of the Minister of Public Instruction, each university is for its more immediate government independent. Each professor, too, in his department usually finds himself his own master. In only one respect does the professional career seem unworthy. The salary is even more inadequate than obtains in most American institutions. The salary of the full professor is 3,000 roubles, or about \$1,500, and of an assistant professor only 2,000 roubles. — Charles F. Thwing, LL.D., in 'Harper's Magazine.'

Advertisements.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Just ask your doctor all about it. He will tell you "It is the best blood medicine you can possibly buy."

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

# The Boys' Page.

## PRIZE WINNERS.

Much Good Work Done.

FIRST OF THE 1904 COMPETITION SERIES.

### I. A WOODEN CHAIN.

For the best wooden chain carved out of a solid piece of wood.

#### First Prize.

Clement McKay, 17, Linwood, Waterloo Co., Ont. No. 19.

Boys' Watch, a solid nickel case, open face, stem winder, clean white enamel face with a second hand. All figures well marked in black enamel; or dainty gold heart with a pearl set in it, and a fine rolled gold chain to hang it on.

#### Second Prize.

A. M. Bush, 17, Stirling, Ont. No. 2. A silver scarf pin, the design a stirrup crossed by a bit, or any book not costing over \$1.00.

#### Honorable Mention.

- Ernest Lunn, Box 148, Rapid City, Manitoba, No. 37.
- Percy E. Woodworth, 14, Delap's Cove, Anna Co., N.S. No. 32.
- Anthony Roszel, Southville, N.S. No. 25.
- G. Murray Lewis, 15, Queen street, Yarmouth, N.S. No. 10.
- Florence I. Hunter, 15, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que. No. 7.
- John E. McArthur, 16, The Landing P.O., Manitoba, No. 15.
- Norman Patterson, 13, Jenkins P.O., Queen's Co., N.B. No. 21.
- Elmer Wright, 13, Wareham P.O., Grey Co., Ont. No. 33.
- Alfred J. Patterson, 16, Jenkins P.O., Queen's Co., N.B. No. 24.
- Hector Paradis, 12, 194 Canning street, Montreal, No. 22.

### SQUIGGLE.



For the cleverest picture in which the above squiggle is used as one of the principal lines.

### OTHERS WHO ENTERED THE COMPETITION.

#### WOODEN CHAIN.

- The numbers indicate number of chain in illustration.
- 1. Aiken, W. Lyon, 15, 23 Alma street, London, Ont.
- 4. Comrie, Harry, 15, Tumbel P.O., Manitoba.
- 3. Dunn, John W., 12, St. Remi, Que.
- 39. Evans, Addie M., 10, Margaree Forks, Inverness Co., Cape Breton.
- 36. Franklin, William A., 13, Aikenside, P.O. Manitoba.
- 38. Franklin, John, Aikenside, Manitoba.
- 4. Hatfield, Enos Lloyd, 16, Kemptville, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia.
- 5. Hughes, Allan R., 13, Roundwood, Ont.
- 6. Hunter, Edith J., 17, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.
- 7. Hunter, Florence I., 15, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.
- 8. Johnson, Myrton, 15, Claremont, Cumberland County, N.S.
- 9. Knight, Walter, 16, Brackenrig, Ont.
- 11. Mair, Gordon, Box 104, Howick, Que.
- 12. McKell, J. Robert, 14.
- 13. McInnes, Russell, 17, McDonald's Corners, Ont.
- 14. McKendry, Ira, 14, South Gower, Ont.
- 16. McInnes, Archie D., Glenpayne, Ont.
- 17. Macfarlane, J. Calvin, Franktown, Ont.
- 17. McKenzie, William, 39 Seventh street, Lachine Locks.
- 20. Monk, Percy, 16, Egmondville, P.O., Ont.
- 22. Paradis, Hector, 12, 194 Canning street, Montreal.
- 23. Parnell, Leon H., 14, Glenbrook Farm, Ayer's Flat, Que.
- 26. Silvester, David, Huberdeau P.O., Que.
- 27. Sadler, Warren, 17, Harrietsville, Ont.
- 28. Sutherland, Hugh, 13, Bognor P.O., Ont.
- 29. Settee, Gordon, 12, High Bluff.
- 30. Swan, Thomas H., 15, Tweedside, York Co., N.B.
- 31. Ross, Howard, 11, Bonaventure River, P.Q.
- 30. Vincent, Earle J., West New Annapolis, Colchester Co., N.S.
- 34. Wilson, Ashton, 14, Cambria, Que.
- 35. Work, Lorne C., 11, Upper Melbourne, Que.

### SQUIGGLE.

- Allen, Clarice B., 16, Brazil Lake, Yarmouth Co., N.S.
- Atkinson, C., West Brook, Cumberland Co., N.S.
- Brokenshire, Melvin, 10, The Mans, Port Dalhousie, Ont.
- Chute, Dora V., 14, South Berrick, King's Co., N.S.

### First Prize.

Lewis G. McNab, 15, 25 Essex avenue, Montreal.

Bird Homes, the 'Nests, Eggs, and Breeding Habits of Birds,' with hints on the rearing and photographing of young birds, by A. Radclyffe Dugmore. Illustrated by many photographs from nature, by the author, and full page illustrations in color.

### Second Prize.

Charles H. Weir, 12, Cheltenham P.O., Ont.

A silver brooch or stick pin, or a book costing not more than \$1.00.

### Honorable Mention.

- Beatrice McDowell, 16, Eden, Ont.
- Cameron Vanbuskirk, 15, Bridgetown, Anna Co., N.S.
- Fred. Warren, 16, Tisdale street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Maggy J. Reid, 12, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax Co., N.S.
- Rosalind Munro Ferguson, 11, Dalhousie, N.B.

### III. WHAT YOU LIKE BEST IN THE BOYS' PAGE.

For the best letter telling which of all the articles or stories in the Boys' Page has interested the writer most, and why it was interesting.

#### First Prize.

Cora T. Watt, 15, Barrie, Ontario. A boy's watch, two inches in diameter, gun metal case, stem winding, open face, with gilt hands and markings, white enamel face, clear black numbers, and a second-hand. Good, strong movement. Or a girl's watch, one and three-eighths inches in diameter, gun metal case, stem winding, open face, gilt hands and markings.

#### Second Prize.

Frank T. Atkinson, West Brook, Cumberland Co., N.S. Stanley Gibbon Stamp book, printed subdivisions with illustrations of stamps of different countries, and envelope of stamps, or silver brooch or scarf pin, or any book not costing over \$1.00.

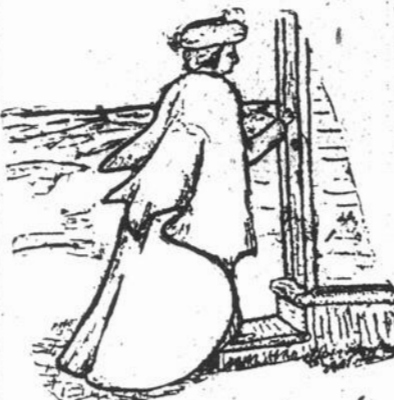
#### Honorable Mention.

- Cameron Vanbuskirk, 15, Bridgetown, Annapolis county, N.S.
- John Kerry, 14, Metcalfe street, Montreal.
- J. Calvin Macfarlane, 14, Franktown, Ont.
- Isabel McCaw, 152 Mancee street, Montreal.
- Gordon Beatson, 11, Granton Ont.



- 1st prize, Lewis G. McNab, 15, 25 Essex ave., Montreal.
- Falconer, Mary, 11, 98 Elgin street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Falkner, Bert S., 17, Port Dover, Ont.
- Fraser, Ina F., 11, Vernon, Ont.
- Goodall, A. D., 16, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Guild, Louis, 10, Elmsvale, Halifax Co., N.S.
- Herald, Willie M., 10, Cecebe, Ont.

Hunter, Edith J., 16, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.  
 Hunter, Florence I., 15, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.  
 Jackson, Walter H., 12, 473 Argyle avenue, Westmount, Que.  
 Johnstone, Gladys, 13, 7056 Parnell avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Leeman, Leonard T., 16, Salisbury, N.B.



2nd prize, Charles H. Weir, Cheltenham P.O., Ont.

- Lewis, Howard D., 14, Yarmouth, N.S.
- McCall, Jas. D., 9, 17 St. Mark street, Montreal.
- McCallum, Donald, 15, Brewer's Mills, Ont.
- McCaw, Isabel, 13, 152 Mancee street, Montreal.
- McDougall, Myrtle, 11, St. Elmo P. O., Ont.
- McKechnie, Stanley, 15, Billerica, Que.
- McLeod, Dena, 15, Box 113, Lucknow, Ont.



### HONORABLE MENTION SQUIGGLES.

- McPherson J. Ross, 13, Orangeville, Ont.
- Marcus, Bessie, 12, Newbury, Ont.
- Morrison, William, 12, Kinneair's Mills, Que.
- Moyle, Willie D., 11, 84 Bedford road, Toronto, Ont.
- Patterson, Norman, 13, Jenkins P. O., Queen's Co., N.B.
- Ricker, Charlotte E., 14, Glenwood, Yarmouth Co., N.S.
- Ritchie, George W., 14, 491 King William street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Ross, James D., 12, Martintown, Ont.
- Simpson, Lena, 13, 408 Park avenue, Brantford, Ont.
- Simpson, Earle, 10, 408 Park avenue, Brantford, Ont.
- WHAT I LIKED BEST.
- Bush, George W., 12, Stirling, Ont.
- Edwards, Wesley, Fleurant, Bonaventure Co., P. Q.
- Fraser, Minnie, 12, Glen Sandfield P. O., Ont.
- Fessenden, Kenneth, 9, Fulford, Que.
- Francis, James T., 11, Upper Steviacke, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia.
- Grose, Florence, Goldstone P. O., Ontario.
- Hart, Martin L., 13, Canso, N.S.
- Johnson, Florence Hill, 16, Lancaster, Ontario.
- MacLeod, Mary S., Kirkhill, Ont.
- MacNaughton, Gordon, Monck P. O., Ont.
- Mellish, Essie A., Victoria Cross, P. E. I.
- Morrison, Arnold, Maxville, Ont.
- Paradis, Olive Irene, 11, 194 Canning street, Montreal.
- Ritchie, George W., 14, 491 King William street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Sherwood, Persis V., 13, Woodstock, N.B.
- Wisner, Samuel, 11, Preston, Ontario.

### WORK WE ARE PROUD OF.

PRIZES AWARDED BY MR. CARL JOHANSEN.

