

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must favorably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for the marriage notices for 50c. death notices for 25c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Funeral notices may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of sender should be placed.

MARRIED.

SIGSWORTH-McGOWAN.—At the Methodist parsonage, Verona, Ont., on March 17, 1904, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, Miss Charlotte McGowan to Mr. George L. Sigsworth, both of Loughboro.

DIED.

BLAICKLOCK.—Suddenly, at Denver, Colorado, on March 22, 1904, of appendicitis, Major W. M. Blaicklock, of Montreal.

CADIEUX.—At Boston, Mass., on March 21, 1904, Mary, beloved daughter of Thos. Johnston, and wife of Fred. Cadieux. Funeral on Friday, at 2.30 p.m., from her father's residence, 3407 Notre Dame street, St. Henri, to Mount Royal cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CARRUTHERS.—On March 22, 1904, at 665 Dufferin street, Toronto, Jane Freeman, dearly beloved wife of the Rev. Samuel Carruthers, aged 66 years.

HORSFALL.—At 53 Phoenix ave., Lachine, on March 22, 1904, Lennox Ernest, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Horsfall, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days. Funeral private.

JENNINGS.—On March 22, 1904, at 332 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount, Ann, widow of the late Thomas Jennings, of London, England, in her 76th year. English and Australian papers please copy.

MARSDEN.—In Orangeville, Ont., on March 19, 1904, J. W. Marsden, aged 59 years.

McEDWARD.—At St. Anicet, on March 15, 1904, Ellen, daughter of the late Alexander McEdward, of St. Anicet.

ORR.—At Covey Hill, Que., on March 22, 1904, William Orr, post-master, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, in his 74th year.

ROBERTSON.—At the Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, B.C., on the morning of Feb. 20, 1904, Anne McGregor, third daughter of the late Alexander McGregor, of Cotnamville, near St. Andrew's, Quebec, and beloved wife of Duncan Robertson, of Westham Island, B.C., in the 78th year of her age.

SPEARY.—At Kingston, on March 19, 1904, John Speary, a native of Frome, Somersetshire, England, in his 81st year. Interred in Mount Royal Cemetery.

STEWART.—At Brockville, Ont., on March 17, 1904, Alexander Stewart, aged 73 years.

TAIT.—On March 10, 1904, Janie, fourth daughter of the late James Monteith, and wife of George Tait, of West Shefford.

TATE.—At Paris, Ont., on March 21, 1904, Thomas Hutchison Tate, last surviving son of the Rev. James Tate, Richmond, Yorkshire, and grandson of the Rev. Jas. Tate, canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England.

THOMPSON.—At 230 St. Hyppolite street, on March 23, 1904, Emma Amelia McCann, aged 47 years, wife of J. W. Thompson, and second daughter of the late Samuel McCann, of Vankleek Hill, Ont. Funeral will leave her late residence, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 p.m., for interment at Hudson Heights.

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

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

Advertisements.

'General Hospital.'—After a thorough investigation as to the merits of other instruments, the Circle of the King's Daughters has purchased an Organ from Messrs. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, for use in the wards of the General Hospital.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, conductor of the recent great Canadian Musical Festival, writes that he congratulates Canada on the production of such pianofortes as those of Mason & Risch. Assortment of these world-renowned pianos received at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine street, now sole agency for Montreal.

HARRISON'S BREAD.—IS MADE IN THE CLEANEST BAKERY in the city. 1c. Monat 35c. Office 43 Victoria Ave., Westmount.

Good values in DESKS
TEES & CO., 300 St. James Street.

BEST MILK
When ordering your milk supply remember that we deliver direct from the farm in time for breakfast. All the cows under our care and everything connected with the dairy up-to-date.

H. & W. EVANS,
The Blue Bonnets Dairy Farm,
City Office, 12 Latour St. TEL. MAIL 903

SPICK and SPAN
Are the new Hardwood
MANTELS just to hand,
made in Cathedral, Weathered or Golden Oak.
IT'S A TREAT TO SEE THEM.

The G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1735 NOTRE DAME ST.

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

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

\$20.00 TO \$30.00 MODEL COSTUME \$12.85

Seldom in any store's business career does such an occasion as this occur—to be able to offer NEW SPRING MODEL COSTUMES made to sell at \$20.00 to \$30.00 for such a low price at \$12.85 is indeed marvellous—most stores would have taken full advantage of their good fortune, but that is not the Carsley way. Here's the circumstances that led to the purchase: A prominent manufacturer of High Class Costumes made up an extra line of samples which he did not use, because of being overstocked; our costume chief got the hint, and the costumes are here. The entire lot will go on sale to-morrow, descriptions are unnecessary, no two are alike. Sizes are 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. There's a first choice among the lot—be early on the scene and get it. Remember the price, \$20.00 to \$30.00 Costumes on Friday... \$12.85

245 DOZ. LINEN TABLE NAPKINS
WILL GO ON SALE TO-MORROW AT MAKER'S PRICES

The maker who sold us these goods said there were some slight imperfections in them, we've been bothering ourselves to find them out.
110 Dozen Fine Grass Bleached Linen Damask Napkins, size 22 by 22 inches, assorted floral and dotted designs. Regular \$2.00 a dozen. Friday... \$1.25
75 Dozen Extra Quality Bleached Linen Dinner Napkins, newest patterns, size 23 by 23 inches. Regular \$2.25 a dozen. Friday... \$1.50
60 Dozen Extra Fine Bleached Linen Table Napkins, size 24 by 24 inches, rich floral designs. Regular value, \$2.50 and \$2.75 a dozen. Friday... \$1.65

TWO BOOK SNAPS TO-MORROW

That will rivet the attention of all lovers of book lore, it's only necessary to mention the titles to secure your interest.
WITH THE "OPHIR" ROUND THE WORLD, a most instructive and entertaining narrative of how the Duke and Duchess of York toured round the world. Over 150 illustrations, bound in Royal purple cloth. Published at \$3.00. Friday... 50c

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.—A story of how the Canadians fought for the Empire on Africa's soil, and where the contingents were recruited. Photographs of the officers, groups of the soldiers and illustrations of places of interest in Africa, bound in cloth. Published at \$3.00. Friday... 25c each

GREATEST SILK BARGAIN YET.

59c. TUSSORE SILKS FOR 27c.
Here's another Silk Bargain that eclipses all previous ones, and will crowd this section 'to-morrow'.
300 yards only, Fine Tussock Silk, in blue and black stripes with open work effect, easily worth 59c a yard. Friday... 27c
375 yards Plain Tussock Silks, 20 inches wide, extra fine quality. Regular 49c yard. Friday... 28c

GREAT GROCERY BARGAINS.

FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER... 22c lb.
50 CASES LARGE NARROW ORANGES... 30c dozen.
Regular. Friday
Natural Puffed Figs, 3 lbs. 30c 25c
Carsley's Family Soap, 6 bars... 30c 25c
Finest Red Salmon... 15c 12 1/2c
Shredded Coconut... 25c 18c
Finest Table Figs... 15c 12 1/2c
Finest Canadian Cheese... 18c 15c
Bitter Oranges... 25c 20c
Tomatoes, 3 lbs... 30c 25c
Redpath's Sugar, 23 pounds for... 97c
Windsor Salt, 3 bags... 15c 10c
Finest Corn Meal, 4 lbs. 20c 15c
Force Food and Soda Biscuits... 15c 12 1/2c
Seeded Raisins, 3 pkgs... 35c 25c
Hungarian Flour, 24 lbs. 70c 50c
Finest Mustard, 14 lb. tins... 12c 8c
Nestle's Food... 45c 36c
1776 Washing Powder, 7 pkgs... 35c 25c
Steeping Prunes, 3 lbs... 30c 25c

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Carpet Dyeing and Cleaning.

TURKISH, PERSIAN and ANTIQUE RUGS PROPERLY HANDLED.
Light shades dye beautifully. When the British American Dyeing Company undertakes cleaning, it means thorough and perfect cleaning! Colors raised and disinfected, returning like new.

VELVETS, WILTONS, AXMINSTERS.
So long as the pile is not worn through, we can guarantee the best and most desired results.

IN BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY
Carpets the pile is much shorter and thinner, and if in good condition these dye and clean well.
REVERSIBLE ALL-WOOL OR UNION CARPETS DYE AND CLEAN EXCELLENTLY.

Telephone or write, and we will be pleased to send an expert to your house, who can tell you best just what can be done.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING COMPANY.
Offices and Agents in all parts of the city. 8 Telephones.

25% DISCOUNT
On FIXTURES and SHADES
Before Moving.

THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.
2503 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 971.

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 24.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Woman's work at the St. Louis World's Fair will not, as heretofore, be sequestered in a building by itself; it will be classified with the achievements of men, compelling recognition or defeat according to its worth.

The board of lady managers has the privilege of appointing a woman on every jury to pronounce on the merit of woman's work. Feminine handicrafts will be more generally exploited than ever before, and women will be represented in art, education, forestry, horticulture, transportation, etc.

Women have but one building distinctly their own, the board of lady managers being comfortably housed in a spacious structure. A considerable sum has been employed in hospitality; these ladies intend to keep open house for the entertainment of the various clubs and patriotic organizations. Every state building will keep open house, most of them being presided over by a woman.

THE DIOCESAN WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The quarterly meeting of the Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary was held yesterday afternoon at St. Matthias Church, Westmount, with a good attendance, Mrs. A. Holden presiding. The meeting was a very interesting one. The Rev. E. Bushell introduced Miss Mudge, who gave a paper on India, especially in relation to the missionary work. Miss Mudge, in her paper, said that the recent famine had had considerable influence in destroying the power of 'caste,' and creating a new India. In the eyes of the law, too, all were equal, and no difference was recognized upon the railways. Frequent changes had taken place in the religion of the country at the time of the various conquests. Buddhism, to a considerable extent, had been superseded by Brahminism, and now Christianity was endeavoring to exert a sway over the country that would put an end to the rites that under the cloak of religion veiled some of the most immoral practices.

Mrs. H. P. Plumtree, who has spent four and a half years in the country, and has visited during that time most of the places of interest, possessed a fund of information. She pointed out the almost insuperable difficulties the mission-

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

PREPARATIONS FOR EASTER SHOPPING
COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS!

The Latest and Finest Novelties from the world's leading markets now in stock! Easter Gloves, Easter Neckwear, Easter Cards, Easter Stationery, Easter Hand-painted Eggs, Easter Rabbits, Easter Birds, &c., &c.

SPRING SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY
AND SATURDAY!

SPECIALS ON FIRST FLOOR.

THE BALANCE OF OUR COCOA MATS, plain, and with borders. CHOICE OF THE LOT, At HALF PRICE.

100 PLAIN AND FANCY OPAQUE WINDOW SHADES, all widths, all colors. Some with fringe, some with borders. Worth from 50c to \$1.00 each. All with the best spring rollers. Choice, while they last, for 25c Each.

A LOT OF COLORED PONGEE SILKS. Colors: Pink, Yellow, Hello, etc. While they last, 15c per Yard.

COLORED DRESS LINENS, 40 inches wide. Colors—Brown, Pink, Green, Navy Blue and Oxford Grey. 25c per Yard is the Price.

A GREAT OFFER IN LADIES' DRESS AND WALKING SKIRTS
Four Lots as Follows:—

LOT 1—Consisting of VICUNAS, Tweeds, Frieze, Cheviots, worth at ordinary values, \$4.50 to \$5. OUR SPECIAL PRICE FRIDAY... \$2.95

LOT 2—Consisting of LIGHT WEIGHT TWEEDS, suitable for Spring and Summer wear; also in Black and Blue Vicunas, Black Serges, etc., worth at ordinary values, \$5.25 to \$6.85. OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE FRIDAY... \$3.75

LOT 3—Consisting of HEAVY BLACK and BLUE BEAVER CLOTHS, beautiful Striped Tweeds worth at ordinary values, \$7.50 to \$9.50. OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE FRIDAY... \$4.85

LOT 4—Consisting of SUPERFINE TWEEDS, VICUNAS, LADIES' CLOTHS, highest grade of materials and workmanship, worth at ordinary values, \$9.75 to \$11.00. OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE FRIDAY... \$5.50

BASEMENT SPECIALS.

FANCY CANDLES, all colors, plain or twisted; worth 5c each. Special at 3c each.

CANDLE SHADES, all colors, 2 designs, worth 25c. Special at 12 1/2c each.

CANDLE SHADE HOLDERS, all Brass. Special at 5c each.

MICA SHADE PROTECTORS, absolutely safe, only 5c each.

300 GALVANIZED IRON PAILS, will not rust or leak, 4 sizes, worth 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c. Your choice for 23c.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA, large bottle of extra quality ammonia, for 9c.

KITCHEN MIRRORS, good glass. Special at 12c, 20c and 30c.

KITCHEN SETS, 3 pieces on card, fish or egg lifter, perforated spoon, and steel fork; all nickel plated; worth at least 45c. Special, for 25c set.

50 ONLY, HARDWOOD STEP LADDERS, made good and strong, complete with rail rest; 4 foot for 55c; 5 foot for 70c; 6 foot for 85c; 7 foot for 98c.

GALVANIZED WIRE CARPET BEATERS, best and strongest; cannot come off the handle; 25c, for 15 cents each.

COMPRESSED AND POLISHED WOOD TOOTHPICKS, the best World's Fair Pick; 600 in box, for 10c.

ENAMEL WATER PAILS, 50 only, all sizes, colored and white; worth 90c to \$1.35; choice for 63c each.

WIRE GARMENT HANGERS, correct shape. Special at 4c each, or 45c per dozen.

SPRING SHIPMENT OF BROWN STONEWARE just opened. Beautiful Glazed Teapots at 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 40c. Brown and White Lined Bowls, Crockery, Jelly Moulds, 3 sizes; Brown Milk Jugs, Bakers, etc., etc., all at lowest price for first quality goods.

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

aries have to contend with—the vice and general weakness of the Hindoo, the pride of the Brahmin, the wealth of the Parsees were all factors militating against the rapid spread of the Gospel. The native teachers engaged in missionary work were carrying out their duties bravely and very successfully. As a great people it was our duty to strive our utmost to Christianize the races we ruled over.

A general discussion upon the missionary work in Canada followed. The

RESTORIA

Hair Color Restorer

Restores gray or faded hair to its natural color in a few days.
Clean as water, not oily or sticky.
Ladies can wave and curl their hair as usual.

Restoria Hair Color Restorer Co.
LONDON
GREAT BRITAIN

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA
J. PALMER & SON
1745 Notre Dame St.

Society there. An additional exhibit being sent on Friday, including a spume of different weaves and designs, hand-made laces, Indian work, etc. exhibit is especially intended to show the advancement that has been made in the handicrafts, the improvement in the selection and use of dyes, the more artistic taste in designs. The work at different stages will be represented, and the exhibit will be particularly important from an educational point of view.