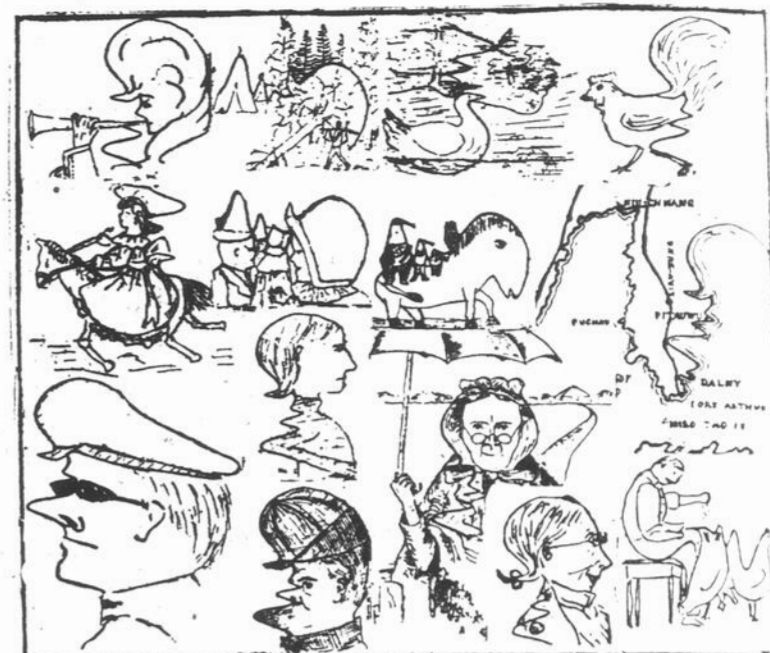
The forty chains sent in for the competition made a showing of which the editor was very proud. Mr. Carl Johansen, the director of the manual training classes of Montreal, kindly acted as judge and praised highly the ingenuity, patience and skill shown in the work.

There were some chains rough and uneven, but these were made by our younger readers, and those who had not even a jack-knife with a good edge or good wood to work with, and showed an amount of courage in attacking difficulties which promise well for the future work of their makers.

The prizes have been awarded to those who not only made good chains, with links exactly cut and carefully finished, but added swivels, cut out of the same piece of wood. Instead of describing the various chains we reproduce a photograph taken when they were arranged for exhibition in the 'Witness' office, where they will be shown to-day, March 12, and Monday and Tuesday of next week.

As many as possible of the clever and funny squiggle pictures are reproduced and you will all enjoy the two prize ones in which the squiggle line was used so well that to take it out would utterly destroy the picture.

WHAT YOU LIKED BEST. The editor of the Boys' Page and the judge of the letters which were to tell what you liked best in the Boys' Page were a little puzzled at the results. With a few exceptions the choice was a story, and yet the hundreds who join in the



SOME OF THE MOST ORIGINAL OF THE REMAINING SQUIGGLES.

the birds, as the deep snow has covered everything. I have been putting out feed for them, and have quite a family of bluejays and chickadees and a nut-hatch. They come to the window-sill and eat, and when I am out the chickadee comes and light on my hand and eat a little of the food I have for them, and carry the rest away and hide it in the bark of large trees and in the spruce bushes around the house. The bluejays are ravenous, and the big ones get the food.

With best wishes, your friend,  
CAMERON VANBUSKIRK.  
Age 15.

### A STORY AND WHY I LIKED IT.

(2nd Prize.)

Dear Editor,—The articles in the Boys' Page are always so good that it is hard for me to tell which I liked the best. After thinking a good while, however, I have come to the conclusion that the Ski Tournament at Ishpeming interested me the most. I can give several reasons for my choice.

I read a lot, and a good story is always welcome. I think you will agree with me in saying that that was a good one. So that is one reason. I like all kinds of outdoor sport, which is very natural, being a boy and not a girl, but I am not very strong and I have to stay in the house sometimes when I would rather not. So you see that such a story would interest me more than some foolish one about a girl, or a cat, or something else. And that is another.

I can understand how much it would cost Karl to give up his thoughts of a course at the Mining School, because I want to take a course in electricity some time, and I would not like to give it up. This would make me follow his fortunes with much more interest than otherwise. And that is the last one.

FRANK C. ATKINSON,  
West Brook, Cumberland Co., N.S.

### THE STORY I ENJOYED MOST.

(1st Prize.)

The story I enjoyed most appeared in the Boys' Page of Jan. 26. It is translated from the French, and is entitled 'Our Neighbors.' These are an old lady and four of her children. After treating them as persons half-way through, the writer reveals that the lady is Mount Royal, and her children, the squirrels.

The description of the surroundings show that Montreal is very picturesque, with the mountain and the river. This sketch is illustrated, and illustrations always make a story clearer and more attractive. But the principal charms lie in the simple, natural way it is told. No big words that need a dictionary to explain them, are used. The language is easily understood.

The subject is an interesting one. Almost every one likes animals, and squirrels are favorites. One is always drawn by the sagacity and clever tricks that untamed creatures perform. These 'neighbors' are certainly clever, and their tricks are most interesting. The ingenuity they show in choosing the site and building their cosy nests commands admiration. By personifying his actors the writer arouses our curiosity, which is then easily held. The story tells a great deal of their habits, which makes it not only interesting, but instructive. I did not know that squirrels would eat the seeds from the maple keys, nor that wild ones would become so familiar through the attention and kindness of men.

The story ends with an appeal for these charming little creatures. It would be very pleasant, indeed, if there were more birds and squirrels to greet us in the parks.

CORA T. WATT (15)  
Barrie, Ontario.

### OUTDOOR NATURE STUDIES—WHY THEY INTEREST ME.

(Honorable Mention.)  
Bridgetown, Anna Co., N.S.,  
Feb. 22, 1904.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page, Montreal 'Witness'.) 'Dear Editor,—You make the Boys' Page so interesting that it ought to please everyone. I am particularly interested in nature studies, and everything about 'our neighbors, the birds, and the wild animals and their habits is especially interesting to me. Being most of the time a 'shut in,' I have few opportunities for close observation, but I have quite a lot of birds that I recognize and know something about. This has been a very hard winter for

### MONKEY AND OWL.

The attention of the readers of the Boys' Page is again drawn to the monkey and owl announcement elsewhere in the issue. As a competition it offers unusual opportunities of making money, besides the valuable prizes offered. Those in each county who do best at it will later on be selected to act as jurors for a proposition even more lucrative. It, however, will not come on till after this competition is over.

### Two Stairs Up.

(By David Lyall.)

'We did. I'm not asking you to believe it. It's nothing to brag about anyway. Anybody could do it, unless he was a baby. And when we got to the brace face, who did we see but Spoooney sitting on the seat below with his girl! It was a grand place for taking observations—the whins are thick, and you can hide behind them, and hang on to them quite near, and hear everything without anybody seeing.'

'It isn't a very nice kind of fun that,' I said, meekly. 'It's mean, I think. And why shouldn't Spoooney have a girl if he wants to?'

'We're not trying to stop him,' said Willie, tranquilly. 'She doesn't look half a bad sort—far too good for Spoooney. Ugh! How could she look at him?'

'Well, is that all?'

'That's all. Let's go to the Park next Saturday some of us and make sure. If it's fine they'll be there about three o'clock.'

So it was agreed, and though I was not very keen on it, I was one of the chosen four to spy and report on poor Butterwick. It was a glorious May morning when we started out, armed with a plentiful supply of sandwiches, to spend a long day in the Queen's Park, roaming about the lochs, trying one after another for the fish which newt gave us a bite, and enjoying ourselves mightily, as boys do, and ought.

About half-past two Willie said it was time to make tracks for Duddingston. We were at the far side of the hill then, sitting among queer stones which we had decided were a Druid circle. Before us there was a prospect whose marrow I have never seen in all my wanderings to and fro upon the earth. The city of beauty and of dreams lay on our feet, not in one flat and even panorama as other cities, but rising slightly a spire here, a mystic tower there, and a castle hung in mid-air, with the mists between, while beyond all the sea, blue, shimmering, sun-saturated, stretched to the yellow sands and the green fringes of Fife.

Inland there was a fertile stretch of pasture and farm lands, and then the solemn green billows of the Pentlands Hills, to which our eyes were often turned yearningly. As yet, however, permission to explore them had been withheld, until we could do so under proper supervision.

We began to climb by-and-by, and as we neared the edge of the cliff which descended sheer upon the Duddingston side, we crawled very cautiously for reasons of personal safety, and also because we did not wish to be seen. When we reached the extreme edge Willie peered cautiously over.

'The very bit, but they haven't come yet. The seat's just below. We'll have splendid time to get ourselves settled among the whins as near down as we dare, then we can tell stories all they come.'

'And if Spoooney changes his mind and goes somewhere else,' I suggested, 'do we stop and tell stories just the same?'

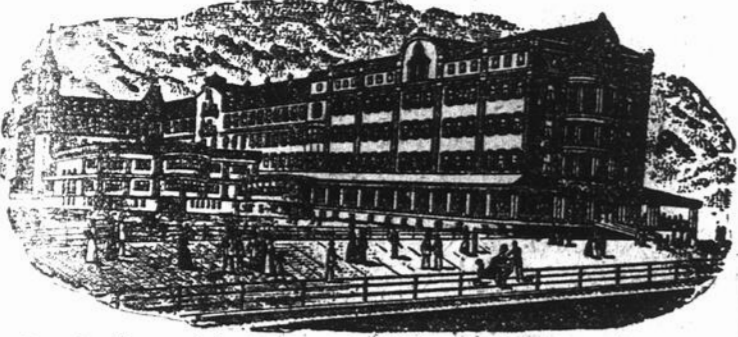
Willie pinched my leg, and began the descent. Now it would be impossible to get down the sheer face of that rock, a subsidence having taken away all the whins and rough grass that used to grow there, making splendid covert for such as we. But that day there was no difficulty, and we got all snugly ensconced behind the seat, maybe ten feet up, and nobody could have discovered us without much seeking. It was the choice bit of all that beautiful road, and the seat stood cannily back against the breast of the rock, and was sheltered from every wind that blew; and the view from it was worth a king's ransom.

We did not have very long to wait, Willie was in the middle of an exciting yarn when we Douglas, the professor's son, gave a low warning whistle. 'Here's Spoooney; but, I say, what's all this he's got with him?'

Atlantic City, N.J.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

America's Most Popular All-the-Year Health and Pleasure Resort.



Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. Beautifully and completely appointed; with every known modern hotel equipment.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, President.

Well-informed people—those who have travelled—say only good things of

HOTEL RALEIGH ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

That's what we're striving for always—commendation.

HOTEL RALEIGH is delightfully located at ocean end of St. Charles Place. Conveniently located—sixty seconds from famous BOARDWALK, and but a few minutes from amusements and places of interest.

The hotel is modern. Well furnished. The table? None better. You'll be interested in my illustrated booklet. Let me send it to you. C. C. SHINN.

YOUNG'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Steel Brick and Cement. Absolutely fire proof. Ocean view. Full ocean view. Full ocean view.

THE ST. CHARLES, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. Located on the Ocean Front. Rooms open throughout the year. Telephone in rooms. Hot water in all baths. Golf privilege.

HOTEL CHELSEA

100 private sea water baths. Ocean view. Golf privilege. French cuisine. Ladies' hair-dressing. Stock broker's office with direct line to New York. Long distance telephone. Automobiles meet at hotel. Garage checked from hotel to all parts of the country. Address J. B. CHELSEA & CO., Atlantic City.

Advertisements.

FLATS

Lower Flats are damp. Landlords know it. Tenants know it.

OUR VULCANITE FLOORS ARE PROOF.

Proof against damp. Proof against rats. Proof against cold. Proof against rot.

GEO. W. REED & CO. 795 CRAIG STREET.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. H. CURRIE & CO., 138 St. James Street.

FOR SALE Apply at 'Witness' Office.

You don't wash with the Box!

Both box and wrapper of Baby's Own Soap are plain, business like and cheap. All the money is in the Soap itself, which is as "wholesomely" pure and fragrant as money can make it.

Baby's Own Soap

is much imitated as to appearances, but delicate skins soon show the difference. "Baby's Own" costs YOU no more than the imitations.

Albert Tillet Soap Co., Mrs. MONTREAL.



DUST AND FIRE-PROOF 'KRASEL'S' Double Ash Sifters. Practical Demonstrations Daily at 2529 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL. Circulars by Mail: Tel. Uptown 1453

Public Notice

Charter Amendments.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the special committee on Legislation will be pleased to consider any recommendations and suggestions from ratepayers concerning proposed amendments to the City Charter.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 10th March, 1904.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

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

Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that under The Companies Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1904, incorporating Alfred Thomas Lawrence, merchant; William Herbert Edgar, merchant; Flora Eliza Lawrence, spinster, and George Amos Reaveley, agent, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and Joseph James Gibb, agent, of Abbotford, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purpose, viz.:—To take over the business heretofore and presently owned and conducted by Alfred T. Lawrence, of the City and District of Montreal, doing the name of "LAWRENCE & CO.," and to issue therefor paid-up shares of the capital stock of this company, and to carry on a general exporting and importing business in any place or places in Canada, as also a general agency business, with the right to purchase, sell, handle on commission, and manufacture, and generally to do all things which may be necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing classes of business. The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere, by the name of "LAWRENCE & CO.," (Limited), with a total capital stock of Twenty Thousand Dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of March, 1904. R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State. HENRY J. ELLIOTT, Solicitor for Applicants.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Anse aux Gascons Breakwater Extension," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, April 5, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an extension Breakwater at Anse aux Gascons, Bonaventure County, P.Q., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of the Clerk of the Dominion Public Works, Quebec (Post-Office Building), and the Postmaster at Anse aux Gascons, Que., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

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

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 4, 1904.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Les Escoumains Wharf," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 2, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Les Escoumains, Saguenay County, Que. Plans and specification can be seen at this Department at the office of Ph. Béland, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post-Office Building, Quebec; J. C. Tardif, Esq., Engineer, Roberval, P.Q., and on application to the Postmaster at Les Escoumains, P.Q. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

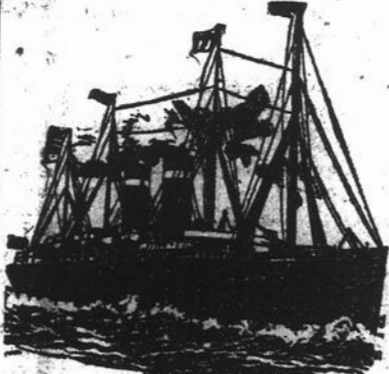
An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract, or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 2, 1904.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Bonaventure East Breakwater," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, April 5, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Breakwater at Bonaventure East, Bonaventure County, Que. Plans and specification can be seen at this Department at the office of Ph. Béland, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post-Office Building, Quebec, and on application to the Postmaster at Bonaventure East, Quebec. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 4, 1904.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Curtis Creek—6,146 feet of line," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, April 5, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Passenger Station and Dwelling at Amqui, P.Q. Plans and specification may be seen at Station Master's office at Amqui, P.Q., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with. D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 27th February, 1904.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S GRATEFUL—COMFORTING COCOA BREAKFAST—SUPPER.



ALLAN LINE LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool Steamer From St. John Halifax. Feb. 11 STOKELAND, Mar. 7. Feb. 18 BAYBURN, Mar. 14. Feb. 25 PRETORIAN, Mar. 13. Mar. 3 TUNISIAN, Mar. 21. Mar. 10 TUNISIAN, Mar. 28. Mar. 28 TUNISIAN, Mar. 28. Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route, 10,000 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

First Class, Bavarian, Tunisian, Ionian, \$60. Parthian \$55. Other steamers \$50 upwards.

Second Class, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Tunisian, or Ionian, \$40 and \$42.50. Other steamers \$37.50 and \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates.

Third Class, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, \$25 or \$20; Paris, \$31.

GLASGOW SERVICE. From Glasgow. From New York. Feb. 13 TUNISIAN, Thursday, Mar. 3. Feb. 27 CORINTHIAN, Thursday, Mar. 17. First Cabin \$65. Second Cabin \$35. Apply to H. A. ALLAN, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER BERMUDA TOURS GO TO From New York, 48 hours by highest class steamships fortnightly up to Jan. 1st, weekly thereafter. Frost unknown. Malasia impossible.

FOR WINTER WEST INDIES TOURS GO TO 30 days trip, fifteen days in the tropics. Tickets on sale at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow. For particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec, 85, 87, 89 Broadway, or J. G. POTTER, C. G. P. Commissioner, Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR DOUBLE TRACKING. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Double Tracking," will be received up to and including MONDAY, the 14th Day of MARCH, 1904, for the work in connection with Double Tracking between Bedford Bridge and Windsor Junction.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of the Station Master at Bedford, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with. D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 17th February, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. TENDER FOR CAR REPAIR SHOP. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Car Repair Shop, Sydney," will be received up to and including TUESDAY, the 15th Day of MARCH, 1904, for the construction of a Car Repair Shop at Sydney, N.S.

Plans and Specification may be seen at the office of the Station Master at Sydney, N.S., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, 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., 26th February, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Tender for Station and Dwelling. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Station and Dwelling," will be received up to and including THURSDAY, the 17th Day of MARCH, 1904, for the construction of a Passenger Station and Dwelling at Amqui, P.Q.

Plans and specification may be seen at Station Master's office at Amqui, P.Q., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with. D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 17th February, 1904.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY. Tender for Straightening Main Line at Curtis Creek—6,146 feet of line, also for connection between Main Line and Hillsborough River Bridge at Charlottetown, P. E. I.—2,323 feet of line.

Separate Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Line to Curtis Creek" or "Tender for Connection to Hillsborough River Bridge," as the case may be, will be received until TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1904, for the above works. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of the Resident Engineer at Charlottetown, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with. D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Government Railways, Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 17th February, 1904.



DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS. PORTLAND-HALIFAX-LIVERPOOL. From PORTLAND.

CANADA, Mar. 13. OTTOMAN, Mar. 19. KENSINGTON, Mar. 25. DOMINION, April 2. SOUTHWARK, April 9. CANADA, April 16. Passenger steamers westbound call at Halifax. For all particulars as to freight and passage apply to THE DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.

Weekly From St. John, N.E. In connection with the G.P.R. and I.C.R. SS. ALMORA, Mar. 5. SS. KASTALIA, Mar. 12. SS. TRITONIA, Mar. 19. SS. LAKONIA, Mar. 26. Donaldson, Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE. From Portland, N.S.

In connection with the G.T.R. SS. OBYVONA, Mar. 12. SS. DEVONIA, Mar. 19. SS. HURONIA, April 9. Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL. B. G. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

WINTER SAILINGS. St. John, N.E., and Liverpool direct. From Liverpool From St. John. Tues, Mar. 1, Lake Manitoba, Sat., Mar. 19. Tues, Mar. 15, Lake Champlain, Sat., Apr. 2. Tues, Mar. 22, Lake Erie, Sat., Apr. 16. Tues, Apr. 5, Lake Manitoba, Sat., Apr. 23. Steamers call from West St. John at 1.30 p.m., shortly after the arrival of the C.P.R. train from the West.

RATES OF PASSAGE. First Cabin, \$50 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, to Liverpool, \$37.50; to London, \$40.00. Second Cabin, round trip, \$71.25; London, \$73.75. Third Class, to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, \$25.00.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES. 6 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., (LIMITED). MANCHESTER LINERS, Limited, PROPOSED SAILINGS. St. John, N.E., and Manchester.

From Manchester From St. John. Feb. 21, "Manchester Trader," Mar. 11. Mar. 5, "Manchester Commerce," Mar. 25. Mar. 12, "Manchester City," Apr. 9. \*Fitted with cold storage. \*Abandonment has first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Canada-South Africa Joint Service. St. John, N.E., to Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London. \*WYARDOTTE, Mar. 13. And at regular monthly intervals thereafter. \*Fitted with cold storage. For further particulars apply to FURNESS, WITBY & CO., Limited, Agents 44 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal, P.Q.

Groceries, Provisions, &c

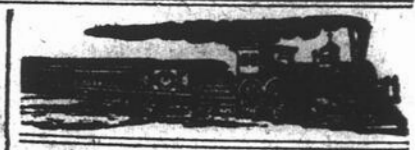
COMING IN AND COMING DOWN. NEW LAID EGGS

A large quantity received daily and coming down in price very fast. —AT— Walter Paul's GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts.

Advertisements.

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Santa Fe All the way, Montreal, Que.



INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ST. LOUIS, MO.

Population 800,000. Area 63 Miles. It is the largest city west of the Mississippi and fourth largest in North America.

WORLD'S FAIR Opens April 30, Closes Dec. 1, '04.

Ticket Office: 129 St. James St., opposite Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY English Mail Train

Leaves Sunday at 12.00 noon. Passengers taking this train make close connection at Halifax with Allan Line Mail steamers for Liverpool.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

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

QUEBEC SERVICE.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.00 a.m., 11.00 noon, and 11.45 p.m. Returning trains leave Lévis at 12.15 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. Mondays only leave Lévis, arrive Montreal 4.05 p.m.

IMPROVED NIGHT SERVICE.

The Express leaving daily except Sunday at 11.45 p.m. with sleeper attached, arrives in Quebec at 7.05 a.m. Passengers can occupy this sleeper at 8.00 p.m. and remain in car until 8.00 a.m. All trains depart from Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE. 143 St. James street, and Bonaventure Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30—Dec. 1, 1904.

Cost of Exposition, \$30,000,000. Size of grounds, 1,280 acres. REDUCED FARES Until April 26th, 1904. From MONTREAL to

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SPOKANE, ROSALIND, NELSON, TRAIL, REBORN, ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA, SALT LAKE, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES. \$48.90 \$46.40 \$45.90 \$45.50 \$49.00

Low rates to many other points. CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE 150 ST. JAMES ST., next Post Office.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY Station—Corner Moreau and St. Catherine Sts. Telephone East 2400.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:— 8.45 A.M.—Due L'Assomption, 9.44 a.m.; L'Epiphanie, 9.50 a.m.; Joliette, 10.30 a.m.; Grand'Mère, 12.45 p.m.; Shawinigan Falls, 12.55 p.m.; Quebec, 7.40 p.m.