DAILY TABLE HINT.
Potted Tongue.—A favorite filling for sandwiches for the school lunches, as well as a desirable 'emergency' dish, is made from boiled fresh tongue. When cool, mince very fine after the skin has been removed, then add six tablespoonsful of butter to each pound of meat, salt, pepper, and a taste of more, nutmeg and cloves if agreeable. Mix well, place in small jars and pour melted butter over to exclude the air.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.
The lecture delivered by the Rev. J. B. Pyke in the Y. M. C. A. building on Tuesday evening dealt chiefly with the results of the Norman Conquest of England. The Conquest placed that country more directly under the influence of Rome, thus changing the doctrine and discipline of the English Church, and necessitating the Reformation. It thus was instrumental in securing the long-contended Irish difficulties, because a later generation of Anglicans, because a later generation of Anglicans imposed English political and ecclesiastical rule upon Ireland, which did not join England in the Protestant Reformation. The political and social changes made during the Conquest imparted to English rulers in church and state the despotic features of continental systems, resulting immediately in the oppression of England itself, and later in the arbitrary treatment of her colonies by church and state, thus paving the way for the American Revolution and the establishment of the family compact system in Canada. The Conquest created a breach between the rulers and the ruled, deprived the people of representative government for centuries; fixed a social gulf between the classes and masses which has not yet been bridged; and set up an inquisitorial and complicated legal system under which men were executed or imprisoned for life for trivial offences. This system, too, rendered possible long-continued and expensive lawsuits. Life and property were safe in England under Saxon rule, and an evangelical religion was preached. But until the Norman Victoria English roadways were marked by highwaymen, and evangelical religion was only re-established after generations of strife and bloodshed under Tudor and Stuart sovereigns.

Communication was speedier both land and sea previous to the Conquest, and the mass of the people more civilized, law-abiding and intelligent. In fact, the Conquest, while it retarded materially in the advancement of architecture and the enrichment of the English language, was in the main a retrograde movement.

WHY NOT MONTREAL?
London, March 23.—The party of municipal officials of the United Kingdom which will visit St. Louis will leave London on May 21, and will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Niagara Falls and Toronto.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
The treasurer of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions:—Estate James Marshall, \$2,700; Anonymous, C.H., \$100; estate Alma A. Knowlton, Waterville, Me., \$100; J., \$100; Anonymous, \$100; James Coristine & Co., \$50; Anonymous, \$25; John Auld, \$25; Charles Byrd, \$25; Miss E. Northwood, \$10; E. J. Cox, \$10; John H. H. \$10; A. Mackay, \$10; Millicamp, C. & Co., \$10; J. McK. R., \$5; C. P. Tucker, \$5.

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

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

AMENDMENTS READY.

City Council Decides on Proposed Changes in Charter.

ADDITIONS, GAS MANUFACTURE AND INCREASED TAXATION OBJECTS OF LEGISLATION.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon for the consideration of the proposed amendments to the city charter. The attendance was not very large from the first, but it increased to about fifteen members before the close, and these amendments were concerned only with the amendments which were of interest through the committee connection. More amendments were passed in four hours.

The most extensive powers asked are in connection with the purchase of the plant, the manufacture of gas, the operation and operation of electric power, besides certain expropriation powers. Details of the amendments are expected to cost \$1,000. The purchase of the gas plant will involve an outlay variously estimated at from one to three million dollars. In connection with expropriation powers, power will be asked to borrow money to meet the city's portion of the cost and to make proprietors pay a share of the expense in most cases. It was also decided that a majority of the council would be sufficient to decide the fate of the gas and conduit matters when the financial side comes up as a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Vallières said that in a large matter of this kind it was advisable to keep the majority.

Mr. Vallières was of the opinion that the event of the by-law would never be the council.

Mr. L. A. Lapointe remarked it was now a question of purchasing the gas

plant. What was wanted was the power to make the purchase.

The motion calling for a simple majority was carried by a vote of 17 to 9. Considerable discussion was indulged in in connection with the widening of upper St. Lawrence street. The motion read: "Said expropriation shall be effected as follows: The first section in 1904, the second section in 1905, and the third in 1906."

Ald. Sadler, considering the probable shortage of funds for the purpose, advised changing the word "shall" to "may." He thought the city should not be compelled to do all the work within such a short limit. This clause in other cases had already caused trouble.

Ald. Proulx urged that the improvements should be carried out as proposed. They had long been needed. St. Lawrence street was the most important thoroughfare leading to the north end of the city. It should be put in good and permanent condition as soon as possible.

Ald. Leclaire was supported by Ald. Proulx and the original motion carried by a large majority. It was decided to improve Montcalm street by opening and leveling by an easy slope from De Montigny street to Sherbrooke street, at an approximate cost of \$22,000. The improvement is to be made within fifteen months of the passage of the bill. It was stated that most of the cost would be repaid to the city, and the improvement was a very desirable one.

Ald. Vallières strongly approved of the measure and Ald. Lavalley as strongly opposed it. The majority, however, were with the chairman of Finance. The cost will be borne by the city alone.

In view of the probable heavy expense connected with expropriation proceedings in the near future, Ald. Vallières proposed that "the city, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, shall have the right to borrow the sums of money necessary to defray its share of the improvements on expropriations mentioned."

This loan shall be effected by the issue of debentures or bonds, payable at a period not exceeding forty years, at a rate of interest not exceeding four percent, and shall be redeemed by means of

a sinking fund sufficient to reimburse the capital at the expiration of the said term."

The object of this resolution, Ald. Vallières explained, is to allow the city to use its ordinary revenue on streets and sidewalks, so that the loan money only can be appropriated to the special work.

The motion to extend the term of aldermen from two to three years was carried on the following division:

Yeas—Laviviere, Duquette, Levy, Dagenais, Lavalley, Turner, Wilson, Chausse, Ricard, Sauvageau, Couture, Hébert, Bastien, Leclaire, Paquin—15. Nays—Vallières, Clearhine, Robillard, Sadler, L. A. Lapointe, Nelson, Payette, Desrosiers, Proulx—9.

Ald. Clearhine said it was a good safeguard and it was due to the electors that they should go back for re-election every two years.

Ald. Vallières thought that, if passed, the bill could go into effect only after the next election.

The proposal to authorize a tax 'not to exceed a hundred dollars upon members of the Stock Exchange or Corn Exchange and a thousand dollars upon all other brokers' agents, correspondents or representatives of brokerage or exchange firms' was carried by a vote of fifteen to five, and the proposal to exact a special tax not to exceed one-twentieth of one percent on all transfers of stock was approved by sixteen votes to four.

Ald. Clearhine, Turner, Nelson, Payette and Bastien voted against the tax.

It is proposed to increase the fine which may be imposed on a person caught ringing a false alarm of fire to fifty dollars and costs or six months imprisonment, or both.

Ald. Sadler made some comments on the difficulty of catching such offenders and bringing them to justice.

Mr. Elhier, city attorney, said such a person could be arrested on sight without a warrant.

It is proposed to tax any person selling bankrupt stocks exclusively, fifty dollars, and a person opening a store temporarily for this purpose, one hundred dollars.

The proposed tax of fifteen dollars on every automobile or other vehicle not drawn by horses, used exclusively for trading purposes, and thirty dollars on every such vehicle used for driving or transportation of passengers was strongly opposed by Ald. Nelson. These vehicles, he contended, did not injure the roads as much as horses and other carriages. They should not be taxed at all, in his opinion, as they did the roads more good than harm. He also thought the tax of fifty dollars on every vehicle used for advertising purposes outrageous and asked whether a firm would, under this enactment, be able to have their name painted on their delivery wagons, which was an advertisement as much as any other.

Ald. Clearhine objected to the proposed tax of fifty dollars on baths. Baths were a public benefit and necessity and should be encouraged. The city had constructed some and proposed others. It would not be consistent, he thought, to tax private baths.

Ald. Turner objected to a section of the bill regarding peddlers' taxes, which made 'every person having in his possession, for sale, any goods whatever, and selling or offering for sale the same, from door to door,' etc., liable to a tax of fifty dollars. This, he said, might be made to include grocers' clerks, who often canvassed for orders when delivering goods, sometimes selling by sample. One paragraph introduced a tax not to exceed twenty-five dollars on every parade in the streets of the city, with the exception of circus or menagerie parades or parades of a religious, national or military character, or of societies.

As every kind of parade that any alderman could think of was 'excepted' it was decided to strike out the clause.

A motion was made authorizing Senator David, the city clerk, to see that the amendments were corrected as passed and forward them to Quebec. It was proposed that the Hon. J. D. Rolland present the bill to the Legislative Council, that Dr. Lacombe, M.P.P., should take care of it in the Legislative Assembly and that a committee consisting of the Mayor, Ald. Vallières, Payette, Carter, Lavalley, Desrosiers, Laviviere, L. A. Lapointe and the city attorneys should proceed to Quebec to look after the city's interests in this connection.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Hope Scott will spend Easter in Toronto.

Mrs. Louis Masson has left for a stay of some weeks at Albany and Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Montagu Allan are spending a couple of weeks in New York.

Mrs. Frank May, Stanley street, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Macculloch, Toronto.

Mrs. E. A. Caldwell is leaving next week to spend some time in New York studios.

Mrs. Meeker, of Baltimore, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. Goff Penny, Peel street, left for home this week.

Mr. Wm. Allison, of McGill, leaves tonight for his home in St. John, N.B., for the holidays.

Miss Emma Macdougall returns from Dobbs' Ferry, N.Y., on Wednesday, for the Easter holidays.

Miss Kitty Maclean, of Toronto, is spending a few weeks in the city, with her sister, Mrs. Charles King.

Miss Estelle Holland, of Montreal, was one of the guests at a tea given by Mrs. Charles MacInnes, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKergow, Rosemount avenue, leave to-day for New York, whence they sail on Saturday for England.

Mrs. Ramsay, Argyle avenue, gave a small dinner last night for her guest, Miss Muriel Joseph, who left to-day for her home in Quebec.

The Misses Reekie, Mount Pleasant avenue, are spending some time in Bermuda, and will stay in New York for a few days on their way home about the end of the month.

Miss Bessie Shaw, who has been attending school at Wellesley Mass., is at

pected home on Tuesday to spend the Easter holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Peel street.

Mr. William Hoggan, of Glasgow, Scotland, who has been enjoying winter sports in Canada, and is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan, leave to-night for Boston to sail for home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McPhee, of Sykeston, N.D., have been staying in the city for some time, the guests of Mr. Hugh Cameron, University street, and expect to return home the first week in April.

Mrs. Richard Hemsley, Rosemount, gave a largely attended tea yesterday afternoon. The tea-room was arranged in red and white, with carnations, ribbons and candelabra shaded in red. Mrs. Drummond Henderson and Mrs. Douglas Hemsley poured tea and coffee, and were assisted by Mrs. Andrew Shearer, Mrs. H. L. Feiler, Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald, Mrs. William Baldwin, and Mrs. Campbell Stewart. Vases of daffodils brightened the drawing-room where Mrs. Hemsley received, gowning in white silk. Miss Dolly Hemsley, who received with her mother, was also in white.

Mrs. W. L. Maltby was the hostess at a card party yesterday afternoon, when the prizes were won by Mrs. McLea, Mrs. W. Dixon, Mrs. P. G. Gossler, Mrs. James Ross, and Miss Patterson. Cards were played at six tables, and afterwards tea was served in the dining-room, Mrs. McLea and Mrs. C. T. Shaw presiding at the table, which looked particularly pretty with decoration of violets and daffodils.

Maltby, who wore a handsome black and white gown, received in the library, and among those present were Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Duclos, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Smith (Quebec), Mrs. Norman Dawes, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. H. Stearns, Mrs. Thomas Drummond, Mrs. Penhallow, Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. Boutier, Miss Boulter, Mrs. J. N. Greenshields, Mrs. Klock.

DEFENDANT AT FAULT.

Mr. Justice Curran yesterday maintained the action of P. E. Bourassa who claimed \$150 from N. Papineau for having placed two over mantels in his house. The defendant pleaded that the mantels were furnished by the contractor who undertook to build his house, but the court found that as a misunderstanding which may have arisen in the matter was due to defendant's own fault.

THE WAR.

Liao yang, Manchuria, March 24.—General Ma has transferred his headquarters to Tungchou, and his troops have been withdrawn westward of the Sin min ting railway.

Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai is now at Tientsin. His troops are returning to Peking.

It is persistently reported that the Japanese propose to land troops at Gatsia, north of Shanhaikwan. There are numerous Japanese spies at Shanhaikwan and elsewhere on the railway to Yinkow. A detachment of General Mischchenko's troops remain in south Korea, reconnoitring. A party is always watching Anju, but the Russians have not encountered any Japanese during the last few days.

On the arrival of General Kouropatkin in Trans-Baikal territory, General Linevich sent the commander-in-chief a telegram of welcome, saying the troops were thirsting to take revenge on the enemy, and were impatiently awaiting his arrival.

Advices from south Manchuria and north Korea say all is quiet there.

Peking, March 24.—The report that the Russian military attaché here has applied for a passport and permission to visit Ching wan tao, where General Ma's troops are stationed, and also for a special letter of introduction to the General, is confirmed. The Chinese Foreign Office is not inclined to comply with the attaché's request.

Tientsin, March 24.—Viceroy Yuan has prohibited the Chinese from purchasing the Chinese newspaper "Luppao" on the ground that it had published an untrue article referring to the bad conduct of the Imperial troops on the border, which tended, he claimed, to incite the people.

VLADIVOSTOK DEPOPULATED.

Seattle, Wash., March 24.—Vladivostok is all but depopulated in consequence of the war, the bulk of her population having taken flight fearing a bombardment of the city by the Japanese naval forces, says Mr. W. J. Lippy, a well-known fur trader, who has arrived direct from Vladivostok, which port he left on Feb. 20. On a single vessel, a collier, 3,500 Japanese left Vladivostok the day prior to the first attack on Port Arthur. The Chinese residents, numbering about 15,000, sought to leave, and had chartered vessels, but the military forces would not allow them to depart. Just before Mr. Lippy left, the Imperial Bank at Vladivostok moved its treasure and all the banking equipment to a little town six hundred miles in the interior.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Peking, March 25.—The Russian and Japanese notifications regarding contraband of war differing somewhat, the Chinese Government has applied to Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs in China, for advice in the matter. Sir Robert Hart has advised it to prohibit the giving of any assistance to Japan according to the Russian notification or to Russia according to the Japanese notification. Peking should also, he suggested, be placarded with notices prohibiting the natives from assisting either of the belligerents.

POWERS IN THE EAST.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY A FORMER UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA.

New York, March 24.—Mr. George F. Seward, formerly United States minister to China, and who spent nearly twenty years of his life in the Far East, addressed the Unitarian Club last night

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.LINENS, COTTONS
and FLANNELS.

NEW GOODS.

LINENS.

HUCKABACK LINEN for Blouses.
WHITE LINEN, Fine, Medium and Heavy, for Blouses.
CANVAS CLOTHS, for Blouses.
BROWN LINENS, Fine and Heavy Makes.
BUTCHERS' LINENS, all Widths.
LINEN SHEETINGS and PILLOW LINENS.
BATH TOWELS, White, Brown and Fancy.
BATH MATS. BATH TOWELLING, White and Fancy.

COTTONS.

EGYPTIAN LONG CLOTH, very fine, specially imported for Ladies' Underwear.
HORROCKS & CREWSON'S COTTONS.
LONSDALE and CANADIAN CAMBRIC.
ENGLISH and CANADIAN SHEETINGS and PILLOW COTTONS.
HEMSTITCHED and HEMMED SHEETS and SLIPS.

FLANNELS.

CREAM UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS, fine goods, 27 inches to 45 inches.
LANCASHIRE UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS for Skirts.
SAXONY FLANNELS, in Cream, Natural, Navy, Black.
FRENCH OPERA FLANNELS, in White, Cream, Navy, Cardinal, Pale Blue, Pink, etc., etc.
CREAM OPERA and CASHMERE FLANNELS, very fine, for Blouses.
CEYLON FLANNELS, in Cream and Navy.
FLANNELETTES, in Canadian, English, French, German.
FLANNEL SHEETINGS, FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, SHEETS and SHEETINGS.
WHITE QUILTS, all sizes, from 5-4 to 12-4.

SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS and SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

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

On 'The foreign powers in China and Japan, with special reference to the war.'

Mr. Seward said his sympathies were with Japan. 'Japan,' said he, 'is really fighting for all Asia against the peril of European encroachments.' He scouted the 'yellow peril' idea. 'Asia,' he said, 'has more need to fear Europe than Europe to fear Asia.'

To round out her eastern territory Russia needs Manchuria and Korea. She has now plunged into a war with Japan instead of agreeing to make no invasion of China's territory. England is not desirous of acquiring more territory; she is the natural ally and friend of China and Japan. England, like the United States, is desirous of maintaining the integrity of China.

The alliance of France and Russia is chiefly sentimental. France is not a colonizing power, and so far as sustaining the integrity of China is concerned, France may be said to be of a negative quality. Germany is an ambitious nation, whose people are scattering over the face of the world. Her government has not been idle, and she has seized a port of great value on the coast of China, just back of Shansi. This port is the greatest iron and coal deposit in the world. This is Germany's objective point, and she will at no far distant day fill up this territory only a few hundred miles from the sea. With Germany in possession of these lands, and Russia in possession of Manchuria, the rest of China would prove an easy victim. The vision of the remaining territory would probably involve the nations of Europe in a war, the like of which this world never knew.

Advertisements.

***Not if it Cost Ten Dollars**

A bottle would I be without Polson's Nerviline,' writes J. A. Ruth, a farmer living near Trenton, Ont. Nerviline is the best household liniment I know. We use it for stomach troubles, indigestion, headache and summer complaint. I know of nothing better to take in hot water to break up a cold, or to rub on for rheumatism or neuralgia. Every farmer should keep a few bottles of Nerviline handy and have smaller doctor bills. Large bottles, 25c. at druggists.



ROAD DEPARTMENT

TENDERS for the supply of materials used in connection with permanent pavements and sidewalks, and for the construction of permanent pavements and sidewalks.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in his office, in the City Hall, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of April, 1904, for the supplying of materials used in connection with permanent pavements and sidewalks, and for the construction of permanent pavements and sidewalks, and the supply of coal, required by the Road Committee during the year, 1904, as named below, and more fully detailed in the specifications and forms of tender, which may be obtained, with all necessary information, at the office of the City Surveyor, in the City Hall.

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

Tenders will be for:

1st. Supply of Asphalt, Ground Lime, Dust, Petroleum Residue, Granite, Scoria, or other paving blocks, Curbstones, Flagstones for sidewalks, and crossings, and Coal.

2nd. Construction of Asphalt, Bituminous Macadam, Asphalt and paving blocks, Blockstone and Compressed Asphalt paving block roadways.

3rd. Construction of Asphalt Mastic Sidewalks, and Composition Sidewalks.

4th. Laying new and re-laying old Curbstones, Flagstone Sidewalks, Crossings and water-courses, Blockstone and Scoria Block pavements, etc.

5th. Supply and delivery of Coal.

Where no quantities are stated, the deposit asked for is nominal, and the successful tenderer will have to deposit an amount equal to ten percent (10 percent) of the total amount of contract as soon as the quantities are fixed.

The tenderers must furnish samples, otherwise their tenders will not be entertained. Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk, in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Road Committee following their reception.

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

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, March 23, 1904.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-11, packages, at \$1 per 100 lbs.

EASTER LILIES!

We have an exceptionally fine assortment of Lilies for the holiday trade, with prices ranging from

50c to \$2.50

We hope you will inspect our collection before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & ROBINSON,
2671 St. Catherine Street.

The Terminal
FRIDAY and SATURDAY BARGAIN DAY

BLOUSES. BLOUSES.

20 doz. Fine Blouses, in Flannel, all wool, pale blue, navy blue, red, green, tan, brown, etc. Always sold at \$3.25. At the 'Terminal' 49c

The Largest Sale in Montreal.

10 doz. of Blouses, in Opera Flannel, new colors, worth \$1.25. At the 'Terminal' Dry Goods Store Friday and Saturday... 25c

TAILORED SKIRTS.

21 Tailor Skirts, gray and black, stitched at the bottom, worth \$2.50. At the 'Terminal' Friday and Saturday... 99c

LATEST STYLE SKIRTS.

10 Skirts, in Cheviot Cloth, all wool with applique, worth \$2.00. At the 'Terminal' Friday and Saturday... \$1.99

COATS. COATS.

4 Coats in Rainproof Cloth; colors black, grey, 3/4 length, tailor style, worth \$12.00. At the 'Terminal' Friday and Saturday... \$4.99

DRESS GOODS.

1000s Canvas Dress Goods, in all colors, double width, worth \$1.00. At the 'Terminal' Friday and Saturday... 37 1/2c

HOSE. HOSE.

10 doz. of Hose, in heavy wool, all sizes, worth elsewhere \$1.00. At our store Friday and Saturday... 10c

ONLY FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

1000s of fine Towel Linen, very wide, worth 12c. Friday and Saturday... 6c

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

10 Looking Glasses, mounted in nickel, worth 25c. Friday and Saturday... 10c

10 H. Corset, worth \$1.00 for... 49c

10 doz. of nice new style Corsets, worth elsewhere \$1.00. Friday and Saturday... 49c

OPEN FRIDAY AT NINE O'CLOCK.

The Largest Departmental Store of the upper part of the city.

THE TERMINAL

134 to 768 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, cor. Clobault, 1st street below Pine Avenue.
Branch, 831 ST. DENIS STREET, 2nd door below Duluth Avenue.

Weekly Calendar.

WINDSOR HALL, Tuesday, March 5th.

Only appearance of the celebrated English contralto, Miss

MURIEL FOSTER

Assisted by EMELIANO RENAUD, Pianist, M. De SEVE, Violinist, and Miss EADIE, Accompanist.

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Plan opens at Shaw's next Tuesday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Royal Canadian Academy
25th ANNUAL EXHIBITION

In the Galleries of the ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

MARCH 18th to April 3rd.

Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings 8 to 10.

Music on Saturday Afternoons.

Admission, 25c.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

YOU ARE INVITED TO HEAR

The Rev. EDWARD DEGRUCHY

in his famous Lecture, entitled

"A Trip Through the Nineteen Centuries

of the Christian Church."

At the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION,

75 Inspector Street.

TO-MORROW, March 25, 1904, at 8 o'clock.

Collection for Mr. DeGruchy's French Work.

Don't miss this treat. Pastor, JOHN CURRIE.

CITY OF ST. HENRI.

BY-LAW INCREASING MUNICIPAL
TAXES INTRODUCED.

At last night's meeting of the Council of St. Henri, Mayor Guay presiding, the by-law to increase municipal taxes, founded on the resolution passed at last meeting, was read a first time. The increase is general, extending to all taxable property, but is not to exceed one-and-a-half percent.

Ald. Villeneuve called attention to boxing exhibitions given in the Odéon Music Hall, and asked if the persons giving such exhibitions had obtained permission from the Council or the Chief of Police.

The Mayor informed Ald. Villeneuve that permission had not been obtained to give such exhibitions.

Ald. Villeneuve said that these performances should be stopped.

Ald. Ethier doubted whether or not such exhibitions could be legally prevented, because they did not come under the law prohibiting prize fighting. They were rather in the class of athletic sports or exercises. But if the Council had not the power to prohibit them altogether, it could at least impose a tax, as on all other public shows or theatrical performances.

It was decided after some further discussion to instruct the Chief of Police to prevent all public exhibitions of boxing unless the tax on theatrical exhibitions had been paid and a license taken out.

Mr. Coderre, town attorney, was granted permission to occupy a room in the City Hall as an office for the greater convenience of persons having business to transact with the law department of the civic administration.

The Council decided that in future no taxation could be remitted except under a decision of the Council, in each case.

MAISONNEUVE.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council of Maisonneuve last night Mayor Beau presiding, the three members-elect, Messrs. Trudel, Richer, and Archambault, were sworn and took their seats.

A letter from Mr. R. J. Healy, offering to insure employees of the corporation against accidents, was referred to the general committee.

A complaint from Mr. A. G. Slater led to a discussion on the bad condition of the streets, and particularly the sidewalks, which drew from Councillor Reed the statement that Orleans street was in an impassable condition. It was then decided to notify householders to clear the ice from the sidewalks in front of their premises.

Councillor Riendeau gave notice that he would move to amend the building by-law so as to exempt buildings in course of construction from taxes.

The notice of motion created a lively interest, very extensive building operations will be carried on this spring, including important industrial establishments and over two hundred dwelling houses.

The application of the Montreal Street Railway for an extension of their franchise was referred to the general committee for consideration.

The standing committee for the year were then appointed as follows:

Finance—W. Richer, chairman; W. Reed, J. Riendeau.

Fire and Police—J. Riendeau, chairman; W. Richer, W. Reed.

Roads—Jos. Trudel, chairman; W. Reed, J. Riendeau.

City Hall—Louis Archambault, chairman; W. Richer, Percy Bennett.

Light and Licenses—Percy Bennett, chairman; L. Archambault, J. Trudel.

Water and Health—W. Reed, chairman; P. Bennett, J. Trudel.

Acting Mayor—J. Trudel.

The appointment of the assessors and auditors was referred to the general committee of the Council.

The application of Mr. Honore Demers for exemption of taxes for fifteen years for a door and sash factory, which he offers to establish in the municipality, was also referred to the general committee. Mr. Demers employs ten workmen and pays \$4,000 in wages annually.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES SET ASIDE.

The action of R. Picolo vs. Peter McCoy for \$5,000 damages sustained by Mr. Justice Curran yesterday. The plaintiff's claim was for having had his leg broken while engaged with other laborers in pushing two cars, in defendant's service, which accident he attributes to McCoy's fault and negligence, but the court found that, with ordinary prudence on the part of Picolo, he could have avoided the accident.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies, Transvaal, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, \$3.50 for Daily Witness, \$1.00 for Weekly Witness, \$6c for Northern Messenger.

World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4 per annum.

Saturday Advertising.

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

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

MARCH						
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The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, told the Reichstag that, in the war now raging between the Germans and the Hereros in South-west Africa, the natives display greater humanity and more civilized consideration for non-combatants than are shown by German troops. In violation of the laws of war, in foolish disregard of consequences, the Germans show no mercy to their black foemen, whom they had maddened into insurrection by despotism and cruelty. Rhinish missionary reports, quoted by Herr Bebel, will be accepted as truthful. These state that the revolted natives discriminate between Germans and white men of other nationalities. Britons, Boers and Danes are spared, while no mercy is shown the Germans. Still more creditable to the blacks is the report that they begged pardon of white women wounded by stray shots, saying they did not wish to hurt defenceless women. This is in striking contrast to the abominable treatment of Herero women by the Germans, which will deprive them of all outside sympathy in this war, which may last longer and be far more costly than the government at Berlin has yet realized. The tribes of Africa have a generally correct idea of the differences between the several European powers, who, without consulting the possessors of the soil, have parcelled the continent among themselves. If ill-treatment has generated a fanatical hatred against all Germans among the many millions of blacks, the so-called German colonies will prove fearfully expensive luxuries.

THE WAR.

The news to-day consists almost exclusively of the surmises of wisecracks as to what is going to happen and plans of campaign drawn out by people who know all about it, but who, it may be very safely affirmed, are not in the councils of the strategists on either side. One authority who claims to be familiar with the conditions through large experience in the China-Japan war, is certain that the main attack of Japan will not be by way of the roadless regions of the Yalu boundary, where the Cossacks would have the advantage of them in mobility, but in the waterlogged delta of the Liao at Niu chwang, where cavalry would be useless and where the Japanese would be in conditions more familiar to them than to the Russians. He is certain also that the landing will be at Niu chwang and nowhere else, as

that is the only good landing place, and he tells us just how the landing will be effected and how it will be followed up. Our readers will have gathered from these columns that such a campaign as this is the one that superficially commends itself as the most probable. Yet the very fact that it is so may make it the part of good strategy to avoid it. The Russians long seemed to vacillate as to whether they would defend Niu chwang at all or not, apparently relying more on their earthworks on the higher ground along the line of railway; but it is said they have recently made it fairly strong as far as earthworks go, but with very few guns. It cannot be supposed that they have guns to place at every possible point of attack. What armament they have has to be held in reserve until it is determined where it is wanted. They were the more unwilling to show themselves busy about Niu chwang, as they have been trying all along to get the powers to declare Niu chwang neutral territory and to forbid the Japanese to make use of it as a base of military operations. As Russia has held Niu chwang for some years, having originally regarded it as her great railway terminal upon the Yellow Sea, and as her ceaseless promises of evacuation have meant absolutely nothing, and as she herself treats the whole of Manchuria as her own, having the railway picketed down to the very wall of China, this theory of neutrality is quite out at the elbows, and for other nations to insist on it with regard to a vantage ground of the first importance in the present war would be simply to take sides with Russia against Japan.

But while the main attack of the Japanese may or may not be made in some other quarter, our readers will also have gathered that the great army that the Japanese have gathered on the strath of the Ta tong, south of Ping yang, is not likely to remain quiescent there. It is true that from there across to Won san the Japanese have a line of defence of immense strength, should it ever have to be tested. But they are without question on the offensive in northern Corea. They have already advanced their front to the Chen chen, which is fifty miles nearer the Yalu than Ping yang. An army advances something like an earth worm. It first stretches its head, or rather its forward point, a good way ahead, say fifty miles at a time, then a process goes on throughout its whole body by which the main mass gradually moves itself forward till the head end becomes the heavy end, and the tail end a long, attenuated point. Then the tail is pulled in and the big worm is ready to repeat the operation. A month ago the Japanese army had its extremely sharp head point at Ping yang—just two hundred and fifty miles, placed there and reinforced by such heroic marches through frost and snow as no European army could have endured. At that time its tail end was pretty thick at Masan, and at the southern end of Corea. For a good while we have heard nothing of any troops south of Seoul and Chemulpo, no more soldiers being probably left there than enough to picket the railway. The main army is just now at Ping yang, but we should presume that it is not intended to be there when the warm weather comes, and the camping ground is malarious, and will not become more wholesome by its present occupancy. The extreme difficulty of moving an army forward through that horribly rough and muddy country will of course be minimized by effecting all further landings further up the coast as soon as the removal of the ice renders the shore approachable. There are several possible landings between Chinam po, the port of Ping yang, and the mouth of the Yalu. All additions to the force will, however, need to incommode themselves with their provisions. There will indeed need to be more commissariat than men, as the country itself will not support the force already in it, and it will be many months at least before the railway will be running through it. There are rumors from the press correspondents of a movement towards the Yalu, and also up the Tumen, in about a week. They base this on some pleasant promises made them that their bondage will be relaxed about then. What would we do without rumors? Unless the bridge that is being built over the Cheng cheng is finished by that time a forward movement from Anju will be impossible.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The anti-cigarette motion was the most important business of the House of Commons yesterday. The resolution, as we have noted before, declares that it is expedient to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes. It was moved by Mr. MacLaren, Huntingdon, and seconded by Mr. Richardson, South Grey. Both of these gentlemen quoted very strong arguments in favor of the resolution, especially the universal medical opinion that cigarette-smoking is harmful to boys and not only

stunts their physical growth, but tends towards mental and moral imbecility. It has been found so harmful to grown-up people that the employees of some of the railways and of many business houses are prohibited from the practice. The resolution met with fair support, and those who opposed it did so on the grounds that the matter of children smoking cigarettes was something for parents to attend to, and that to prohibit the practice so far as adults are concerned would be an interference with personal liberty. Mr. Borden thought the main thing was to prevent the use of tobacco by youths, and this could be done by parental authority, or by the state saying that tobacco should not be sold to girls and boys. The Premier also considered that it would be advisable to have legislation to reach the men who sell tobacco to children, and that it would be the government's duty further to consider that part of the question. Sir Wilfrid, however, thought the proposed legislation would not have the support of the people. He seemed to deprecate the coming to Ottawa with the question as a whole, and said that, where there was concurrent jurisdiction in the Dominion and the provinces, he favored the provinces. This is the usual view of national statesmen in dealing with distressful moral questions, while the opposite is largely the view of provincial statesmen. They are both inclined to say: 'After you, sir.'