5.15 P.M.—For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, St. Julien, New Glasgow. TRAINS ARRIVE MONTREAL, 9.35 a.m., 6.05 p.m. City Ticket Office, 134 St. James St. Telephone Main 574.

Rutland Railroad WINDSOR ST. STATION

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: 8.50 A.M.—Day Express daily, except Sunday, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m.; Troy, 4.30 p.m.; Albany, 4.55 p.m.; New York, 8.00 p.m.; Boston, 8.00 p.m.; Worcester, 7.33 p.m.

7.10 P.M., Night Express, daily, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m.; Troy, 2.50 a.m.; New York, 7.30 a.m.; Boston, 7.00 a.m.; Worcester, 6.33 a.m. Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains. Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street and Windsor Station. F. M. GILMAN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

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

# Home Department.

## An Open Secret.

(Rose Hartwick Thorpe, in 'North-Western' Christian Advocate.)

Laugh, my young daughters, and keep your hearts gay—  
The secret of happiness lies  
In holding the sunshine and driving away  
The shadows that sometimes arise.  
Remember this truth in your childhood years—  
That laughter is better than tears.

This to you, maidens—'tis sunshine that wins.  
The light of a true, loving heart—  
Shining out through eyes that doubt never dims—  
Is the secret of beauty's art.  
'Tis also the secret of love, my dears,  
For smiles are more potent than tears.

## Lydia Burns's Experiment.

(By MILLIE L. HOPE.)

'Seems to me you're lookin' sort o' blue this mornin', Liddy. What's the matter?' Lydia Burns lifted her gloomy eyes to the face of the questioner, a plump, roly-poly little woman. 'Matter enough, I should think,' she burst forth vehemently. 'Ain't the sight o' them trees enough to make any one look blue?' pointing a bony finger toward the rows of straight young peach and cherry trees that skirted her small yard. Tufts of brown and withered blossoms and blackened, shriveled foliage hung from their branches, sole remnants of the masses of beautiful pink and snow-white blossoms that clothed them less than four days before.

Mrs. Atwood glanced through the muslin curtains, open window, at the gently swaying boughs. 'Oh, you mean the frost. Yes, 'tis a pity,' she murmured, placidly. 'But then, what can't be cured, must be endured, you know, an' I ain't the least mite o' doubt but that the trees'll bear all the better for restin' up one season,' she added, with characteristic optimism.

But the cheering prophecy quite failed to comfort Lydia. 'I don't see why such things are allowed to happen,' she protested fretfully.

'Well, I dunno as I do,' her companion answered thoughtfully, 'though sometimes I think it's done to make folks appreciate the blessings they do enjoy more. Here we go on havin' fruit year after year, an' no one says a word o' thinks a thing about it. Then mebbe once in five or six years the crop fails, and what a growlin' and grumblin' there is. Not but what 'tis a pity, o' course,' she added in a conciliatory tone, as she suddenly remembered that her listener was one of the grumblers.

Lydia heaved a dismal sigh. 'I don't see what folks is goin' to do,' she declared gloomily. 'Do!' Mrs. Atwood repeated sharply. 'Why, they'll have to do the best they kin. What does folks do that lives where there ain't a mite o' fruit? There my sister Esther, that lives in Arkony. Why, I'll presume to say there ain't a fruit tree in a hundred miles o' her place, an' yet when I was down there two years ago she had more stuff done up than I did, an' I livin' right in a fruit country, too. She had every can and jar filled.'

'For the land's sake! What did she put in 'em?' Lydia exclaimed, her curiosity getting the better of her despondency.

'Vegetables,' Mrs. Atwood answered with a smile. 'An' mighty good they was, too. Why, Et's termatter and melon-rind preserves was jest as nice as they could be. I brought home a couple o' cans o' 'em, an' our folks thought they never eat anything so good. Why, Miss Bayers, turning to a fluffy-haired young matron who was seated near, 'you tasted them preserves; didn't you call 'em purty good? Why, when the fruit crop failed five years ago, there was Miss Dean, with her big family, never put up a can; and there's Miss Price, takin' boarders an' all, in Feb'wary, had jest two cans, an' one o' them was elderberries. I guess either one o' them women would have been glad enough o' some o' Et's nice canned and preserved vegetables. Why, Liddy,' she suddenly exclaimed, as though struck by a new thought, 'you've got a good bit o' ground, why don't you try raisin' vegetables for market? I do believe you could make it pay.'

Soon the callers took their departure, leaving Lydia to meditate in solitude. Never had there been a brighter, balmier, or more promising spring until the frost had swept over the land, blighting the delicate blossoms and tender verdure. Lydia, staring drearily at the denuded trees, wondered what she should do. Her small yard and garden are dotted with thrifty, young trees, that each season yielded a goodly harvest of choicest fruit. The proceeds of the little fruit crop had hitherto eked out a very slender and uncertain income. That there would be no fruit this season, however, was a foregone certainty, and Lydia heaved a despairing sigh as she conjured up a dismal picture of a lean purse, and a preserve closet minus its customary store of rich, toothsome sweets.

Presently she remembered Mrs. Atwood's suggestion that she try raising vegetables for profit. There surely was no reason why she should not. Her garden plot was very large. Then there was the pasture lot adjoining—a corner section, intersected by a clear, running stream. The soil was good, and would answer admirably for gardening purposes. 'Better than settin' here and frettin' myself to death, as I shall if I don't do somethin',' Lydia muttered grimly. Then, with a sharp click of the jaws, 'I'll do it!'

With Lydia, to resolve was to act. The grass never grew under her feet. Moreover, the season was advancing, and it was expedient to make all possible haste. Within four days the ground was thoroughly prepared for the planting, and consignments of seeds and plants had arrived from several reputable dealers. She had also secured in the person of one Uncle Gale Hamlin, a valuable and efficient assistant. Having no garden of his own, Uncle Gale had gladly assented to Lydia's proposition, that he assist her with the gardening for a share of the vegetables raised.

Sunshine, showers and balmy breezes quickly succeeded the frost and biting winds. Fine weather could come, now everything was ruined, growed the malcontents. But Lydia's voice was not heard in the dolorous clamor. Her work was all-absorbing, and left no time for idle regaling. It was decidedly a 'growing time.' The quickening influence of sun and showers caused the tender young plants to fairly jump. Of course, the weeds jumped, too, but Lydia really enjoyed pulling the saucy usurpers from the soft, damp soil. After an hour's weeding in the pure morning air, she would bring to her breakfast the keenest of appetites, and food from which she had previously turned with indifference or positive disgust, was now partaken of with zest and relish. Indeed, as time passed, she found to her surprise that 'delving' in Mother Earth' was doing what doctors and drugs had hitherto failed to do, curing her of a liver complaint of long standing. Lydia regarded the improved state of her health as little less than a miracle, but Uncle Gale assured her that her case was by no means exceptional.

The most vexatious thing with which they had to deal was the host of insect pests that infested the melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin vines. Constant and vigorous warfare, however, soon depleted the ranks of the invaders, and resulted ultimately in their total extinction. Thereupon Uncle Gale proudly boasted of the numbers he had slain. Scarcely had they put these enemies to rout, when another appeared, the cabbage worm. Uncle Gale heard Lydia grumbling one morning, as she busied herself among the plants. 'I jest can't see how 'tis,' she muttered. 'I'll git these torments all killed off one mornin', an' the very next they'll be thicker 'n ever. There, that plant's all cleared of 'em, but I warrant it'll be kivered by termatter.'

Uncle Gale chuckled softly as he carefully threaded his way among the cabbage rows, and, stooping beside the plant that Lydia had triumphantly declared as cleared, turned back one of the large outer leaves. It was dotted over with tiny green larvae and minute creamy white specks. 'Look here, Liddy,' he called, pointing toward the leaf, upon which she gazed in astonishment.

'For the land's sake!' she exclaimed, 'I never once thought o' lookin' underneath them big, outside leaves.'

'No,' returned Uncle Gale, 'most folks don't. And there's where they git left. See them white specks? Them's eggs; ye want ter quash every one o' they'll be worms. After ye once git 'em all cleared, 'tain't sich hard work to keep rid of the varmin't. Why, I kep' 200 plants hand-pledged once. 'Course 'twas hard work, but didn't I enjoy eatin' o' 'em, though. I knowed they'd never be'n dosed with paris green, dirty suds, road dust an' the like.'

Lydia was adding day by day various helpful items to her store of gardening lore, and under Uncle Gale's efficient tutelage, was fast becoming an expert gardener. She also received many valuable suggestions from a file of old horticultural journals which she had unearthed in the attic. In one of the journals she read an article that extolled the virtues of liquid manure. Therefore, when the cucumber, melon, squash and pumpkin vines yellowed and grew spindling, during a rather protracted drought, she promptly filled an old leach barrel with well-rotted manure, afterward adding to water and running it off, in precisely the same manner as does the housewife, when leaching her ashes. A quantity of the liquid fertilizer, thus secured, was judiciously applied to the sickly plants, which immediately put forth a luxuriant growth of dark green foliage, dotted over with fruitful yellow blossoms. A receptacle was conveniently placed for receiving soap suds, which Lydia had learned was also a good fertilizing agent.

'You must put up a good lot of green termatter mince, Liddy,' Mrs. Atwood remarked one day. 'Apples is goin' to be terrible scarce—it'll be hard gittin' enough for mince meat. Green termatter sauce makes a proper good pie—some say they can't tell it from the real mince.'

Lydia gave an incredulous sniff. 'Green

termatter mince' indeed! She had never heard of such a thing. She shouldn't like it, she knew. But when she tasted the piece her good-natured hostess handed to her, her opinion changed. The first mouthful convinced her that it was a very good pie, and before the last toothsome, flaky morsel disappeared she had mentally decided that at least 12 cans of the delectable mince should grace the shelves of her store closet.

Lydia's garden boasted several unique specimens of the vegetable kingdom—named respectively the ground cherry, vegetable peach and garden bell. Delicious sauces, pickles and preserves can be made from each of these and they are, therefore, a valuable acquisition to any garden when fruit is scarce. They also make excellent pies.

Rows of Rock Red cabbage and creamy-hearted cauliflower spanned the length of the larger of Lydia's gardens. These were eagerly snapped up by pickle-loving housewives, and though Lydia had a large supply of each, she found that she could have profitably disposed of many more. Other green vegetables such as corn, beans, cucumbers and the crinkly cress that lined the banks of the intersecting stream, found quick sales and good prices at a nearby summer resort.