A war of words took place when Mr. Leighton McCarthy, North Simcoe, arose to reply to charges made by Mr. Bennett, East Simcoe, to the effect that he had done something he should not, his firm having been paid six hundred dollars for doing some legal work for the government in a case of property. Mr. McCarthy acknowledged that his firm had received the six hundred dollars for its services, of which his own share was sixty, but he could not see that there was any irregularity about it. Mr. Bennett, however, considered that it was improper to engage a lawyer to do departmental work who was also a member of parliament, as the Liberal members had always declared when in Opposition. Sides were taken in this discussion with much bitterness, but it ended without results. It seems that you cannot sell a pound of nails to the government without losing your seat, but you can sell it any amount of advice. Mr. Monk, Jacques Cartier, is curious concerning the Montreal Trunkline Trust. He wants to know how much it owes the government, and will move for a return which will show this. Mr. Monk will also submit a resolution with the object of getting the federal and provincial governments to put their heads together, not for the purpose of making a block pavement, as the famous aldermen did, but with a view to abolishing the present system of tollgates, which are relics of a barbarous past. Some of the members of parliament are making quite a pother about employing 'aliens' on the surveys of the 'national transcontinental railway,' as are some of the engineering fraternity, and others. It is quite right that our own men should be chosen where things are even, but where outsiders have more experience the country has a right to the benefit of it, and would be stupid to lose it. The cost of the census was \$1,179,376, compared with \$570,903 for 1891, and \$436,904 for 1881. The last census statistics were, however, taken far more in detail than in other years. It is to be hoped that one object was to change from the misleading system hitherto employed to the honest one of giving the actual figures. There should be a census every five years, and thus a greater continuity in the machinery for managing it, resulting in more economy as well as more efficiency. It is time now to be thinking of the quinquennial system of 1906. Parliament will adjourn for the Easter holidays from Wednesday next until April 5. The Opposition met yesterday for the first time in caucus and outlined its programme for the session.

THE NEW CITY BILL.

The special meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon was a most important one. The new bill, which is to come before the Legislature, was agreed to, and it contains some very significant matters. If conduits are put in the streets for the wires they will be worth all the money they cost, and no doubt the companies will be glad to use them, at such a fair rental as will provide interest for the capital outlay and a sinking fund. At all events power will presumably be obtained to compel them. With all the ugly posts and the overhead tangle of wires removed, the city will not know itself, so much will it be improved. Another important power that is to be sought is the right to manufacture and sell gas. The city already has the power to purchase the gas plant from the company, but its right to go into the gas business is questioned. The question as between municipal and company management of public utilities has

been much debated of late. In England it is found that, where the municipalities own the gas and water and street railways, and place their administration in the hands of capable practical men, without reference to politics, nepotism, or favoritism of any kind, the venture pays the ratepayers as a general rule. Direct corruption is practically unknown in England, but what we call boodling is very far from being unknown, and where aldermen Tom, Dick and Harry use these services to provide 'soft snaps' for their neighbors and relations, they are better left to private enterprise, so far as the body of ratepayers is concerned. If we judge from our past history we cannot hope for much from municipal management in Montreal. The principle of using patronage for the benefit of friends is ingrained into the very souls of the majority of our aldermen, but almost anything would be better than having the control of all our public utilities in the hands of a single despot and insolent combination. Public administration is, at all events, always educating the people to the management of their own affairs, and obviously whether the power is used or not, it is highly desirable for the city to possess the unquestionable right to make its own gas. In any case the business should be taken out of the hands of the present combination.

The aldermen decided yesterday to expropriate the upper part of St. Lawrence street, and to have the work done during the next three years. The process of widening streets is almost always a great mistake. As in the cities of the old world the proper process is to open wide diagonal avenues which will shorten distances and pay for their own cost instead of tearing down the faces of existing thoroughfares and blasting their activities for terms of years. This particular widening is, however, only the completion of a job already undertaken. The danger was pointed out in Council of going to the Legislature seeking power to expropriate, as private members have the right to introduce resolutions to tack on additional streets to those asked for. This has been done in the past, and perhaps was rather favored than objected to in the 'good old' Prefontaine-Rainville days, but it is an outrage all the same. So late, however, as the previous session to this one, the aldermen found that they had to put in the bill the expropriation of another street, which will require a lot of money.

The clause of the new bill seeking to extend the aldermanic term from two to three years met, as was to be expected, with little opposition from the Council. As parliament is elected for five years, for several weighty reasons, including the consideration that elections are costly and upsetting to business, so there are reasons why the extension of the aldermanic term would be of benefit to the ratepayers. Especially would this continuity be valuable in the case of most committee work, more particularly finance and roads, where it takes a long time to become acquainted even with the details of a routine. There is also the consideration that a policy may now be reversed every two years, which is desirable or not according as the policy is good or bad; and when we have an orgy of waste such as prevailed of recent years it is horrible to think of the citizens having to look on hopelessly while the boodlers fortify themselves in their seats. There is much to be said on both sides of this question. Even five minutes as alderman is too long for such gentlemen, and why should they be elected at all? In spite of all protest, the aldermen yesterday approved the special outrageous tax of a thousand dollars on brokers not members of the Stock Exchange, whose effect will be either to legalize what are practically bucket shops, or to penalize legitimate brokers because they are not members of a union. Cows are no longer to be kept in the city, even by paying a tax of ten dollars. Council would not consent to tax parades twenty-five dollars, as was proposed by Council's Legislative Committee. Perhaps the aldermen are dubious as to how a parade could be defined for the purpose of taxation, or from whom the tax could be collected. A clause introduced by Dr. Dagenais gives the city more power to proceed against offenders who adulterate food, and this will be a very good thing if officers can be found who will carry out such a by-law with the zeal and discretion of the officers who enforce the British Road and Drugs Act.

ART EXHIBITION.

As an example of a painting that has no redeeming trait 'The Evening Glow,' No. 48, by W. Cutts, is highly to be commended. That the judges should have included it in this exhibition is absolutely indefensible; unless they did it with the same object in view as the Spartan fathers of old Greece, who used to make a slave drunk, so that their children might take warning from such a distressing exhibition. It has absolutely no reticencies, and better things

are painted by the mile in the neighborhood of Curtain Road, in London. Composition is a very scrap yard of pans, disordered planks, old boxes and disagreeable smoke, is permitted to do its ugly work in the very centre of the picture. That it obscures mean wooden huts and projecting stovepipes may be something to be thankful for, although the painter did not do it out of consideration for the spectator. The other detail, the extreme, is crude and inaccurate, comes out and hits you in the eye, that you walk away dazed, and with the feeling that you would be justly taking out an action for damages against the hanging committee. It is necessary to insist upon this for the sake of the student, whose rightful 'pastors and teachers' have not taken care to point out that this is a 'horrible example.'

Maurice Cullen's 'Quebec from the No. 40,' is pleasing in tone and rare sort of silveriness; but there are three things about it which may be questioned. To accentuate the space and perspective of the other part of the water, an impasto has been employed in the foreground which results in casting shadows on its own account, according to the direction of the light, without any regard to the true shadow, which the artist has taken care to define. Then there is the ugly, unpromising elevator, which should have been left out of a scene which is so poetical in intent. The mere outline of an elevator is fatal to any pretension to loveliness; but the realist of today is a protest against the classic brown and all that sort of thing, go to the opposite extreme, and 'make game' of a painter who omits any trivial detail from his note book. The most serious defect in this picture, however, is the representation of the city, which is meant to be made to appear mysterious, if not somewhat fantastical. Instead of the suggestion of mystery, we are left with the suggestion of a city, and as if you were to resolve and disappear as you gaze upon them, there are often smudges of dead paint, so that the spectator concludes, either that the artist's technical resources are exhausted, or that he left off before he had finished. There are bits of buildings to be seen, roofs, backs, facades, towers, and what not, and the artist was not not to join them all together. That would have put the painting out of court. The defect is, that the mysterious interspaces are not suggested. Another, but quite a minor defect of this picture is, that the windows are imitated by amateurish little dots of color, which they have been located at arms' length. If this picture were not so good in many respects, the time would have been wasted in so minute an examination, but Maurice Cullen is one of our very few artists who could with such strength have preserved the purity of this particular palette of colors. Besides, it is always felt with his work that one is really out of doors. That, after all, is perhaps the highest commendation, and it is praise that he has well earned.

Mr. Cullen has several most pleasing canvases in the gallery, in addition to those already described, and that they all deal with the winter does not detract from their merits as works of art. At the present breaking up of season glorifications of our winter may meet with less appreciation than they might in summer, when these delicious snows and ices might prove refreshing. Concerning them, however, the danger may be pointed out of an artist repeating himself too often, or even of forming a strong individualistic style. It attracts so much at first, and the artist is so belated for striking out a path of himself, that he is apt to stereotype himself, and produce nothing else.

Mr. Hammond made that most 'achieved' a panel that had artistic qualities whether it was or not, was not a nature. There is a good deal to be said for Turner's frame of mind during his last period, the time of his life, it has been called, although it is not a correct definition. What people told him that they could not paint what he saw, or, at least, what he painted, he asked them whether they didn't wish that they could, and whether he made the quip—according to some—'when someone said that he had seen an effect such as he had painted, that 'nature was looking up at him,' his point is that if a man shows a sense of thing beautiful, we need not expect that not having seen it before, or that it is his virtues. We do not cavil at such so far as Mr. Hammond is concerned, but with things conventional, such as wall papers, carpets and the kind of room to which Mr. Hammond gives the impression, in Canada, we may be better off, if, during an occasional spring storm, we choose new patterns and reject those of which we are tired. After all, why we tire of many forms of art is because they are too partial, too one-sided, too easily seen through, too short acquaintance; apart from fidelity, or want of it, to an actual scene. Given the same amount of feeling, power, although technique is the art that turns most things to gold, and when we live with a picture, we know that we value it according to whether we come to the conclusion that it is or that it is not so? Mr. Hammond has a very pretty picture in the gallery called 'Rising Moon,' No. 85, which is the more attractive because it is not his usual staid plate type. A blue moon, in a blue sky, illumines a cloud above, and throws a pathway of light across the waters below, and the other accessories makes a charming scene. And, it may be said, if the painter had never seen anything from Mr. Hammond's brush before, he would be attracted to his other examples in the gallery; and they do not attract us so much as they should, perhaps, because we have seen so many times, the same old boats, the usual water, the same old color, the same old composition, and the same old empirical technique.

At the last meeting of the Westmount Council Messrs. Macintosh & Hyde were re-appointed auditors and Messrs. Jas. Brown, James Smith and R. B. Hutcheon assessors for the ensuing term.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT
West End Departmental StoreO. LEMIRE
& CO.

1163 St. James St., cor. Fulford.
(Where all cars transfer).
CASH ONLY. ONE PRICE ONLY.
Bell Tel. Up 2739
Merchant 1207.

FRIDAY'S
SPECIAL SALE.

Costumes.

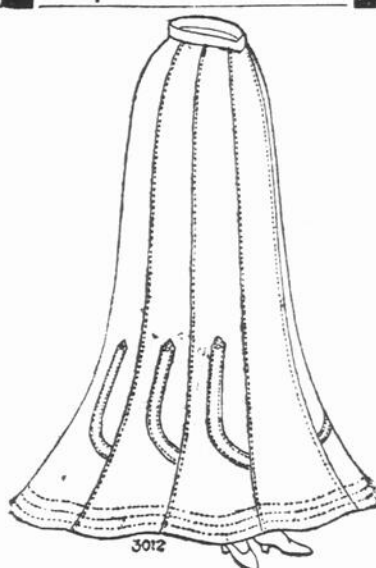
SPECIAL New Navy Blue
Spring Costumes,
with jacket and skirt trimmed with
gold braid. Regular price, \$15.00.
For FRIDAY SALE—

\$11.90

Jackets.

SPECIAL New Spring Jackets,
with cape and new sleeves. Value,
\$8.00. For FRIDAY SALE—

\$5.50



Skirts.

SPECIAL Tweeds skirts, gray
and mixed colors,
with applique. Value \$6.50. Our
price for FRIDAY SALE—

\$4.98

Capes.

SPECIAL New Spring Capes,
trimmed with chiffon.
Special value at \$8.00. Our price for
FRIDAY SALE—

\$6.00

Hats.

SPECIAL We have received
from NEW YORK a
large assortment of Ladies' Hats, all
new styles. It will pay you to come
and see them before buying.

Underskirts.

SPECIAL Ten Dozen of Black
Mohair Underskirts.
Value \$3.00. For FRIDAY'S SALE—

\$1.74

Tweeds.

SPECIAL One big lot of Colored
Tweeds, for Men's
Suits and Pants, to be sold at

50c in the Dollar

Dress Goods.

SPECIAL Ten pieces of Colored
Voile for Dresses
(Make effort). Value, 75 cents. For
FRIDAY—

56c

O. LEMIRE & CO

GRAND TRUNK PROJECT

MR. HAYS WILL SEE AUTHORITY
AT OTTAWA IN REGARD
TO CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Mr. Hays, accompanied by Mr. Morse,
left on Tuesday for the west, but will
see Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other
ministers before he returns.
As to the actual work of construction,
that, the local management state, will
commence just as soon as the bill be-
comes law. It would be bad policy to
start construction work while there was
still some doubt as to the fate of the
measure. The surveying work has been
pretty thoroughly done; the work of or-
ganization for construction purposes will
be undertaken almost immediately fol-
lowing the ratification of the measure
now before parliament.

This work of organization will include
the appointment of a permanent board
and a general manager of the new pro-
ject.

This body will, of course, be quite
distinct from the Grand Trunk proper,
which will, at the same time, have an
interest both practical and sentimental
in the scheme. But the idea is to have
a board which will be on the spot,
which will have plenary powers, which
will be able to get into touch with the
government, with public opinion, and
carry out a vigorous policy without the
delay which is inevitable when the su-
preme power is three thousand miles
away.

The local management of the Grand
Trunk state that once the bill is passed
and all difficulties will be cleared away
and the serious work of realizing the project
will be commenced, with the certainty
of a resultant success which will justify
every promise made in the connection.

GUILTY OF FRAUD.

Joseph Berubé was arrested on Tuesday
at Lachine by Detectives Sloan and Mc-
Laughlin on the charge of obtaining
from Messrs. Frothingham & Workman,
wholesale hardware merchants, St. Paul
street; David Madore, St. Paul street,
and others, parcels of hardware under
false pretences. Berubé's scheme was
to call up one of the stores and say that
Mr. A. Martin, of Lachine, wanted
such and such goods sent out. Berubé
in the meantime would hurry to the
store in question and say that Mr. Mar-
tin sent him in to get a portion of the
goods as he was in a hurry for them.
He thus succeeded in victimizing many
hardware dealers. The accused pleaded
guilty and was remanded for sentence.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. F. Lynch has been appointed
private secretary to Sir William Van
Horne, and is now in Cuba with the
chairman of the executive board of the
C. P. R. Mr. Lynch succeeds Mr.
Evans, who is now the direct repre-
sentative of Sir William in Cuba. Mr. Lynch
is clerk in the Department of Agricul-
ture at Ottawa.

KILLED AT COTEAU.

Joseph Leclair, 44 years of age, of
Coteau, was found lying dead near the
railway track at Coteau station yesterday
morning. The unfortunate man had
evidently been struck by a train while
crossing the railway, as the body was
badly cut up. Mr. Jasmin, the pro-
prietor of the Coteau Hotel, telegraphed
to Coroner McMahon, who left for Cot-
eau yesterday for the purpose of holding
an inquest. Leclair leaves a wife and
family.

HE DEALT IN COAL.

Adelard Barrette, a youth of sixteen,
was sentenced to one month in prison,
yesterday by Mr. Lafontaine. He was
found guilty of stealing a load of coal
from a dealer and selling it to another
man for \$3.25. He also obtained \$5.50
from Adolphe Pettigrew for coal which
he obtained illegally.

THE LATE MR. ARCHAMBAULT.

The funeral of the late Mr. U. E. Ar-
chambault, general director of the Ca-
tholic schools in the city, took place yester-
day from his late residence, Plateau
avenue, and was attended by the Roman
Catholic School Commissioners, princi-
pals of the different Catholic schools,
students of the Polytechnic School and
Plateau Academy, and a large concourse
of friends of the deceased.

HALGONIAN YOUTH SENTENCED.

Edwin Burnley, the sixteen-year-old
lad who beat his way from his home in
Halifax, N.S., to this city, was taken
into the Boys' Home, clothed and made
comfortable, and then ran away from
the institution, was sentenced by Mr.
Recorder Poirer yesterday to one month
in jail. His Honor gave him a good lec-
ture and advised him to communicate
with his family that they might arrange
to take him home.

CHINESE EXCLUSION

TREATY DENOUNCED BY THE CHINESE
GOVERNMENT.

Washington, March 24.—The State De-
partment has received formal notice from
the Chinese Government denouncing the
Chinese exclusion treaty, so this conven-
tion will expire on Dec. 27 next. Un-
der its term six months before the ex-
piration of a period of ten years from
Dec. 27, 1904, if each power be dissatis-
fied with the treaty it is agreed to de-
nounce it. This is the action which
China has taken in spite of the strongest
opposition to the contrary on the part of
the State Department. Had the notice
not been served the treaty would have
continued in force for another term of
ten years from Dec. 27. The depart-
ment pointed out to the Peking authori-
ties, through the United States minister,
that it was very probable that in the
future the conditions relating to the
admission of Chinese into the United
States, any new treaty would fail of
approval by the Senate. The Chinese
would thus be exposed to the rigors of
the Geary anti-Chinese law and the ex-
clusion would be much more complete
than at present. However, the treaty
having been denounced there is nothing
for it now but to proceed with the for-

Advertisements.



Easy to Keep Well

If you take proper care of your
stomach and take regularly
every morning half a glass of



It will surely drive out

CONSTIPATION

and all the other unpleasant-
nesses that come from a slug-
gish liver. It will bring you
health and keep you well.

Most enlightened and eminent physicians in
every part of the globe recommend it.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.



TENDERS FOR WHARF SHEDS

Tenders, sealed and en-
dorsed "Tender for Sheds,"
and addressed to the un-
derigned, will be received
up to noon on THURSDAY,
5th May 1904, for the
erection of fourteen
Steel Sheds, of an aggre-
gate length of 6,750 feet
by 96 feet in width, and
two stories in height.
Copies of the plans and specifications
may be examined, and information obtained
from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer,
at this Office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily
accepted.

DAVID SEATH, Secretary.

57 Common street,
Montreal, 22nd March, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATION.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the un-
derigned and marked on the outside "Tender
for Kempt Station," will be received up to
and including
TUESDAY, the 5th Day of APRIL, 1904,
for the construction of a Station, with
Dwelling at Kempt, about 14 miles east
from Ste. Flavie, P.Q.
Plans and specifications may be seen at
the Station Master's Office at Kempt, and
at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Mon-
treal, 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, Montreal, N.B.,
18th March, 1904.

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 pur-
pose. 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 boyhood."
Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all
dealers orTHE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.mulation of a new treaty, which already
has been initiated, though with little
hope of senatorial approval.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent of the Boys' Home
gratefully acknowledges the following dis-
carded apparatus from M.A.A.A.: 22 pair
Indian clubs, 24 pair dumb-bells, 16 pair
rings.ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool Steamer St. John Halifax.
Mar. 10 TUNISIAN..... Mar. 25 Mar. 28
Mar. 17 TUNISIAN..... Apr. 1 Apr. 4
Mar. 24 BAVARIAN..... Apr. 9 Apr. 11
Mar. 31 PRETORIAN..... Apr. 13 Apr. 15
Apr. 7 FARESIAN..... Apr. 13 Apr. 15
Apr. 14 TUNISIAN..... Apr. 13 Apr. 15

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and
fastest steamers on the Canadian route.
0,076 tons. Twin screws. Tunisia's record
6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.
Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, elec-
tric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian,
Ionian, \$50. Parlatian \$55. Other steamers
\$50 upwards.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool or Londonderry
Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, \$36 and \$42.50. Other
steamers, \$37.50 and \$40. Return tickets at reduced
rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow,
\$15 or \$20. Parlatian, \$21.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Glasgow. From New York.
Mar. 12 LAURENTIAN..... Thursday, Mar. 31
Mar. 20 HUMILIAR..... Thursday, Apr. 14
First Cabin \$20. Second Cabin \$15.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER BERMUDA

From New York, 48 hours by highest class steamship
fortnightly up to 1st January, weekly thereafter.
Frost unknown. Atlantic impossible.

FOR WINTER WEST INDIES

20 days' fifteen days in the tropics. Tickets or
sales at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further par-
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Agents for Quebec, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101,
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AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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GET WELL FIRST.

For 30 years I've been a physician. I have treated nearly two million cases.

Surely you'll admit that such experience must have taught me some certain things.

And—all that I know of disease and cure—all that I have proven to be worth knowing—is condensed into my six books for the Sick.

Write for a free copy to-day.

They tell of my great discovery that practically all diseases can be permanently cured through the Sympathetic Nerves.

Not the nerves we feel with, see with, hear with, but the inside nerves.

It is these that unconsciously operate the vital Organs—the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Brain, etc.

When the inside nerves get run down, that Organ which is weakest in the body loses its power to act properly.

It then throws its work upon the other Organs.

These Organs in turn become affected through overwork, and so, scarcely any case is found without complications.

I proved it useless to doctor the individual Organs themselves while the Nerve-power to fully operate them was lacking.

Sedatives temporarily deadened the pain, but increased the distress afterwards.

Tonics revived the drooping powers, only to insure relapse so soon as the stimulus was withdrawn.

Of what use to hourly move ahead the hands of a watch if its mainspring be seriously weakened?

There is but one sensible thing to do, viz.,—stiffen up the mainspring.

That is what my, now famous, prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does. It acts directly upon the Sympathetic Nerve Centers just as steam acts in the Engine.

It provides, through these inside nerves, the power to make the weakest Organ do its duty.

It enables weak organs to cast off their clogging waste matter, and to repair their worn tissue.

It runs the human mill, at full capacity, till that mill produces enough new material to keep itself running without further help.

So sure am I of this Restorative that I authorize certain Druggists everywhere to supply it on a month's trial, to practically all who write me for that privilege.

To supply it at my expense if it fails to benefit—at your expense if it cures.

The cost is but \$5.50 for six bottles, including my professional help during treatment.

Could anything better prove my faith in this system, than this voluntary test?

Could any one furnish you better grounds for confidence?

You should get my book, which tells how to cure diseases permanently.

Write for it to-day—now—you can't get well too soon.

Just specify which one of the six you need.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia Book 4 for Women

Book 2 on the Heart Book 5 for Men (sealed)

Book 3 on the Kidneys Book 6 on Rheumatism

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

P. S.—Simple cases often yield to one bottle of Restorative. All druggists carry it.

But all druggists do not supply it on a month's trial. You must write to me for that.

ALBANIAN REVOLT

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM SALONIKA OF ITS SUPPRESSION WAS PREMATURE.

London, March 23.—The announcement from Salonika on March 3 that the Albanian revolt had been suppressed was, it appears, somewhat premature.

It originated from Turkish sources, where it was believed that the acceptance of the offer of exemption from the cattle tax at Ipek, Albania, would satisfy the Albanians.

New evidence of a determined revolutionary movement were reported from Mitrovitz on March 4 and 5, and it was announced at Constantinople that the Albanians had increased their demands, refusing to recognize the reform scheme of the powers, and demanding the withdrawal of new taxes, the abolition of the new civil tribunals, exemption from military service outside their own province, and the pardon of Massan Bey, the revolutionist, who was exiled in 1903.

Since then Shukur Pasha, with a large force, has been parleying with the revolutionists under instructions from the Porte, which is desirous of settling the Albanian movement, so as to avoid complications while negotiating with Bulgaria, and in the face of continued troubles in Macedonia.

The dilatory tactics of Shukur Pasha are reported to have emboldened the Albanian revolutionists, who, according to the meagre information contained in the despatches received since March 9, have been massing at various points, and it would appear from the Salonika despatch received to-day, which was the first report of any considerable assembling of the insurrectionists, that Shukur Pasha is still continuing the negotiations looking to a settlement, and that the despatch of reinforcements may be intended as a demonstration in force, with the object of securing a final acceptance of his terms.

Salonika, Macedonia, March 23.—Twelve battalions of Turkish troops, commanded by Shukur Pasha, have surrounded 10,000 Albanians at Babatepe. Shukur Pasha has asked for reinforcements. Ten additional battalions will be sent to him. Pending their arrival Shukur Pasha is negotiating with the Albanians.

The Shah of Persia had a narrow escape of being poisoned. A large dose of aconite is said to have been administered by mistake by a native physician. An English doctor was hurriedly sent for, and gave the antidote which saved the Shah's life.

THE WAR.

London, March 24 (4 a.m.)—If to-day's newspaper despatches are reliable the advance of the Japanese army northward may be expected very soon.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the 'Express' says that the censorship allows him to state that the War Department has now completed all the details for the movement of the main columns for the invasion of Manchuria.

It is stated that a great force has been massed for an advance at Harbin, starting from the mouth of the Tumen river, below Possett Bay. Heavy columns are also concentrated north of Ping yang for an offensive move on the Yalu river.

The Tokio correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says he understands that operations will begin about a week hence with an advance on the Yalu river.

The correspondent of the 'Telegraph' at Seoul predicts that the censorship will be relaxed early in April, which may be interpreted as confirming the reports of an impending forward movement.

JAPANESE PREPARATIONS. The correspondent of the 'Telegraph' cabling from Chefoo, gives a further account of the Japanese preparations. He says he went on a steamer from Chinkampo on March 13, and found that every landing place on the north coast of Corea has been appropriated by the Japanese in readiness for the breaking up of the ice.

The commissary department is very active throughout the country, buying and storing rice and other supplies, but the great poverty of the Koreans and the shortage of food among them makes the work difficult. There are only means for supplying ninety thousand men in Corea.

To increase the number there would entail arduous difficulty. Hence it is supposed that the Japanese intend to make their main military movement elsewhere, using the Korean advance as a diversion. They hold two enormously strong positions at Ping yang and south of the Miokaksan mountains, between Huangku and Seoul. The latter position is probably impregnable. It secures Seoul from attack from the northwest.

A FATAL ERROR. The Russians, when they moved south from the Yalu river, intended to make Anju their base as they expected heavy reinforcements. These did not arrive, and the Russian general retired, fearing that his retreat might be cut off by the breaking up of the ice in the river.

There were only two hundred and fifty Japanese at Ping yang when the Russians approached, and the latter could have easily captured the town. The correspondent describes the Japanese as moving on Ping yang from Seoul by forced marches. They carried the lightest possible equipment, and had no tents. They often bivouacked in the snow-covered fields. The commissary preparations were very thorough. Supply stations and medical depots line the route, but the poverty of the country is a constant source of trouble. A European army must have starved in similar conditions.

The force is deficient in artillery, but is otherwise admirably equipped. The troops are full of spirit, despite the terrible weather, and the prevalence of dysentery and pneumonia. The cavalry horses have little endurance and many of them have died. The transport horses are good. The work of placing a bridge across the river at Anju is proceeding rapidly. Until it is completed an advance is impossible.

The Russians are constructing a pontoon bridge across the Yalu river near Wiju. They are seizing all the Chinese boats they can find, and are using their own also.

ONLY A BRUSH. Seoul, March 23.—A brush between the opposing forces has occurred at the outposts north of Anju. One Japanese was killed.

AT PORT ARTHUR. St. Petersburg, March 24 (6.15 a.m.)—Two belated press despatches, dated Mukden, March 23, have been received. They refer briefly to the last bombardment of Port Arthur, but shed no new light on the result of the combat.

The 'Novosti' holds that the failure of this bombardment, despite the different disposition of the enemy's ships from that of the fruitless attack of March 9, confirms the opinion of the inability of the Japanese to effectively conduct the war.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE. Tokyo, March 23.—It is rumored that a Russian battleship has been sunk at Port Arthur. This, according to one story, occurred on March 18, during a severe battle outside the harbor, while another report states that it occurred on Tuesday. The story is not confirmed and is discredited.

FLEET AT VLADIVOSTOK. St. Petersburg, March 23.—According to private advices from Vladivostok, the Russian squadron is still there.

Private telegrams received at the Admiralty here say that immediately following the Port Arthur bombardment yesterday the Japanese again spread reports among the Chinese that the Russians had abandoned the town.

BOUND FOR THE FRONT. St. Petersburg, March 23.—The despatch of troops to the Far East is proceeding with increased vigor. A rifle battalion left St. Petersburg to-day and three others will follow this week, the largest draft going from the Moscow district.

The Emperor has decided not to go to Moscow. He will remain at the Winter Palace until the end of April. The Emperor then will go to Tsarkoe-Selo, where His Majesty may stop all summer, owing to the war.

A FRENCH OPINION. Paris, March 23.—The 'Temps' this evening published a despatch from St. Petersburg, saying that General Silvester, head of the French military mission, after seeing the Emperor, expressed the opinion that hard fighting would begin before July or August, when Japan will suffer a decisive defeat.

THE TONG HAKS. Seoul, March 23.—The Tong Haks are giving trouble in the northeastern part of Corea, and are making overtures to the Russians.

A detachment of Japanese from Wonsan engaged a body of Tong Haks near Samung, with the result that twenty-

four of the Tong Haks were killed or wounded and thirty-five were captured. MAY CAUSE TROUBLE. Shanghai, March 23.—The Russians continue to evade the carrying out of the agreement to dismantle the gunboat 'Mandjur'. A Japanese cruiser remains at Wousung (ten miles from Shanghai), at the mouth of the Wousung river.

JAPANESE DIET.

PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Tokio, March 23.—The special session of the Diet to-day entered upon the business for which it was called, and Vicecount Katsura, the premier, and Baron Komura, the minister of foreign affairs, addressed the House.

The premier said that the Diet had been summoned at an unperturbed moment in the annals of the country. He counted it a great honor to share with the members the duty of upholding the noble policy of the emperor.