Withal a neat little sum was realized and the lean pocketbook was becoming decidedly plerthoric. However, it was not until the summer waned, and the vegetable crop, matured and ripened by the glorious autumn sunshine, had been turned into golden coin, that Lydia realized the full measure of her success—a success that far exceeded her most extravagant dreams.

Lydia wondered, indeed, that more women did not turn to gardening as a means of securing that great desideratum of the feminine heart, pin money, and incidentally, good health as well. Besides, both Uncle Gale's table and her own had been provided with the choicest and freshest vegetables, throughout the summer and their cellars were well filled for the winter. Then her preserve closet! Lydia's eyes glistened with true housewifely pride as she gazed upon its crowded shelves—not an inch of empty space. There were canned corn, peas, asparagus and rhubarb, tomato and melon-rind preserves. Lydia used the smaller varieties of tomatoes, both red and yellow, which are specially adapted for preserving, pickling and also drying in sugar. There were canned squash and pumpkin, delicious pumpkin butter and pumpkin chips, rhubarb and tomato jelly, pink, ruby tinted and gold. Jars, a round dozen, held green tomato mince. Pickles galore, cucumbers, mustard and mixed pickles, green and yellow peppers, stuffed and pickled, mangoes, pickled beets, beans, carrots, red cabbage and the tiny Bartlett onion, helped to fill the shelves. Besides there were sacks of dried pumpkin and lima beans and kegs of sauer kraut.

Mrs. Atwood had been ill when tomatoes ripened and had failed to secure a supply of her favorite preserves. Lydia therefore presented to the good woman several jars from her own store. Mrs. Atwood was delighted with the gift, but demurred at the generosity of the donor. But Lydia cut her short. 'You deserve 'em an' more, too,' she observed curtly. 'If it hadn't been for the hint you give me 'bout raisin' vegetables, I'd most likely set right down an' let disappointment eat my heart out.'

It was in February of the following winter that a whole sleighload of uncles, aunts and cousins came to pay Lydia an all-day visit. When, during the afternoon, the women began bewailing their lack of canned stuff, pickles, etc., Lydia triumphantly revealed to them the treasures of her store closet. Then she told the story of her successful venture. 'New England Homestead.'

## Art of Entertaining.

'Do you know,' said a man to a young matron, who was discussing the art of entertaining from a philosophical point of view, 'that light has a great influence on sentiment? I have visited in many houses, and I always notice that there are more flirtations and matrimonial alliances at those places where the hostess has a feeling-for effect, and arranges her rooms with a view to aesthetics in the way of subdued and becoming lights in retired corners and small withdrawing rooms. Red light is especially subtle in its effects, rose light comes next; yellow promotes gaiety, but not sentiment; green predisposes to romantic sensations, while pure white favors conventionalities. There are other influences, he continued, 'that a woman who is ambitious to make entertaining a fine art should consider. Chairs, for example, play a very important part in social diplomacy. In the first place, their size, shape and general comfortableness are to be carefully considered, and after that their juxtaposition and relations to each other appropriate to the various rooms in which they are placed. A clever woman that has the instinct of a true hostess knows by a sort of intuition where to place the chairs of her room so that they will promote agreeable intercourse.'

The other afternoon I called at a house on a reception day. There were a number of people in the room that I knew, but the prevailing stiffness was uncomfortable, and I made as short a visit as I conventionally could. At another house in the same street, where the surroundings were substantially the same, the conditions were entirely different. Here was an ease and gaiety about everything that was delightful. On thinking it over afterward, I tried to analyze the reason of the difference, and came to the conclusion that one of the chief causes was the chairs and sofas and their grouping. —Tribune.

## An Ever-Present Peril.

A peril which alike menaces the homes of great wealth, and the homes of squalid poverty, is fire. Evidently, fire is no respecter of dignities. Not long ago, no less a personage than Queen Alexandra was in imminent danger of being burned to death, in her home palace at Sandringham. Her Majesty was aroused from a profound sleep at five o'clock in the morning, by her secretary, Miss Charlotte Knollys, who slept in the room below, and who was herself awakened by clouds of smoke in her room. An electric wire had set fire to a beam in the ceiling, and not five minutes after the Queen's escape, the floor of the room in which she had slept, fell in with a crash. Considering how many little household fires are lighted in a great city, how many factory furnaces are at full blast, what a network of pipes is concealed beneath the pavements, how very careless many people in both city and country are in the handling and carrying of lighted lamps, the only wonder is that fire so seldom does its deadly work. Surely each night that we retire, and each morning that we awaken, we should ask immunity from this peril, and resign ourselves to the care of the Father who never sleeps, and whose tender mercies are over us, all the time.

No sweeter verses are in the Bible than those in the Psalms, which remind us of God's constant watchfulness. 'I laid me down and slept; I awaked; for the Lord sustained me.' 'The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.' 'Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night.' 'Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.'

We are too apt to forget our continual dependence upon the watchful love and care of God. Secure in our feeling that we have made all provision, and taken ordinary precautions, we get through the duties of the day, go home at night, lie down to rest. Occasionally we are reminded by some strange providence, that, after all, our strength is weakness, and we hang continually upon the everlasting arm.

No class of heroes in a community deserves more from us of love, admiration and gratitude, than the body of brave men who fight fire. For them there are no prizes in gold or fame, they simply do their duty and make no fuss, but they should be held in high esteem by every citizen. We cannot say this too often, for we forget all about our brave defenders when we have no need for their services.—Christian World.

## The Mother of St. Augustine.

The mother was intensely anxious that her son should be converted. When he told her one day that he was going to Italy, she went into her room and with tears begged and entreated of God not to let him go to Italy. Nevertheless he went. One Sunday, while at Milan, he thought of his mother's prayers, and went to hear a great preacher, under whose preaching he was converted to God. Said he, in telling the incident, 'My mother prayed that I should not go to Italy. God gave what she had always been asking, though He denied her her particular request at that moment.'

## 'Don't Tell My Mother.'

Kate Fenton stood up in the middle of the faculty room at Dodge Academy, and faced, without an apparent tremor, the nine men and women before her. She had just heard a sentence of expulsion from the lips of the principal. She had been a wild girl for a year, and the limit of indulgence had been reached by her latest prank—a midnight frolic, involving an audacious ingenuity of which even she had not been thought capable. So she must go. She smiled her quiet, daring smile as she met the grave regard of her teachers. It seemed as if the moment were far more tragic for them than for her.

Then the principal said, 'Miss Fenton, is your mother at home?'

'No, sir; she isn't,' the girl answered, before she saw the bearing of the question.

'You will tell me her address, then, if you please. I must telegraph her, then, if asking when and where she will meet you.'

'That isn't necessary, Professor Matthews. I can get home perfectly well, myself.'

'You must understand that wouldn't be permitted, Kate. I shall send a teacher with you to see you enter your mother's charge, and to tell her exactly what events have led up to this sad ending of your connection with the school. I must have your mother's address. Of course I can obtain it by telegraphing her lawyer, but you will hardly compel me to do that.'

Kate's face flushed and paled. Suddenly a convulsion swept over it, and in another instant the hard, reckless girl was in a passion of tears.

'Oh, don't tell my mother!' she exclaimed.

The men looked more wretched than before, and the women more helpless. The youngest teacher, Miss Carey, made a quick gesture of pity, and rising went to the girl, who stood with her head pressed hard against the window, her shoulders shaken by sobs.

'Kate, I want to talk with you. Come into the office a moment.'

Exactly what passed in that hurried interview nobody knows, but in five minutes Miss Carey came back.

'If I make myself personally responsible for Miss Fenton's good behavior, will you try her another month?' she asked. 'I think it would be worth while. There must be some good in a girl who has so strong a feeling for her mother.'

Everybody was glad enough to acquiesce in Miss Carey's suggestion, and relieve the strain of the situation. Then began one of those fights, as old as humanity, with two human souls on one side, and the world, the flesh, and the devil on the other. The victory was not won in a week or a month, but it was won at last, and Kate Fenton is to-day a strong and self-controlled woman, caught away from disgrace that might have ruined her whole life, because one woman believed in the saving power of love, and was willing to take a deal of trouble to prove her faith well-grounded.—'Youth's Companion.'

## Home Work Room.

### CLEANING CHIFFON.

It is a delicate matter to wash chiffons. Many dollars' worth of flimsy fabric is thrown away, because, in this age of smoke, it is impossible to wear it very long without cleaning, and many do not know how easily this cleaning may be given, provided care is taken.

Take a lather of a good white soap and soft warm water, add a little borax if the water is hard, and let the lather stand until it is nearly cool. Put the chiffon into the water, small pieces at a time. Let it soak for a while, then shake it gently around in the water, but never rub it. After the dirt is loosened so that the water is discolored and the material seems to be cleaner, shake the chiffon out into a bath of cool clean water, still shaking it around. Continue the placing in clean baths until there is no trace of cloudiness in the water. Into a cup half full of water drop a morsel of gum arabic, let it dissolve, and add a few drops of white vinegar and in this mixture dip the chiffon.

Never squeeze or ring the chiffon. Place it between soft white muslin and pat it gently until the water is lightly pressed out of it; then with a moderately hot iron press the fabric on the wrong side with a thin paper between the iron and the chiffon.—Ex.

### DUCK COVERED HATS.

The woman who prefers a tint to the all-white costume might select a pale blue linen. The blouse can be laid in tucks and embroidered, in the front, with wash silk in Persian or cross-stitch design. With a sailor hat and parasol, also of blue linen, and a pair of neatly-fitting white canvas shoes, she cannot fail to satisfy the most exacting critic.

The cotton-covered sailor hat is figure largely in next summer's millinery. Linen, batiste and broderie anglaise will all be used as coverings for it. This new trimming—broderie anglaise—is also found to some extent on linen suits and shirtwaists. On the thin gowns, such as mulls, dimities and so on, the soft laces are used in profusion.—Chicago Journal.

## Selected Recipes.

Eating fish in Lent, or the occasional fish dinner, is so desirable for a change, would be better appreciated if the average cook knew more about sauces. An irreverent Frenchman once remarked that with a good mayonnaise a man might eat his grandmother. Allowing for a gourmand's imagination, it is true that with a good and appropriate sauce, almost any fish is palatable, and when accompanied by the proper vegetables a perfectly balanced meal is possible, even when the fish chosen has light food value. Salmon, every one knows, is rich in nutrition, as are mackerel, bluefish, shad, and others in lesser degree. Baked fish is seldom an inviting or a satisfying dish, although boiled halibut with drawn butter sauce is a good fish course.

A dinner fish dish should be broiled or baked. Planked shad is quite possible at home. Dry and seasoned cherry wood planks are to be had at housefurnishing shops, and the broiler on most gas stoves is well adapted to this kind of cooking. See that the plank is beveled on the upper side with two cross pieces of wood. Split a shad up the back, remove the backbone, cut off the head and tail, and season with salt on both sides. Fasten the shad to the plank with small, thin nails, but let it well, and broil under a pretty good flame. In about thirty minutes remove, and serve on the plank, spread with plain butter, or, better still, with maitre d'hotel.

Make the sauce by putting in a bowl two or three tablespoonfuls of butter and the juice of half a lemon. Cream these together, season with salt, red pepper, and nutmeg—just a sprinkle of the nutmeg—and lastly stir in thoroughly a heaping tablespoonful of minced parsley.

A Winter Salad.—In early spring the lover of salad finds a difficulty in procuring materials for the salad bowl. Lettuce grown under cover are tasteless and watery. Celery is nearly over, and mustard and cress (grown in boxes) is scarce, but beetroot is always available; so are onions and potatoes, and these in combination make a delicious salad. Buy the beet cooked if you can, otherwise, boil it at home until tender, being careful not to break the skin, or the color of the tuber will be spoiled. Cut the beet when cold into dice. Slice two medium-sized cold boiled potatoes and that are a trifle underdone. A few thin slices of spanish onion will improve, unless the flavor be objected to. Make a dressing of Beat the white of the egg last. It should be stiff froth, then add to the dressing. Stir in the salad carefully. Leave for an hour before serving. Beets and onions in slices mixed with any good salad dressing are very tasty.

Haricot beans are delicious dressed in this way. Wash the beans and boil them in salted water with a bunch of parsley and an onion. When thoroughly cooked rub them through a tammy or a fine sieve; add a lump of butter and a little cream, or the yolk of an egg beaten in a little milk. Send to table as hot as possible.

## Advertisements.

### HELP YOUR CHILD.

When your child—whether it is a sick child or a little baby—suffers from any of the minor ailments which afflict children, or is nervous or irritable, or doesn't sleep well, give it Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is the quickest and surest cure, and the safest, because it is absolutely harmless. It will give the feeble new born babe as much strength as the well grown child. Mrs. F. D. K. The Barony, N.B., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets with most satisfactory results, and do not feel safe without them in the house. I find that a dose is usually sufficient to cure the small ailments of the stomach or bowels. If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers write direct to The Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box.'



GOOD CHEER.  
Have you had a kindness shown?  
Pass it on.  
'Twas not given for you alone—  
Let it travel down the years,  
Let it wipe another's tears,  
Till in heaven the deed appears,  
Pass it on.

DON'T WAIT TILL TOO LATE.  
It is an odd thing, says a writer in 'His Own Way,' that no one ever has claimed our friends for his own, though we begin to say and do a multitude of things that might have been had they come an advance of death. How profuse we are with our good words after the ears are stopped. We do not hesitate to say that is true, or even more than true, in praise of the departed. There is nothing too good to say about this person or that the place once filled is vacant. But it is had said a tenth of it all when it might have been heard by the living person. How much more worth it had been said joy and satisfaction if living. But it was not spoken, and it was not without it; and now we regret it and do the same thing over with the next friend.

### GIVING AN 'AT HOME.'

The Montreal Branch of the I.S.S. has issued cards for an 'At Home' on Wednesday afternoon, March 16, from four to six o'clock, at the Y.W.C.A., 386 St. Lawrence street.

A special meeting will be held on Monday evening, March 14, at the home of Mrs. George Robinson, 39 St. Luke street.

Pictures for scrap-books are acknowledged from a Sunshine friend in Little Mexico, also magazines from Mrs. Kern at West street. Further contributions of magazines and other literature would be acceptable to the society, and may be sent to Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 21 St. Mark street.

### THE WESTMOUNT BRANCH.

The attendance at the regular monthly meeting in Victoria Hall on Tuesday afternoon was somewhat interfered with by the weather, but a pleasant hour was spent by those present. Mrs. Hutchinson presided, and Mrs. J. L. Allan performed the duties of recording secretary.

To benefit the working fund of the society an entertainment is to be held in Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening, April 6, which a good programme of music, selection, etc., is being prepared, and some made candy will be for sale. Plans to increase the success of the entertainment were talked over, after which a number of letters were read, containing appeals for 'sunshine' in different forms. The best way of meeting these appeals was considered, and Mrs. Westgate was chosen to be the hostesses being Mrs. Long, Mrs. Westgate, Mrs. Allan and Mrs. Raddon.

If thou art blessed,  
Then let the sunshine of thy gladness  
Shine on the dark edges of each cloud that  
Black in the brother's skies—  
If thou art sad,  
Still be thou in thy brother's gladness clad.

### BOYS' SUNSHINE CONCERT.

'A Delighted Guest' writes in praise of the concert given under the auspices of the Boys' Sunshine Club on Tuesday evening in Victoria Hall, which the writer says was a very enjoyable affair, the programme being an excellent one, and the arrangements admirably carried out. The concert was well attended. The two solo soloists were presented with bouquets of flowers and white flowers. The girls are grateful to those who assisted at the concert.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. A contribution of books from Miss Swan Victoria avenue, is acknowledged.

### FOR THE INDIANS.

A Sunshine worker in Minnesota who is interested in the welfare of a number of Indians living near the railway station at which he is agent, has procured a lantern and other views, with which he hopes to both entertain and instruct the Indians.

### APPEALS ANSWERED.

Mrs. P. Macfarlane, Chateaufort, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mansfield street, and Mrs. G. Thomas, Point St. Charles, have written for the address of the invalid who wanted pictures suitable for framing. In addition to those mentioned before, Miss K. Fraser, Desboro, Ont.; S. M. Patterson, Montreal, Ont.; and 'A Busy Mother,' have obtained the address of the little girl who wanted pictures for her scrap-book. The Sunbeam Circle, Little Metis, has through their secretary, responded to the request for literature for men at Corrie, Que. Mrs. Starr sends pieces for fancy-work.

### DICTIONARY WANTED.

The Westmount Sunshine Branch would like to get a good dictionary, with definitions, derivations, synonyms, etc., for a crippled invalid who wants to improve his education. If any one has such a book to pass on, it will be very acceptable and may be sent to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Westgate, 330 Victoria avenue.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, Witness' Office.

### Kidney Disease Results From Colds

Exposure of the Back to Drafts Not an Infrequent Cause of This Dreadfully Painful Ailment.

Persons are very susceptible to colds, and so much so that a current of cold air is sufficient to cause congestion of these organs. One of the very common things for persons to do is to sit on the ground, or to settle on the kidneys and back, the most complicated disease. When farmers, railroad men and others whose work subjects them to more exposure are especially liable to be overtaken by kidney disease, it is a frequent ailment among indoor workers. Persons who are prompt in their action on the first signs that they are especially valuable because of kidney disease which are colds. Backs highly colored urine, pain or smarting when passing water, headache, cramps in the legs, constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels, loss of appetite, vomiting and general feeling of discomfort are among the most common symptoms. The record of cures effected by means of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has not been equalled in the history of medicine. In the majority of the homes of Canada these pills are always at hand as an indispensable family medicine. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Emerson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

### A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK. Could not Sit or Stand with Ease. Consulted Five Different Doctors.

### Doan's Kidney Pills FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured. "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of youth."

### HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP

Has a World-Wide Reputation for the Cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bronchial Tubes and Enlargement of the Tonsils. It is the most powerful remedy for old or new coughs, gives almost instant relief, and results in stubborn cases are permanent. No one safe without it. Dealers carry it with them. Sold by all druggists.

### COWAN'S COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND CAKE ICINGS.

THEY ARE THE PUREST AND BEST. The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto. FOR SALE Apply at 'Witness' Office.

## THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Empress Dowager of Russia is leading a movement in support of the Red Cross work. In all parts of the Empire women are organizing relief societies and preparing hospital supplies.

There are just over 2,000 known adult deaf and dumb people in London, and nearly half of these were present, in two parties, at Holborn Town Hall recently, the occasion being the annual tea party of the Royal Association for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Rev. C. Enzor Walters, Hugh Price Hughes's successor, amused the London ministers' meeting by stating that he overheard a lady say in relation to himself: 'It is rather remarkable that a commonplace may exist so well after so striking a personality as Mr. Price Hughes.'

One of the buildings of the Anglo-Chinese school, Singapore Straits settlements, is named for Dr. W. F. Oldham, who founded the school in 1886. The school, now in its eighteenth year, has a registration of over 1,000, a teaching staff of twenty-five and a library of over 1,300 volumes.

At a meeting of the East London Brewery Company a big decline in the business was attributed to the fact that the aliens, who have supplanted British workmen in that quarter, are not patrons and do not patronize public houses. As a result some publicans in East London, it was said, had lost their entire capital.

The death has occurred at Northampton of the Rev. Joseph John Cooper, until the end of last year pastor of the historic Doddridge Congregational Church at Northampton. He was the first to sign the passive resisters' roll in Northampton, and resigned his church three weeks ago on account of his illness. He was 66 years of age.

At the suggestion of an influential body of temperance workers a special tour in Russia, Sweden and Norway is being organized to investigate the working of the state regulations of the drink traffic in those countries. It is expected that several prominent temperance reformers will join in the tour, which has the approval of Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Battersea and Lord Peel.

College Y. M. C. A.'s gave last year \$38,928 for foreign missions and \$18,722 for home missions. Over fifty institutions contributed \$300 or over. One hundred and thirty-two report no contribution. The value of definiteness is seen from the fact that the largest amounts are contributed, as a rule, by institutions which undertake the support of their own missionary.

Forty men's Bible classes in Rochester, N.Y., the largest of which has had over 1,000 names on its roll, use the International Sunday-school lessons as a basis for study. The most of them are clerks and workmen who get little time for study, and they represent a large class of adults who probably get more out of the International lessons than they would out of any other system.

A few years ago a New York business man, learning that Corea was open to the Gospel, drew his cheque for six thousand dollars to enable the Presbyterian Board to start its work in the 'Hermit Nation.' No wonder that he pronounces it the best paying investment he ever made, for there are already over 30,000 Christian converts there, over 300 Presbyterian churches organized, 21 chapels built in a single year by the native Christians themselves.

The Y. M. C. A. of North America have deep interests in Japan, where there are fifty-seven associations comprising 2,500 members. There are six American secretaries, and there are eighteen instructors in the government schools who were secured at the request of the Japanese Government from the College Association leaders of North America. Five buildings have been erected with the help of Americans at Tokio, Kyoto, Osaka and Kumamoto, worth \$63,000.

A very significant fact indicating the drift of thought in Japan is mentioned in a recent number of 'Public Opinion.' It seems that lately an editor of a daily paper in Tokio offered eight considerable prizes for original poems. No restrictions as to subject were imposed. But when the six hundred manuscripts which were submitted in the competition were examined, it was discovered that every one of them voiced Christian sentiment. That fact certainly illustrates very forcibly the indirect, leavening force of the Gospel working in a community.