The maintenance of permanent peace in the Far East, the consolidation of the position of the emperor, the promotion of friendly relations with the great powers and the respect for the legitimate rights of the powers was, he said, the established national policy of Japan.

Continuing, the premier said: Russia not only failed to meet the Japanese proposals, but defiantly resorted to actions calculated to injure the national rights of Japan, and Japan was compelled, in self-defense, to terminate the negotiations and take independent action.

The premier placed before the House the full text of the diplomatic correspondence with Russia, beginning with the opening of negotiations last July, and ending with the instructions to M. Kurino, Japanese minister to Russia, to withdraw from St. Petersburg. The substance of this correspondence has already been made public.

M. Komura, the minister of foreign affairs, said he was confident the world would recognize the justice and patience uniformly exercised by Japan in carrying forward the negotiations with Russia. The minister said he was anxiously desirous of peace, being mindful of the woe of consequences which war brings to mankind.

THE NOBLE RED MAN

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LECTURES A NUMBER OF CALLERS ON THRIFT AND INDUSTRY.

Washington, March 23.—President Roosevelt soundly lectured a party of callers to-day. They were Ogallala Sioux Indians, who, it is said, are more addicted to horse racing and gambling than they are to the pursuits of agriculture.

The President endeavored to impress upon his visitors ideas of industry and thrift. While the lecture was being interpreted the Indians listened in solemn silence. As they emerged from the executive offices their faces beamed with smiles.

The callers, who were presented to the President by Representative Burke, of South Dakota, included several chiefs, among them American Horse, Young Man Afraid, Red Hawk, Badger Free Thunder, George Sword, George Fast Horse, and Frank Gong. In response to enquiries they informed the President that they owned about forty thousand ponies, and the same number of cattle.

The President told them they ought to dispose of at least half of their ponies, and increase their holdings of cattle to 100,000. He frankly told them that if they would stop horse racing and gambling and devote their energies to cattle raising and agriculture they soon might become valuable citizens.

The policy of the government, he said, but that the younger members of all the tribes would soon have to look out for themselves, as other citizens do. Idleness and laziness would not be tolerated, and they must learn to cultivate industry and self-reliance.

VICEROYALTY OF INDIA

LORD CURZON'S HOME-COMING LEAVES OFFICE VACANT.

London, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Brodbeck, Secretary of State for India, said that Lord Curzon was coming home. By so doing he would vacate his appointment as Viceroy of India. The statute provided that whenever a vacancy occurred in the office of Viceroy, the Governor-General should act as Governor-General. No successor to Lord Curzon would be appointed immediately. It would be open to the King to reappoint Lord Curzon, who would leave India at the beginning of May and might remain in England till September. The law did not allow for any period of absence, but there had been a hiatus between outgoing and incoming governors on several occasions.

A BRANDON SUICIDE.

Brandon, Man., March 23.—James Brandon, aged about fifty years, committed suicide last night at the C. P. R. station, Brandon, by throwing himself in front of a shunting engine. Death was instantaneous and the victim was horribly mutilated. It is said his relatives live in Winnipeg. He has been here about a month and had applied to the police to be put in jail as he could get no work. His wife lives in Quebec.

SENATOR HANNA'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, March 23.—The opening ceremonies of the Senate to-day were marked by the official introduction to that body of Charles Dick as the successor of the late M. A. Hanna as a senator from Ohio. He was introduced by Senator Foraker, and took the oath of office.

MR. TURRIFF'S SUCCESSOR.

Ottawa, March 24.—Mr. W. J. Greenway, son of the former premier of Manitoba, assumed the office of Dominion Land Commissioner yesterday, vice Turriff, resigned.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS—A REMARKABLE INCIDENT—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—A SURPLUS OF \$103,712 CLAIMED.

Quebec, March 23.—The sitting of the Legislative Assembly this afternoon was marked by an event which is regarded by many as one that 'casts its shadow before'. For some time past, Mr. Parent had not been physically well, and after the state dinner at Spencerwood last night, which he attended, his indisposition became so much more serious that his medical attendants forbade him to go out of doors to-day, and he was accordingly compelled to write and ask his colleague, the Hon. A. Turgeon, to lead the House this afternoon in his temporary absence during the debate on the address.

Mr. Turgeon did so in so remarkably able and brilliant a reply to the criticisms of the speech from the throne by the Opposition leader, the Hon. Mr. Flynn, that he fairly took all present by surprise. He had been previously recognized as a very eloquent, but studied speaker; but no one was prepared for the magnificent off-hand delivery with which he cut the ground from under the feet of his opponents, and won even their applause and congratulations.

In fact, he may be said to have electrified the House and the crowded galleries, and to have jumped at one bound into the foremost rank of parliamentary debaters. The enthusiasm of the Ministerial following was especially great, and it was very generally agreed that, when Mr. Parent comes to step down and out, his successor is already indicated in the Minister of Agriculture.

In fact, Mr. Turgeon's speech was admitted on all hands to be a preparation for coming events and to be practically his debut as leader of the House and Government. But before the address was taken up

PETITIONS. the work of presenting petitions began and over twenty-eight were laid on the table by different members. Among these the most important were those of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, respecting the school taxation in that city; of Hugh A. Allan and others for the incorporation of the 'Canada Club', for the purposes of social intercourse and entertainment of its members; of the Estate Jesse Joseph, W. Baribon and others for relief from the assessment made by the city of Montreal for the extension of Lemoin street; of J. A. Matheson, Chas. Alexander and others for the incorporation of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital and of the Ramsay Paint Company for amendments to its charter, which were all presented by Mr. Hutchinson, of the two boards of school commissioners for the city of Sherbrooke, to raise the limit of school taxation on real estate and of the Royal Paper Mills Company for power to make a new issue of bonds to be substituted for the present issue, presented by Mr. Pelletier (Sherbrooke) of the village of Marieville to be incorporated as the town of Marieville, by Mr. Morin (St. Hyacinthe) and of the village of St. Remy de la Beauce for incorporation as the town of Beauceville, by Mr. Godbout.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. The public accounts of the province for the fiscal year ended on June 30 last were also brought down by the new treasurer, the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, this afternoon. They show that the total ordinary receipts, including a balance of \$139,632.02 brought over from last year amounted to the sum of \$4,899,772.87, and the total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, to \$4,596,060.65 leaving a balance on hand of \$103,712.22, which constitutes the surplus of ordinary receipts over both the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of the year.

The principal receipts were Dominion subsidies and interest, \$1,281,603; Lands, Mines and Fisheries, \$1,455,386; Justice, \$320,109; Registration, \$73,290; Licenses, \$692,602; direct taxes on commercial corporations, \$226,338; duties on successions, \$153,820; Legislation, \$15,538; lunatic asylums, \$99,486; reformatory and industrial schools, \$20,893; 'Official Gazette,' \$18,234; interest on price of Q. M. O. & O. Railway, \$306,216; exhibition grounds, Montreal, \$7,019; trust funds, \$28,941; etc. Chief items of expense were: Public debt, \$1,577,883; legislation, \$307,432; civil government, \$723,437; justice, \$566,098; police, \$26,345; public instruction, \$452,074; literary and scientific institutions, \$1,000; arts and manufactures, \$15,000; colonization roads, \$105,000; migration, \$4,250; public works (ordinary), \$103,099; public works (extraordinary), \$63,443; agriculture, \$234,162; lands, mines and fisheries, \$217,051; lunatic asylums, reformatories, etc., \$413,825; charities, \$45,210; charges on revenue, \$128,291; miscellaneous, \$133,402; building and jury fund, \$14,438; Montreal Exposition Company, \$8,824; trust funds, \$100,744; railways, including payments on Quebec bridge subsidy, \$35,000; redemption of debt, etc., \$31,771.

ADDRESS IN REPLY. When the order was called, Dr. Mathieu, the new member for Sherbrooke, rose to move the address in reply, being received with general applause, and proving himself a very agreeable speaker. In view of his inexperience, he appealed to the indulgence of the House, and after a few remarks on the fidelity of the good old county of Sherbrooke to the Liberal cause, he referred in feeling terms to the death of the late Hon. H. T. Duffy, and spoke in the highest terms of his valuable services as Provincial Treasurer, saying that largely to his judicious and economic management the era of deficits had been done away with and the finances of the province restored to a sound basis. He also alluded to the prosperity which the province enjoyed, and then turning to the Colonization Commission, he said the House and country would rejoice if the government found some means of reconciling the conflicting interests of the settler and the lumberer. At the same time he dwelt on the paramount importance of colonization, and declared that any policy for its encouragement would command the sympathy and support of the province.

Mr. Hutchinson (Montreal) seconded the motion, speaking in English. He, too, was received with prolonged applause on rising. He said the mover had left him very little to say, but he could not address the House on the occasion without also paying his tribute of affection and reverence to the memory of his friend, the Hon. H. T. Duffy, whose relatively sudden death so shortly after last session was a sad commentary on the uncertainty of human life and the vanity of human things. Coupled with the death of another lamented member of the government only a year or so before, the taking off of Mr. Duffy was a sad blow to the ministry, the party and the province. He remarked that he had known Mr. Duffy as a fellow student, and that his ability and painstaking character had always been marked. He spoke of him as a self-made man who, by his own efforts and at his own expense had raised himself to a most distinguished position, and who, though always a strong party man, considered that he served his party best by serving his country first. And he had done so in a manner that would be long remembered proudly by his friends and gratefully by his province. Referring to the prosperity of the province, he said it was patent to all, every one who wanted work could find it, and our manufacturing industries were active and thriving. It could not be said, he thought, that this was wholly due to a munificent providence. Macaulay had said that the best government was the one which desired to make the people happy and knew how to do it. He considered that the government had known how to do it. It had shown that it understood there was a tide in the affairs of countries as of men, which should be utilized at the proper time, and that it was not a gulf stream that would flow on forever. He gave it praise for all it had done to promote the agricultural interests and especially the cultural industry, and speaking of the Colonization Commission, he said that fortunately our people were not drifting away south as formerly, and expressed the belief that the report of the Commission would have a good result. He also expressed his satisfaction with the present financial condition of the province with what it used to be. Surpluses had replaced deficits and there was no longer a cloud in the sky. But the Opposition contended that to attain this result we were realizing upon our assets, selling off our timber limits. He denied that the government was doing this. It was only leasing the limits and drawing a revenue from them, while the lumbermen were the best protectors of our forests against their greatest enemy and danger—fire. Then the extent to which our timber assets had been transferred had been exaggerated. In this province we had over 200,000 acres under forest, and of this only 36,000 acres were under license as timber limits. But, if the government did not turn our forests over to the timber companies, where, he asked, was the province going to get the money to promote agriculture, to encourage colonization and advance education, especially the last, for which he thought too much could not be done.

Mr. Flynn followed in a rather moderate, but able criticism of the government's bill of fare for the session, which he characterized as pitifully meagre and poor. It touched upon subjects of minor importance, or subjects which did not concern this province to any material extent, while it completely ignored the great interests of agriculture and education. There was not even a word in it about the Quebec bridge, which the Premier was so fond of describing as his own handiwork. He also commented on the dubious character of the surpluses claimed from year to year, pointing out that there would have been deficits in every case but for the sales of timber limits, which were invariably held back the end of the fiscal year to cover them up and give to the government the appearance of having a surplus. He approved of the revision of the statutes.

FOR PURE WATER

DR. LABERGE POINTS OUT THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR ESTABLISHING A STANDARD.

I think the time has come, remarked Dr. Laberge, medical health officer, yesterday, when Montreal should have an established water standard, and be in a position to know constantly what is the quality of the water the citizens are drinking.

We are frequently asked about the purity of our water supply, and we are never in a position to give a satisfactory or definite answer to such a question. When surrounding municipalities recently suffered from an epidemic of typhoid fever no one was in a position to prove the cause of the outbreak. Special analyses of the water were made, but there was no standard with which to compare the results. The consequence was, we could little more than guess the source of the trouble. A statement made by one authority was contradicted by another, and there was no umpire—no standard.

When the landslide occurred up the river recently and colored the city's drinking water, we could not tell to what extent it differed in potability or constituent parts from what we had been drinking for weeks previously. An analysis showed nothing injurious to health in the water, but whether it contained more chlorine or less (which had than the supply of a month or three months before) no one knew.

At the present time we have an epidemic of disease which has been designated 'intestinal grippe'. Where does it come from? Is it produced by our drinking water? We can only surmise. We do not think it does. We cannot give an authoritative opinion, for we have no water standard. We do not know that the water is in any way different from what it was a year ago. Recently the water of the St. Lawrence was diverted by an ice barrier at the Cascade Rapids, and the usual proportion of Ottawa river water, the source of the aqueduct. Under certain conditions the citizens of Montreal are drinking pure Ottawa or pure St. Lawrence water or a mixture of the two.

Presently spring will be here; the ice and snow will be gone and surface water will be washed down into the river. What effect will it have upon our water? I think we should have regular reports of both chemical and bacteriological analyses, together with carefully prepared details of weather and other conditions which might affect the water supply at certain points. This would be a great satisfaction to our own citizens and those of neighboring municipalities whose water supply may be said to be derived practically from the same sources as our own, though not exactly so.

At certain seasons we suffer from excessive drought and at other times from floods, and these changes, in addition to occasional impurities from, at present, unknown sources have effects which we should know and the public should be acquainted with for their own safety in respect to health.

All authorities agree that every city of any importance should establish a standard of potable water. Most of them have done so. Montreal, Toronto, Chicago and New York, which have different water in some respects, all will be potable, but the standards vary, perhaps considerably. One will be mineral, another vegetable and another different from both, but they have their standards. An important variation in the constituents of the water from the standard would be noted in regular periodical analyses, with a practical benefit to the community interested. A transient variation would indicate the cause of irregularity, and if injurious, the remedy could be worked out and applied at once. With this standard and regular, official, interested reports, opinions about the comparative quality of water and the consequent effects must be largely surmised.

Advertisements.

Do Not Wait for Sickness.

Do not wait until your good health is impaired, but take steps to keep it up to the mark. Remember that ailments, apparently trifling, may very soon develop into serious diseases.

Do not hesitate to take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

on the first appearance of any distressing symptoms. They will do more to establish and maintain your general health than any other means you can employ. For a

Sluggish Liver, Sick-Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Constipation,

and the depressing nervous conditions that arise from these troubles, there is no more reliable remedy than

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

Special to Housekeepers.

Nothing adds more to personal comfort than sweet, springy, even MATTRESSES. Now is the time to have your BEDDING Re-made Equal to New. Come quick before the RUSH!

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

G. E. TOWNSEND.

Tel. Main 3014. 348 ST. JAMES ST.

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Presently spring will be here; the ice and snow will be gone and surface water will be washed down into the river. What effect will it have upon our water? I think we should have regular reports of both chemical and bacteriological analyses, together with carefully prepared details of weather and other conditions which might affect the water supply at certain points. This would be a great satisfaction to our own citizens and those of neighboring municipalities whose water supply may be said to be derived practically from the same sources as our own, though not exactly so.

At certain seasons we suffer from excessive drought and at other times from floods, and these changes, in addition to occasional impurities from, at present, unknown sources have effects which we should know and the public should be acquainted with for their own safety in respect to health.