General Booth visited Newcastle a few weeks ago and had crowded audiences. At a great prayer meeting on Sunday in the Empire Theatre the crowds had to be kept in order by police and firemen. 'I'll give you 2s. 6d. for a seat!' cried one woman outside the theatre, which was full by six o'clock. 'I'll go better than that!' shouted a man, 'I'll give you 2s. 6d. to stand!' The crowd would not leave the entrances. 'We may never see the dear old man again. Let's in!' This was their cry for hours. Ninety-five persons professed conversion.

Much regret is felt in the West London Mission that Sister Eva, daughter of the late Judge Waddy, is leaving the Sisterhood. Miss Waddy has accepted an appointment as private secretary to Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist, and enters upon her new position very shortly. Miss Waddy's special work in the Sisterhood has been that formerly identified with the late Sister Edith (Miss Gresham), namely, the system of old-age pensions organized and undertaken by the Mission. With this branch of work is also included that of special attention to the old folk in the adjacent workhouses, which takes the form of monthly teas and entertainments.

A doctor with a large practice in the suburbs of London, England, told a newspaper representative that grocers' licenses are among the greatest curses of the age. 'I have traced,' he said, 'many cases of alcoholism among women to this source. The evil begins with the grocer's license and in a short time the public house is patronized. Another evil

is the medicated wine, the trade in which has vastly increased during the past few years. Scores of people who would not touch ordinary wine or spirits ask if they may take a little of somebody's medicated wine. It is nothing but ordinary wine to which a drug has been added. It is my firm conviction that the use of such wines cultivates, and in some cases awakens, a craving for alcohol in stronger form.'

By the death of the Rev. W. J. Craig, three days after a serious operation, the Congregationalists of South Devon, England, have experienced a great loss. He will be remembered for a most successful ministry at Sandown, and later at Junction-road, Holloway. He retired to Devon on account of his health, but was invited to accept the pastorate of Ivybridge Church, where he has labored with great acceptance and success for seven years. He preached almost to the end, and on one of the last Sundays of his life, received thirteen new members into the church. He was interred at Sandown on Feb. 10. At the same time a memorial service was conducted at Ivybridge by the secretary of the Devon Union, the Rev. J. T. H. Paynter, and the Rev. F. W. Beaumont, Westeyan.

Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, where Queen Victoria died, and which was given by the King to the nation, to form a convalescent home for army and navy officers, is now almost ready for occupation. There will be accommodation for fifty patients. The place has undergone a transformation within, and sick and wounded officers will be able to recruit at one of the most delightful spots in the Kingdom. Part of the estate and some of the ceremonial rooms will be open to the public; the rest of the house, excluding the late Queen's private apartments (which will be left unaltered) will form the convalescent home. The estate comprises about 2,000 acres, and occupies both sides of a gentle sloping hill, falling on the north to the Solent, and on the south to the river Medina. There will be a naval college in the immediate vicinity to accommodate 400 cadets.

### A YOUNG THEOLOGUE'S IMPRESSIONS OF BEECHER.

(Rev. Hugh Peckey, Montreal, in the Boston 'Congregationalist'.) My first memory of the name of Beecher goes back to my boyhood in Newfoundland, when we caught echoes of the war of the secession and heard men speak in the same breath of Lincoln, Grant and Beecher. My first sight of the great preacher was 1873, when he gave an address in old Zion Church, Montreal, on the occasion of the opening of the session of the Congregational College. Our little band of students was there in the front pews and he spoke to us, unconscious of the rest of the audience. We felt the power of the man's personality and the magnificence of his sorrow, for it was the time when his good name was under menace, as he said:

'Young men, I have seen much of life, I have known men who have achieved success as bankers, statesmen, warriors, actors, but I am here to tell you that had I my life to live over again, I would choose no other path than the one along which I have come, that of a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ.'

My next contact was during the Christmas vacation of 1876. Sunday morning found me one of the great and expectant throng of worshippers in Plymouth Church, Boston, under the leadership of Phillips Brooks, was the acme of that which a liturgical worship is capable of, so this service in Plymouth Church conducted by Mr. Beecher was the highest expression of the dignified freedom, joyousness and direct touch of the human upon the Divine which may be found in a worship that dispenses with formal ritual. The prayers were the speech of a child to its father, the plea of a friend for his friends, the supplication of a patriot for his country.

The sermon lasted hardly more than an hour. It was an argument to prove that in human life the joyous elements predominate, but the argument which in the hands of some men would have been bare and hard as a train track in a Pennsylvania colliery was, under his treatment, a pathway bordered with flowers, glistening with dew, and opening up glimpses of the vastness of the ocean and the sublimity of mountain crests. It was my somewhat unique experience to hear Mr. Beecher make use of a quotation, and this too as an introduction to his sermon. This was the quotation:

Lord! what a wretched land is this That yields us no supply No cheering fruits, no wholesome trees; Nor streams of living joy!

And then the comment: 'The man that wrote that didn't deserve to have any.' A gentle ripple of smiles passed over the faces of the people and by the time that had vanished the preacher was fully under way in the great optimistic argument which formed the backbone of his sermon. A day or so before I left Montreal, the pastor of Zion Church had suddenly lost his young wife. As I sat in Plymouth Church that Sunday morning and shared in the warmth and uplift of the service, the wish suddenly arose in my heart that the stricken man might be within these walls. And whom should I see the next Sunday morning at the close of the service but the bereaved young pastor in one of the side seats and Mr. Beecher with his arm affectionately thrown around him and speaking such words of sympathy as only he could speak.

It was my privilege one Sunday morning to have a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Beecher. I was a theological student full of doubts. What I said I do not remember but my listener at once took in the situation. 'You may have your doubts,' he said, 'about inspiration, the atonement, and future punishment, but there is one thing you cannot doubt, and it is this, that men

need building up in spiritual manhood, and the New Testament is of all books the one best fitted for that work.' When I said that I envied him his faith, his vivid consciousness of the Unseen, he answered me very quietly and gravely, 'That,' he said, 'is a thing that grows.'

### IN TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. A NEW FORWARD MOVEMENT IN LONDON.

(The Christian.) The historic edifice in Tottenham Court road, fragrant with the memory of Whitefield's labors, was the scene of remarkable gatherings when it was lately reopened as the headquarters of the Central Mission of the London Congregational Union. On Sunday the building was twice crowded, when the Rev. C. Silvester Horne entered upon his new sphere as superintendent of the undertaking, and preached morning and evening.

Long before three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the chapel was crowded for the service, at which the Rev. J. H. Jowett preached. The sermon was a memorable and inspiring discourse on Matt. x, 38. He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it. A contrast was drawn between the policy of the world and the policy of Christ. The policy of the world is a policy of finding; the policy of Christ is a policy of losing. The world says, 'keep your lips closed,' 'go with the stream,' and 'look after yourself.' Against this threefold policy of the world Christ opposes the threefold policy of expression, endurance and self-sacrifice. Mr. Jowett showed that the world's policy of silence in the realm of emotion ends in a man having no emotions to express. Feelings require outlet, or they dry up. Even unexpressed shrivels up. The price of retention is expression. Truth never proclaimed is never really known. Truth preserves her rarest beauties for the moment when she is being given away.

Contrasting the world's policy of drifting with Christ's policy of resistance, Mr. Jowett insisted that drifting might be the secret of easy living, but it never gains entrance into any spacious life. You cannot drift into anything worth having. You cannot drift into rest, into joy, into strength. Life is energized by resistance. It is the man who takes up hard tasks hopefully, who finds his life full of the unspeakable riches of Christ. The world's policy of 'looking after Number One' was then contrasted with Christ's policy of self-sacrifice. Life, declared the preacher, never becomes influential until it becomes self-sacrificial. Whenever the Church becomes easy she loses her power to redress; when she becomes self-sacrificial she becomes grandly influential. 'It's the bleeding folk who tell. Nero, dead! his martyred, prisoner, Paul, never more alive! Have you ever heard of Sir John Kellenger, the brutal justice who sent John Bunyan, to Bedford Jail? You haven't. No. It's the bleeding folk who tell. Sir John Kellenger—his very name a riddle; John Bunyan, never more alive, a living inspiration.' Mr. Jowett closed his sermon with a prayer for the fruitfulness of Whitefield's Mission, and a tribute to Mr. Horne's spirit of self-sacrifice.

The evening gathering drew together an even larger assembly than the afternoon, and an overflow meeting was held at Topclay Hall.

Speaking as a Churchman, Earl Carrington joined in the congratulations to Mr. Horne on his new departure. After some reference to the fiscal question and the 'Education' Acts, he spoke of the overcrowding in the district around Whitefield's 'People,' he said, 'with souls like you and me, have to live like pigs under conditions in which no man can be honest, no woman can be pure, and no child can be content.'

The next speaker was the superintendent of the West London Mission, the Rev. C. Enzor Walters, who mentioned that he had spent seven years of hard work in Cleveland street. 'I envy Mr. Horne the glorious opportunity of planting the standard of Jesus Christ in this for mission work than that in which we are gathered to-night. As an instance of the prevailing overcrowding, Mr. Walters said that a few days ago he went into an underground room within a stone's throw of Whitefield's, where a man, woman and eight children lived and worked. They paid 7s. 6d. a week for rent, and the woman said that seven rats had been killed in the cellar that week. Just behind Tottenham Court road, with its splendor and its dwellings, we need Mr. Horne to join us in calling for better housing for the people.'

In his reply, the Rev. C. Silvester Horne referred to the demonstration of sympathy which had been shown to him, and which led him to say: 'If this is the spirit, the victory is half won.' He acknowledged the Christian greetings from his Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist friends on the platform, and declared: 'We can do a pinch do at Whitefield's without distinguishing men or moneyed men, but we cannot do at this centre without men and women who, for the sake of Christ and the Kingdom of God, will go headlong to go, without regard for consequences, heading for righteousness. We are here to make friends in the name of Christ with all the young people and the working-classes in this district. We are here to make friends with all classes, and to forget that there are "classes."'

### CARLISLE COMMENCEMENT.

The Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., Col. R. H. Pratt, superintendent, celebrated its commencement, on Feb. 18, with appropriate exercises. The motto of the class of 1904 is, 'The progress of one the triumph of all.' The motto of the school is, 'To civilize the Indian, get him into civilization; to keep him civilized, let him stay.' The Carlisle Indian School was opened Oct. 5, 1879. Total number of students from the beginning has been 5,135, of whom 1,930 were girls, and 3,205 were boys. The present enrollment is 1,069, of whom 470 are girls and 599 boys; 88 tribes are represented. The total number of graduates, including the class of 1904, is 416. The total num-

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(In 1-lb. and 2-lb. Cans.)  
**STRONG IN ITS PURITY.**  
**CHASE & SANBORN.**

### "From Maker to Wearer by Mail." LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS

We make every garment we sell, turn out large quantities and use every modern invention in machinery to cut down cost of production. We used to sell to merchants but now cut out all intermediaries and sell direct to wearer at wholesale prices. If you are not thoroughly satisfied with any garment you receive from us we will refund money and allow return postage. We ship orders same day as received. The two garments illustrated and described below are our best sellers and cannot be equalled in Canada.



Style 1 (as cut) Made of Black Silkette, a new material of very finest Egyptian Cotton, woven to look like silk. Rustles like silk but wears much better. Seams are felled and double stitched, making them extra strong and a clean finish inside and out. Has five 1/2 inch ruffles, each ruffle headed with a double stitched strap. Extra width, full 74 in. at top of blouse. Lengths, 38, 40 and 42 in. Price, \$2.00 POSTAGE PAID.


Style 2 (as cut) Made of good quality Black Mercerized Satteen. Seams felled and double stitched. Crimped frill at bottom edged with ruffle 1/2 in. wide. Two 1/2 inch ruffles at top, each ruffle headed with double stitched strap. Width 74 in. at top of blouse. Lengths, 38, 40 and 42 in. Price, \$1.00 POSTAGE PAID.

WE PAY POSTAGE ANYWHERE IN CANADA.

THE GEM GARMENT CO. 128 Yonge St., TORONTO

### 'DARTRING' TOILET SOAP

is obtained and maintained by using 'DARTRING' TOILET SOAP.



No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'. No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

'DARTRING' TOILET SOAP is obtainable in collapsible boxes.

'DARTRING' TOILET SOAP.

Demand the genuine. Wholesale: Dr. Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

ber who lived in families for some portion of last year was 948, and the number of students who were offered employment last year were more than could be supplied by the school, to the number of 1,387.

### A TRIFLE LONELY.

Many have heard or read of the presentation to Bishop Hartzell of Old Unst, a 'deserted village,' by the British South Africa Company. The bishop set apart for the Woman's Missionary Society a beautiful little villa up on the mountain side, 'a choice situation for a hermitage, but a trifle lonely for a solitary woman,' writes Mrs. Rasmussen. 'This house is a quarter of a mile away from all the other buildings, and at night the hyena often comes around with his weird, plaintive call. Jackals, wild cats, wild dogs, wolves and deer are plentiful. Leopards and lions are near by, though they give us little bother. Not long ago a leopard stole one of our pigs from the compound. Lions have been seen within a mile, but are oftenest seen at Christmas pass, half-way between here and Umtali (ten miles away). But my greatest troubles have been with the rats and white ants. The former I put in charge of Bobby, the cat, but the latter are still unconquered. They have destroyed nearly all the interior woodwork and have made their way to the rafters. They appear at all the cracks in the cement floor, bore through the burnt bricks, make their way to every part of the house and defy extermination.'—N. W. Christian Advocate.

### THE DEEP SEA MISSION.

(By the Editor of 'Toilers of the Deep'.) As we wrote some time ago, one is frequently met, when bringing the needs of the mission before friends with the remark, 'Oh, yours is such a wealthy society.' This mistaken idea arises probably from the fact that the work is aided by so many influential and distinguished people. As a matter of fact, of course, the mission is in no sense 'wealthy,' as it has no funded property whatever, as a reserve for hard times, but is absolutely dependent on the free-will offerings of the public. We do not complain of this; it is often a good thing for societies thus to be kept face to face with their supporters. It tends to prevent slackness and waste and other objectionable growths of undue prosperity. It is only right, however, that this circumstance should be understood and fully realized by our many generous supporters.

As we sought to make clear last month the daily income of the society for the past few weeks has barely sufficed for current needs, and the accumulated arrears must now be resolutely faced if the work of the mission is not to be seriously crippled in the very near future. While the area of the society's beneficent operations has, as we then explain-

# "77"

Cures Grip and COLDS Prevents Pneumonia.

The prevailing epidemic may not be called Grip, because it may please the doctors to use some other name, but if you have Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head or Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever or any of these, then "77" will cure you quicker and better than any known remedy.

Jubilee Book Mailed Free.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Harewood Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

# OGILVY DAILY STORE NEWS.

## LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES

Ladies who have not yet visited our Grand Display of Spring Goods will do well to do so now, when the assortment is complete in every detail.

### NEW SPRING WRAPPERS.

In purchasing your street and out-of-door Gowns, do not forget your House Gowns.

We are showing this week something new and pretty in Print, Percale and Muslin Wrappers.

The following are a few of the lines:  
Ladies' Wrappers, with frill on skirt, turnover collar, new sleeve, in pretty styles of patterns, in black and white and blue and white, sizes 32 to 44. Price \$1.15  
Pretty Percale Wrappers, made with frills over the shoulders, pretty braid on yoke, plain cuff on sleeve, colors are black and white and grey and white, frill on skirt, sizes 32 to 42. Price \$1.50.

Ladies' Wrappers, made in a neat Percale, in colors of grey and white, cardinal and white, made in kimona style, braid trimmed, with flowing sleeve.  
This would be suitable for a Dressing Gown, all sizes. Price \$2.25.

### CHEAP WOOLS.

Our Wool Department is well stocked with all that is most useful in shades and kinds.

#### SPECIAL LINES.

Odd shades in Shetland Wool—just a little off our regular numbers. Present value \$1.10 a lb.

While they last 50c. a lb.  
Odd shades in 5-ply Super Fingering. Present price \$2.20 and \$2.40 a lb. Now selling for \$1.49.

We have a very large assortment of Wools, in single and Double Berlin, Shetland, Andalusian, Merino, etc., etc.  
See the New 'Ostrich' Wools, for Fancy Fascinators, Clouds, etc.

The Original Orkney Shetland Floss, in a large variety of colors, and full weight. Note this—full weight, \$1.10 per lb.

### A LINEN DEPT. LIST.

From time to time you wonder just what is the list of Linens which are at all times in the department. A few of the many are here mentioned.

Bleached Twilled Sheetings. English manufacture.

8-4, or 72 inches, 27c. Special 20c. per yard.

9-4, or 80 inches, 32c. Special 25c. per yard.

10-4, or 90 inches, 38c. Special 30c. per yard.

Glass Towels, Fringed.

17 x 33 inches, 6c. each.

Sideboard Scarfs, Fringed.

30 cents, for 20 cents each.

35 cents, for 25 cents each.

With Colored Stripes.

50 cents, for 35 cents each.

Odd Line of Fringed Tea Cloths, red bordered.

1 yard square, 50c., for 40c. each.

Kitchen Towels, twilled, pure linen, with Kitchen Cloth, woven down centre.

25 x 30 inches, 15 cents each.

25 x 36 inches, 18 cents each.

27 x 36 inches, 22 cents each.

36 x 36 inches, 30 cents each.

Roller Crash.

16 inch, 8 cents per yard.

17 inch, 12 cents and 14 cents per yd.

18 inch, 13 cents and 16 cents per yd.

## PRELIMINARY OPENING

IN

# MILLINERY

Monday and Tuesday  
March 14th and 15th,  
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Every woman who appreciates the "Artistic" in headgear is invited to inspect our Large and Exclusive Showing of Easter Millinery on Monday. Braids are used most extensively in every description, silk, chip, yedda and ramie.

Flowers, especially small, are very strong—such as small roses, small buds, forget-me-nots, etc., etc.

In some of the leading styles flowers mixed with small wings are shown. Roses are used extensively in the red shades.

Our display is worthy of Montreal's growing greatness, worthy of our thousands of customers, worthy of our staff of earnest workers who will be as much interested in pleasing you as will the heads of the firm.

Our showing is exclusive in the extreme.

Patterns from Paris, New York and other Fashion Centres, all showing a richness and daintiness in Millinery never shown before.

## Your Easter Gown.

Now is the time to get the materials for it, and Ogilvy's is the place. It will be a dream of loveliness this year, for the New Dress Goods at Ogilvy's are especially exquisite.

From our weekly Parisian letter we learn that Plain and Fancy Voiles are again in the front, more especially Fine Voiles. Shades most used are Silver Grey, Champagne and Beige. They are all in our Dress Goods Section in great variety.

The Tweeds are light too, but so firm they can be made up without linings. They have a weave that won't stretch and pull out of shape.

### SILKS.

Silks are decidedly coming into fashion again, principally Soft Taffetas, in very small checks and stripe effects, also shot Taffeta for evening wear, tinsel robes are less in favor, brocades are coming round again.

A few of the early arrivals.  
Natural Tussock Silks, 34 inches wide. Prices, 75c., 95c. and \$1.20.

White Pongee Silks, 27 inches and 36 inches wide. Price 85c. and \$1.10.

Black and White Checks, in Geisha, Taffeta and Louise. Prices 65c., 85c., 95c. and \$1.10.

White and Black Stripes. Prices 95c., \$1.20 and \$1.35.

White and Black and Black and White Spotted Foulards. Price 65 cents.

### MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's White Cotton Night Shirts, made of heavy twill cotton, turndown collar, pocket and pearl buttons, sizes 15, 16, 17 and 18. Regular \$1.00 shirt. Special 75 cents each.

Men's Umbrellas. Steel rod, paragon frame, patent runner, fast black coverings, horn and etched wood handles. Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Men's Reversible Derby Ties, in light and dark colors, newest designs, large range of patterns. Regular 25 cents. Special 15 cents each.

### BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, in pretty Scotch mixtures, from \$4.50 up.

Boys' Double-breasted Norfolk Suits, in stylish heather mixtures, from \$7.00 up.

Boys' Oxford Grey Norfolk Suits. Price \$3.75.

Boys' English Tweed 3-piece Suits, in light and dark colors. Price \$4.65.

Boys' West of England 3-piece Suits. Price \$6.25.

Boys' Scotch Tweed 3-piece Suits. Price \$6.00.

Boys' Double or Single-breasted 3-piece Suits, in very fine English navy bell-warp serge. Prices \$7.75 and \$8.00.

Boys' Short Spring Overcoats, in English Covert Coating. Prices \$3.75 and \$4.99.

Boys' Raglanette Spring Overcoats, in dark grey cravenette, rainproof. Prices from \$6.75.

PEAK CAPS.  
We have just received a large assortment of all the newest and up-to-date materials in peak caps. Prices are 15c., 25c., 40c. and 50 cents.

### LADIES' GLOVES.

Fashion edicts in early spring Gloves are the Prix seam dogskin, with spear points in English tans; also 2-clasp Mocha with Paris points, in tan or grey shades. Shades to match the Spring Costumes for this season in fine French kid; also 2-clasp with Paris points in self or white stitching.

TWO OF OUR REGULAR LINES.  
'Le Vainqueur' Gloves, in white, black, grey, tan, mode, gun metal, brown, with self and fancy stitching, 2-dome fasteners, sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/4. Price \$1.00.

Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves, in white, grey, black, tan, with self stitching, only a few sizes left in this line. Good value for \$1.25. Special 75c. a pair.

**MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.**  
WRITE US FOR SAMPLES. NEW GOODS ARRIVING IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

MONTREAL AGENTS FOR SCHONHERR ORIGINAL PURE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR AND PIM BROS., DUBLIN, CELEBRATED DRESS POPLINS.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

# JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

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St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.

P. O. BOX, 2378.