All authorities agree that every city of any importance should establish a standard of potable water. Most of them have done so. Montreal, Toronto, Chicago and New York, which have different water in some respects, all will be potable, but the standards vary, perhaps considerably. One will be mineral, another vegetable and another different from both, but they have their standards. An important variation in the constituents of the water from the standard would be noted in regular periodical analyses, with a practical benefit to the community interested. A transient variation would indicate the cause of irregularity, and if injurious, the remedy could be worked out and applied at once. With this standard and regular, official, interested reports, opinions about the comparative quality of water and the consequent effects must be largely surmised.

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Kept Health Good In the Lumber Camp.

The Men Foresook the Company Doctor
and Depended on

DR. CHASE'S

Kidney-Liver Pills.

Exposed to all sorts of weather and
in a most unhealthy and unhygienic
lumber camp, the men were sure to suffer more or less
from indigestion and liver disorders and
other ailments of the bowels.
The men of the lumber camps have learned
the value of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver
Pills to keep them in health
in the camp. By keeping the excre-
ments active good digestion is en-
sured and the body is protected from
contagious diseases.
John L. Hickey, now caretaker
of the public and high schools, Trenton,
N.J., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills and have found them
the best medicine I ever tried. I
suffered when in the lumber camps
from indigestion and the general health
was poor. By keeping the kidneys and
liver regular and the general health
was protected a person from
contagious diseases which are
common in the camp.
I have seen hundreds of men using
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the
lumber camps. They buy them by the
dozen and go in, and to show how
they have in them they buy
them they could get their medi-
cine by going to the hospi-
tal. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver
Pills, my liver, kidneys and bow-
els are regular and my health good, I would
not be without them."
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one
box, 25 cents a box, at all deal-
ers. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one
box, 25 cents a box, at all deal-
ers. To protect you against imi-
tation, the portrait and signature of
Dr. Chase, the famous receipt
card, are on every box.

YOUR NERVES!

The Majority
of Diseases
Arise from
Weakened
Nerves.

Are you feeling weak, sick or diseased?
Let us urge you to try Paine's
Compound, the medicine that
makes people well and strong.
The wonderful record of cures
of Paine's Celery Compound
is the best proof of the
virtues of the popular
medicine. The use of one bottle will
at once banish the doubts of the
sceptic. The extended fame and ever
increasing demand for Paine's Celery
Compound have induced adventurers and
quacks to try to put up vile imitations
of the great health restorer. These imi-
tations are dangerous to life.
Do not allow any dealer or druggist
to offer you a substitute when your
reason of health demands the best—
Paine's Celery Compound. Ask for
Paine's and the STALK OF CEL-
ERY.

Paine's Celery Compound The Great Spring Medicine is What You Need.

Are you sick and desire free medi-
cine? Write to "Consulting Physi-
cians," Wells & Richardson, Limited,
100 St. St., Montreal, P.Q.

THE LONDON WAY.

A correspondent writes: "The following
is taken from a recent London
showing how summarily and satis-
factorily the question of overcrowding
at North London Waterloo
Station, Tottenham, was
settled by the police for aiding and
abetting a train conductor in a con-
tempt of the law by overcrowding
the train. The defendant denied the
charge. He said that when he entered
the train he found it was full, but a
lady entered soon after and he
gave up his seat to her. A police-
man came and asked him his
address, which in his inno-
cence, but he did not think he

was going to be summoned, or he might
have called the lady to prove his case.
Mr. Fordham—But when you gave up
your seat to the lady you were a passen-
ger in excess of the number that should
be there. The defendant said that he
did not think he should be called upon
to leave the car in the circumstances.
Mr. Fordham—Excess passengers in
trains and trains are a great nuisance to
other people. Taking all things into
consideration, I shall fine you 1s and 2s
costs."

CITY OF STE. CUNEGONDE.

NEW POST-OFFICE LEASED FOR
TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

At the meeting of the Ste. Cunegonde
Council on Tuesday evening the lease of
a part of the new City Hall building
for a Post-Office was ratified by adopt-
ing a resolution to that effect. The
lease is for twenty-one years at a rental
of \$1,700 per annum.

It was decided to call for tenders for
the new City Hall buildings. The com-
petition is restricted to residents of the
town, who must also be taxpayers and
electors. Tenders must be sent in by
Saturday, April 9, accompanied by ac-
cepted cheques for \$1,000.

A request to put the by-law against
trading stamps into force was referred
to the general committee.

Aldermen Poirer and Lippé were ap-
pointed delegates to represent the town
before the meeting of the Railway Com-
missioners on March 23 at Ottawa, when
the question of the opening of
Dominion street over the G. T. R.
tracks will come up for decision.

Complaints having been received
against the street car service on Notre
Dame street, a resolution was offered
instructing the chief of police, Mr.
Tremblay, to check the time of the run-
ning of the cars and report within eight
days, when the council will institute
legal proceedings against the company
should the facts complained of be estab-
lished by the report, and be sufficient
in the opinion of the town attorney,
Mr. Dupuis.

A long and strenuous discussion took
place during which Aldermen Cardinal,
Hainault and Viau complained that the
cars on Notre Dame street were for the
most part old and untidy and should not
be tolerated. Although Alderman Poi-
rer opposed hasty action in the mat-
ter, the resolution was adopted.

CHANNEL FLEET SENSATION.

Further particulars as to the loss of
the signal-book from the battleship
'Prince George' have been received at
Portsmouth. A strict investigation into
the affair was ordered by Vice-Ad-
miral Lord Charles Beresford. A Court
of Inquiry sat on board the 'Prince
George' and, as is usual, conducted its
proceedings with closed doors, but as a
result Lord Charles Beresford directed
that a Lieutenant and a signal boatman
be tried by court-martial. Two leading
signalmen have also been under arrest.

From what has transpired it is be-
lieved that the signal-book was lost over-
board while steamboats were being ex-
ercised at tactics during the time the
Channel fleet was at Vigo. The book
contained the confidential code used for
torpedo craft. It was therefore of
great importance. The Admiralty have
issued very stringent orders that the ut-
most care is to be taken of these books,
and have laid down special precautions
with a view to prevent their getting
lost. They are kept in the chart-room
in a specially-constructed metal case
lined with holes. The books them-
selves have lead attached to them, the
idea being that if a ship was in danger
of being captured and the officer in
command, by throwing the signal-book
overboard, would ensure their not
falling into improper hands. When the
watch is changed on board ship, attention
is always called to the signal-books so
that with all these precautions it would
seem impossible for them to be lost for
ten minutes without being missed. The
matter naturally caused much excite-
ment in the Channel fleet.

A CONDUCTOR'S MISHAP.

Alfred Maillette, 39 years of age, 44
Joliette street, a conductor employed by
the Montreal Street Railway Com-
pany, fell from his car at the corner of
Frontenac and Delorimier streets, yester-
day afternoon and sustained a badly
cut face. He was taken in the am-
bulance to the Notre Dame Hospital.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Patrick O'Connor, a farmer, living at
Clyde's Corners, Huntingdon county, was
kicked in the head by a horse at his
home on Tuesday. He was unconscious
for several hours after the accident and
his friends thought it advisable to bring
him to the city. He was taken to the
Royal Victoria Hospital, where it was
discovered that his skull had been frac-
tured. He was reported to be in a
critical condition yesterday.

TORONTO WATER WORKS

CITY TO SPEND A MILLION DOL-
LARS IN IMPROVING THE
SYSTEM.

Toronto, March 24.—A by-law to spend
a million dollars in improving and ex-
tending the city waterworks system was
voted on by the ratepayers yesterday,
and carried by 927 majority. The total
vote was small, 1,358 for, 431 against.
Three hundred thousand dollars will be
expended in the construction of a con-
crete tunnel under the bay to connect
with the present steel conduit out in the
lake, and \$200,000 for an additional lake
conduit. The remainder will be ap-
portioned to the extension and improvement
of city mains.

Advertisements.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor

Did you know it always restored
color to gray hair, always?
Makes the hair grow; and stops
falling hair.
J. C. Ayer Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

Advertisements.

DIABETIC

Patients will hear
of something to their
advantage by writ-
ing to the Diabetic
Institute, St. Dun-
stan's Hill, London, E.C

NOTHING TO PAY.



Protection. Perfection

RAIN COATS

FOR

Boys', Youths and Men

The right kind of Coat for
Spring Wear, specially nice
fitting.

BOYS' start at \$4.50.

YOUTHS' from \$6.50,

and MEN'S from \$7.50 up.

COME IN AND SEE OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT AT THE FOLLOWING

PRICES:—

BOYS' RAINPROOF COATS, in Fawn, Olive and Oxford Grey Cover
Cloth, also Dark Grey Herringbone Cloth, made shoulder lined with
seams nicely bound, at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50.

MEN'S RAINPROOF COATS, in Oxford Grey and Fawn Cover Cloth, at
\$7.50 and \$9.00.

MEN'S RAINPROOF COATS, in Fawn and Oxford Grey Cover Cloth, also
Olive Herringbone Cloth, seams all bound, nicely got up, at \$10.50
and \$12.00.

MEN'S RAINPROOF COATS, Priestley's Cravenette Cloth in Fawn,
Browns and Oxford, extra well made, at \$12.00, \$13.50 and \$15.

MEN'S RAINPROOF COATS, in Fawn Cover Cloth, thoroughly well fin-
ished, satin lined, tailor made, at \$16.50.

Also a large assortment of NEW SPRING OVERCOATS, ready to put
on SPECIAL PRICES:

MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS in Cheviots, Clay, Worsted, also Cover
Cloths, at \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.50.

MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS, in Cover, Oxford Mixtures, extra well
tailored, at \$12.00 and \$13.50.

MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS, in Dark Grey Cheviot, tailor-made, best
trimmings, at \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00.

allan's

Men's Clothier, Hatter and Outfitter,
Cor. Craig and Bleury Sts.
and 2299 St. Catherine St

THE BELANGER TRIAL

DAMAGING TESTIMONY BY THE
JAILER AT ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

The most important evidence yet given
in the Belanger murder trial, now going
on at St. Scholastique, was that of Mr.
Gonzague Mireau, the jailer. Accord-
ing to this witness, while Belanger was
incarcerated at St. Scholastique he told
Mireau all the details of the crime, how
he had bought a gun specially to
kill Seguin, for whom he had conceived
an aversion amounting to positive repul-
sion.

The defence strongly objected to this
examination of the jailer, alleging that
it was obtained by means of inducements,
but Mr. Justice Taschereau cited a
case where evidence had been secured
under exactly similar circumstances. The
jailer said that Belanger told him he
had killed his brother-in-law because he
had had illicit relations with his daughter,
but after his interview with Father
Cosmeau he had denied all this. After
that, according to Mireau, Belanger
told him he had killed Seguin not on ac-
count of his daughter's honor, but be-
cause the deceased was continually mak-
ing remarks in the presence of his (Be-
langer's) wife concerning his relations
with other women. The money which
Seguin owed him for board was another
cause of irritation. A month before the
murder, Belanger said to the jailer, there
was quite a quarrel at his house. Finally
Belanger said to his brother-in-law: "You
had better go up to your room and
keep quiet, Seguin; you ought to be
ashamed of yourself to cause so much
trouble in the house. Seguin arose in a
fit of anger and picking up a chair waved
it over my head. I avoided the blow,
however, and my wife came out of the
room saying, "This is getting serious;
it is terrible and will bring disgrace
upon the family. For my part, I will
leave the house if this trouble does not
stop." But I answered, "My wife, we
have been placed together and we will
die together. Even though it be a case
of life or death, I will put an end to it."
A few days afterwards I went to Mont-
real, and bought a gun from Mr. Lafleur
on Notre Dame street. On the morning
of the 12th, Arthur and Eustache har-
nessed the horse and went over to my
son-in-law's place. Seguin left for the
village and came back a few hours after-
wards with my brother Maxime. When
Seguin reached the gate he saw that he
had forgotten the newspaper, and my
brother lent him his horse and carriage
to go back to the post-office. In the
meanwhile I went out to the barn with
my gun and waited in the doorway of
the sheep fold. Seguin returned to the
house, and after giving the newspapers
to Florestine, came out to the barn to
feed his horses. I concealed myself as
much as possible, levelled the gun and

then waited till he was about fifteen
feet from the door, when I pulled the
trigger. He received the shot full in
the face and fell on his chest without a
groan. Old Filion had gone to the
barn by this time and I threw the
body in the sheep fold unobserved.

"When Florestine went out to feed her
rabbits I followed her, because I had for-
gotten to close the inner door leading to
the fold. In the afternoon I removed
the body to another part of the barn,
after covering the face with a salt bag.
When the family left in the evening for
the house of my brother, I told them I
had to go back for my coat and left the
carriage at the gate. Upon reaching the
barn I quickly hitched my horse to a
bob sleigh and took the body to Se-
guin's barn.

"After the coroner's inquest I hid the
gun in the snow near the fence and
subsequently told my brother to put the
firearm out of reach."

This evidence created great excitement
in the court.

Father Cosmeau also gave evidence as
to the quarrels between Belanger and
the dead man.

VERDICT IS MURDER

JURY IN GOYETTE CASE RE-
TURNS VERDICT.

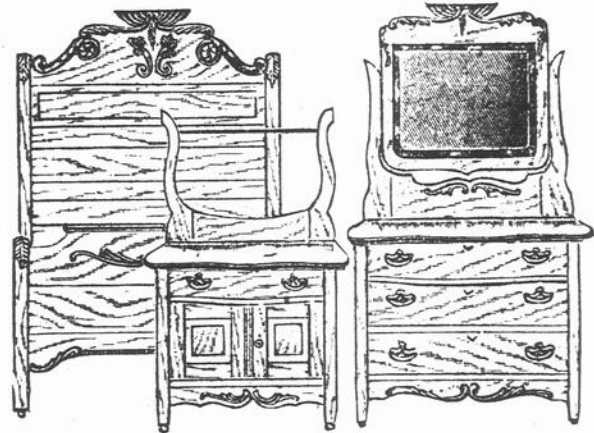
L'Orignal, Ont., March 24.—At the
assizes here yesterday afternoon Clem-
ent Goyette was found guilty of mur-
dering Daniel Colligan, of Aired town-
ship, on Jan. 24, and was sentenced to
be hanged on April 29. Mr. Edmund
Proulx, who conducted the defence, ex-
pressed his intention of appealing to the
Minister of Justice for a commutation
of the sentence to life imprisonment,
the ground of such appeal to be
Goyette's mental condition. The jury
was unanimous in its verdict and re-
ached it after only twenty minutes' delib-
eration. Goyette broke down and wept
when sentence was passed. He had to
be assisted to his cell.

The court room was crowded, and as
the verdict of guilty was anticipated
there was no demonstration. The ad-
dresses of Judge Teetzel and the oppos-
ing counsel were confined solely to the
legal aspect of the case. Mr. Proulx,
for the defence, pleaded for life impris-
onment, citing as precedents the Shortis
and other cases. He maintained that
the evidence proved that there was in-
sanity in Goyette's family and that the
accused had undermined his already feeble
reason by strong drink. On the other
hand, Mr. Gordon Henderson, of Ot-
tawa, Crown prosecutor, maintained
that there was ample evidence to prove
that Goyette was fully aware of what
he was doing when he murdered the Col-
ligans, father and son, and attacked the
mother. Judge Teetzel, if anything,
leaned to this view, speaking generally

Advertisements.

Before Placing Your Order

For a BEDROOM SUITE, know our assortment and our Low Prices.



Ask for our Bedroom Suite No. 6427, comprising 1 large Bureau (8
drawers and large bevelled glass), 1 large Washstand, and one full size
bed, the whole well carved and finished, in Mahogany or Golden Oak. Our
special price until 1st April,

\$13.65

In Our Carpet Department

You will find everything to complete the furnishing of the room, such as
CARPET, CURTAINS, PORTIERES, Etc.

H. P. LABELLE & CO.

1655-1659, Notre Dame Street.

THE WORLD RENOWNED MASON & RISCH PIANOS

CANADA'S BEST.

Assortment of Latest Styles at
LEACH'S,

2440 St. Catherine Street. Sole Agency for Montreal.

of the fairness of Canadian justice. His
Lordship compared it with the justice
of some countries, where lynch law pre-
vails and law and order are not held as
high as in Canada.

The trial which lasted two days ex-
cited the greatest interest. It was
brought out in evidence that Goyette,
who had been hired by the Colligans
but two weeks previous, led in prayer
in the morning and in hymn singing in
the afternoon of the day of the mur-
der, killing the father and son, and
wounding the mother, but an hour af-
terwards, Angered at a slight reprimand
he seized a broad axe and brained
both father and son in the stable. Evi-
dence was given yesterday by several of
Goyette's former fellow workmen to
show that he was of a weak mind. He
was subject to fits, drank heavily, and
frequently threatened suicide. Evi-
dence was also submitted to show that
he had served in St. Vincent de Paul
Penitentiary, where, however, he was
rated as a good conduct prisoner. Ex-
pert evidence on his mental condition
was given by Dr. Clarke, of the Kingston
Asylum, Toronto, both of whom agreed
that Goyette showed no signs of in-
sanity when sober.

As he was found guilty on the charge
of murdering Colligan, jr., and
wounding Mrs. Colligan, were dropped.

VAUDREUIL COUNTY VETERANS.

At a meeting of the veterans of the
Fenian Raid of 1866, held last Saturday
in the Compo (Vaudreuil County) school-
room, a local association was formed
for the purpose of urging upon the
government a substantial recognition of
their services to the province during
that raid. On motion of Captain Hal-
cock, seconded by Mr. William Thomp-
son, Mr. William Robinson, Compo, was
called to the chair, and Mr. Joseph
Ringland, Hudson, was appointed secre-
tary of the association. It was then
resolved that this association take im-
mediate action in the matter, that it
co-operate with similar associations
throughout the province, and that a
petition be prepared forthwith for the
purpose of presenting their claims to
the local Legislature during the coming
session, the next meeting of the asso-
ciation to be held for that purpose on
Saturday next, March 26, in the Compo
schoolhouse.

SHERBROOKE LIGHTING BY-LAW.

Sherbrooke, March 23.—The figures
in connection with the electric light by-
law are as follows:—Three hundred and
seventy-four ratepayers, with a valuation
of \$1,253,010, against the by-law; 389
votes for the by-law, with a valuation
of \$1,082,770, being a total valuation

against the by-law of \$170,240. The by-
law to give aid to the Carpet Company
was carried.

FENDER SAVED CHILD'S LIFE.

Alice Sauvageau, a little girl, reading
with her parents at 778 Ontario street,
narrowly escaped being killed by an elec-
tric car on Ontario street yesterday af-
ternoon. The child was crossing Onta-
rio near Fullum street and apparently
did not notice that an electric car was
almost upon her. The motorman did
all in his power to stop the car, but
was unable to do so in time to prevent
the girl from being struck. However,
the fender of the car worked success-
fully and the little girl was picked up
and carried for about forty feet. When
the car was stopped she was lifted from
the fender uninjured.

THE LATE E. T. CAREY.

The funeral of Edward Thomas Carey,
fourteen years old, took place from the
residence of his father, 344 St. Antoine
street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30, at
St. Anthony's Church, where the Rev.
Thomas Heffernan presided at a short
service. The remains were then taken
to the Roman Catholic Cemetery,
where the Rev. Father Donnelly, pastor
of St. Anthony's Church, blessed the
body previous to its being taken to the
vault. The chief mourners were Mr.
Michael Carey, father; M. Carey, brother;
J. Thomas and P. Lovett, brothers-in-
law; John Scanlan, Michael Scanlan
and James Morgan, uncles; D. Day, M.
Day, T. Sullivan and C. Sullivan,
cousins; Masters W. J. Shedy, G. P.
Burns, G. J. Brown, O. F. McBride, W.
G. Dougherty and Frank Melver, school-
mates of the deceased boy, acted as pall-
bearers. Among the many in the fun-
eral cortege were noticed R. Bishop, J.
Sullivan, M. Dineen, John Doherty, J.
Piggott, W. J. Maloney, J. Maloney,
W. Stewart, P. J. Doherty, T. Shaugh-
nessy, N. Furlong, W. Cooper, G. Per-
rigo, P. Burke, W. G. Wilson, G. Mor-
gan, A. Mulcahy, G. Turner, and P.
Morgan.

The hearing of cases in the Court of
Appeal was concluded yesterday, and the
court adjourned to April 23 for the de-
livery of judgments.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and
published at the 'Witness' Building, at
the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets,
in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath
Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall,
both of Montreal.
All business communications should be ad-
dressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness'
Office, Montreal, and all letters to the
Editor, should be addressed to the
'Witness'.

Ogilvy Store News Page

Ogilvy Store News Page

Ogilvy Store News Page

A Lot of
Ladies' Wash Skirts
at \$1.35.



This is a line that will prove of interest to you—we made a Special Purchase, offering the maker our own price, which he accepted. The price was so low as to enable us to give you a skirt worth 50 percent more than we paid for it.
A Wash Dress Skirt, made in Navy and Black, Polka Dot Duck, trimmed with strappings, making a stylish and at the same time a serviceable garment, worth easily \$2.00 each.
Friday's price, each . . . \$1.35
The illustration does not show the true full flare that exists in the skirt we advertise here.

For Friday and Saturday.



Boys'
Clothing

Boys' Easter
and Confirmation
Outfits

Garments that have much individuality and style as clever tailoring can give them.
All Wool Norfolk Suits, in finest light mixtures, nicely tailored, not a suit in the lot worth less than \$8.50.
Special Sale Price . . . \$3.75
All Wool Three-piece Suits, in Cheviots, Tweeds and English Blue Serges, regular price \$7.50. . . \$4.65
Special Price . . . \$5.00
Boys' Norfolk, Bloomer Pants, straps and buckle, in finest West of England Tweeds. . . \$5.00
Special Price . . . \$5.00
Boys' Odd Pants, 69c and 99c a pr.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' PEAK CAPS.
This is the time when a boy delights in a new spring cap. We have them at 15c, 25c, 40c, and 50c each.

Hosiery Specials
For Friday and Saturday Only



Three Leading Lines from the Hosiery Department, which will be sure to prove interesting to all wide-awake shoppers to-morrow.
Men's Black Cotton Socks, extra spliced toes and heels, colored embroidery fronts. Special price per pr. . . 25c
Women's Black Cotton Hose, full fashioned, a good stocking for wearing every day. Regular 30c . . . 68c
Special, 3 pairs for . . . 98c
Black Cashmere Hose, self toes and heels, full fashioned. Regular 35 cts. a pr. Special, 3 pairs for . . . 98c



BASEMENT
INDUCEMENTS.

Our Basement, always bright and airy, is fast becoming one of the busiest departments of the house. For to-morrow and Saturday's selling we offer the following 2 lines far below the ordinary values of those goods.
Heavy White Wool Blankets, size 66 x 86, weight 8 lbs., regular \$3.25 Blanket. Special for to-morrow and Saturday . . . \$2.69
28 inch. Striped Cotton Skirtings, in a good assortment of colors, regular 22 cts. and 24 cts. a yard. Special for to-morrow and Saturday, per yd. . . 75c

Friday and Saturday Inducements.

All the news is not told in this announcement by any means. Our advertising pages do not tell the whole story of the wonderful advantages afforded from making your purchases at OGILVY'S. The Items selected are simply those which, in our judgment, we think will be of most interest to you.



Big Things for To-morrow and Saturday in the Whitewear Dept.

If we could spread out here before you the splendid assortment of Ladies' Whitewear, which it will be your opportunity to secure to-morrow, if you take advantage of the sale, you would be astonished at the lovely goods we are giving at such ridiculously low prices.

Ladies' Corset Covers, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and Insertion, and beading, with different colors of ribbon trimmings, others trimmed with Embroidery and Insertion, with ribbon trimmings, dainty cover for wearing under Summer Blouses. Sizes 32 to 38; regular, \$1.15 to \$4.25. Special Price, each . . . 99c
Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Drawers, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and Insertion, with beading and ribbon trimmings, others with Embroidery and Insertion, all dainty and most serviceable garments; regular \$1.50 to \$2.50. Special price, per pair . . . \$1.10
Ladies' Night Gowns, made in Cambric and Cotton, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, Insertion and fine Swiss Embroidery Insertion, with lace trimmings and ribbon; others trimmed with Embroidery and Insertion, regular prices, \$3.00 to \$5.25. Special price . . . \$1.98
Ladies' Plain White Skirts, made in good cotton, with deep hem and three tucks at top; different lengths. Regular, 50 cts. Special House Cleaning Sale Price . . . 27c



OF INTEREST TO MEN.

In our Gent's Furnishings Department we have always something to draw your attention to. For To-morrow and Saturday we offer the 2 following lines:
Men's Umbrellas, with Gloria Silk Coverings, Steel Rods, Paragon Frame, patent runners, horn, etched wood and English cherry handles. Regular \$2.00 lines. Special, each . . . \$1.50
Men's Braces, good heavy webbing, broad and kid ends, cast off, nickel slides. A regular 50 cent line. Special . . . 35c
We notice also a beautiful lot of New Neckwear in this department, which has just been opened out.

Children's Coats.

Children's Cream Bedford Cord Suits, panted skirts and jacket, large sailor collar, turn-over cuffs, and front vest trimmed with Silk Applique, jackets double breasted, with Pearl buttons, skirts and jackets lined with good quality of silk, sizes 2 years to 4 years. Selling price, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. Special for Friday and Saturday . . . \$4.38



GLOVES.

Advance lines for Easter Wear.
A Beautiful Glove with three-dome fasteners, mannish in style, with heavy points, and in all the leading season's colors.
For a pair . . . 89c
OUR RELIABLE \$1.00 GLOVE.
'Le Vaingneur,' in all shades, a new and fresh stock of these goods to hand.

Our Ribbon Dept.

Has always something new and fresh to offer you. To-morrow we offer you a beautiful line of ombre striped, 7-inch ribbon, was sold by us at 50c a yard.
To-morrow it goes at, per yd 29c

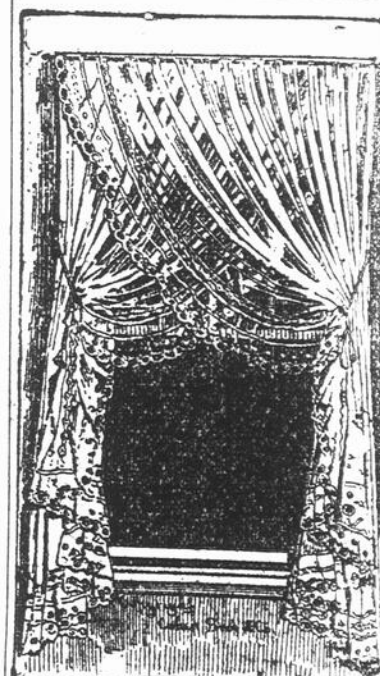
Our House Furnishing Manager offers you on Friday the following:—(We have seen the goods and the values speak for themselves.)
Full sized Crochet Quilts, Pearl Edged, regularly worth \$1.25 for 95 cts. . . 18c
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.
72 inches wide, plain or twilled, worth to-day 25 cts. . . 18c
Special per yard . . . 18c
BLEACHED ENGLISH TWILLED SHEETING.
84 wide 28 cts for, per yard 20 cts.
94 wide 32 cts for, per yard 25 cts.
104 wide 38 cts for, per yard 30 cts.
The above two lines for Friday and Saturday only—at the above prices.

OGILVY'S,

St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

Carpet, Phone Uptown 1301.
Office, Uptown 901.
Store, Uptown 902.

P. O. BOX, 2378.



Special Curtain Pole Opportunity at an Opportune Time.

We are running a Special Sale in Curtain poles, just as your attention is taken up so much with the house cleaning, and discovering how much is needed to put the house in good order again.
400 Sets of Pole Trimmings, comprising:
1 Five-foot Pole.
1 Pair Ends.
1 Pair Brackets.
1 Dozen Rings.
In Mahogany or Oak, regular, 40c. Special complete . . . 25c

New Embroideries.

Our New Embroideries are all in stock—among them we have a line of narrow flouncings, 6 inches wide, regular goods, and all perfect, which were made by the manufacturers to sell from 45c to 65c per yard. We have just marked them at per yard, all round . . . 38c

A Useful Coat for Spring Wear Only \$2.95.

Ladies' Loose Box Coats, made in All Wool Frieze, colors are Grey and Black, worth in the regular way, \$5.50. Our Special Price . . . \$2.95 for Friday . . . \$2.95



We have just put into stock our First Delivery of this season's Latest Cord Japanese Silks, in all shades, such as pinks, blues, champagnes, greens, old rose, water color, grey, onion, etc., etc.
Special, per yard . . . 59c
All White Lace Silks, in the Very Latest Designs. Per yd. . . 65c
Black Lace Silks, in New Designs. Per yd. . . 75c
Ichigo Wash Cord, in Pinks, Blues, Champagnes, and all the New Season's Colorings. Per yd. 30c
Pure White Ichigo Cord. . . 35c
A Superior Quality of Pure White Ichigo Cord. Per yd. . . 45c
New Check Cord, in Navy and White and Black and White. . . 50c
Per yd. . . 22c
Formosa Wash Cord. . . 22c
A Superior Line of Formosa Wash Cord, in all colors. Per yd. . . 25c

Ladies' Neckwear at 25c.

For to-morrow (Friday), and Saturday, we again offer you a lot of Neckwear, at 25c each.
Ladies' Hand-Drawn Stocks, part lace trimmed, all pure linen, some mourning wear among them, all dainty and stylish; would sell regularly from 50 cts. to \$2.50 each. To-morrow and Saturday . . . 25c only each . . . 25c



A SPECIAL PURCHASE IN LEATHER WRIST BAGS.

We have just put into stock a special line of Leather Wrist Bags, Black only, with leather handles, some with purses in side, and others without. Our buyer was fortunate in securing these on his last trip. A regular 85c bag. Special for . . . 39c
This is for FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.



Ladies' Corsets.

This has become a special department in our store, our goods are all new and up-to-date in every respect. New Goods and New Styles coming in daily.
The following are but a few of the many lines represented in our assortment.
Ladies' Corsets C. C. Special for stout figures, long military hips, low bust, made in coutil, nicely trimmed with Ribbon, in white and grey, sizes 20 to 30. Prices . . . \$1.50 and \$2.25
W. B. Corsets, special for stout figures, extra long hip, nicely trimmed with Ribbon, with Hose, Supporter attached, in white only, sizes 23 to 30. Prices . . . \$2.50 and \$2.00
D. & A. Corsets, suitable for stout figures, lace hips, low bust, in grey only. . . \$1.25
sizes 20 to 30. Price . . . \$1.50
W. B. Corsets, for medium figures, extra long front \$2.00 and short hip, made in coutil, sizes 18 to 26. Price . . . 75c
Tape Girdle, in Mercerized Cotton, sizes 18 to 26. . . 50c
A Special Corset for medium and also stout figures, long hips and short hips, made in coutil and batiste, sizes 18 to 30. Price . . . 50c

