

FAMINE IN CHINA.

State That Conditions
are Growing Worse.

HORRIBLE STORIES OF
CANNIBALISM.

Shanghai, April 12.—Telegrams received from twenty points in the famine district report that the conditions are growing worse. The Chinese Government, and people up to date have contributed over four million dollars for famine relief and the sums received from all foreign sources total half a million dollars, including the supplies on their way from the United States. The Chinese viceroy and governor telegraphed today to the United States consul, Mr. Rogers, their thanks for the relief sent, saying that it is dissipating the anti-foreign sentiment which formerly animated the masses.

There are fifty missionaries with the higher class of Chinese engaged in overseeing the relief distribution, Confucianists, Catholics and Protestants working together. The telegraph officials are carrying free all messages to and from the relief works and the steamship companies are furnishing free transportation for supplies of food, etc., intended for the victims.

Twenty thousand famine sufferers are employed in building dams and canals to prevent a recurrence of the floods.

The relief committee here is promptly sending supplies to the front but the funds are nearing exhaustion. All the relief measures up to date are inadequate. Ten million persons are suffering from inadequate supplies of food and three millions are nearing starvation.

The members of the committee at the front report that they find the bodies of the sufferers bloated and that their faces turn green or black as the result of starvation.

The people are pulling up the growing crops for food. Whole families have been found dead in their houses and corpses are seen lying by the roadside. Probably five thousand persons are dying daily from starvation. A few cases of rioting for food have occurred and cannibalism is beginning to be reported. Newly-made graves have been rifled of the bodies and parents are exchanging their children to be eaten.

A dollar, the relief committee reports, will save one life until the harvest, June 25, and ten million dollars is needed. The whole amount cannot be raised in the United States. The situation is desperate and Americans are urged to give three million dollars in the next three weeks, not for Christian, but for the humanitarian work. It is suggested that it would be best to cable money to the American consul here, Mr. James Lynn Rogers, as supplies can be purchased in Shanghai.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR LOAN

CITY COUNCIL HOLDS SPECIAL
MEETING THIS AFTERNOON
TO CONSIDER IMPORTANT
FINANCIAL REPORT.

The City Council is holding a special meeting this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the recommendations decided upon by the Finance Committee yesterday. That general powers be given to go upon the market when conditions are favorable to negotiate at least part of the loan authorized by the Quebec Legislature. This loan, which amounts to about five million dollars, will not be a permanent debt, as it will be repaid out of revenue as the latter is received. The authorized water works loan of \$2,000,000 is to be cleared off by a sinking fund in forty years.

Much satisfaction is felt in the Fire Department today, because the grant proposed to the Fire Committee will now enable the work of constructing a new station to replace the one at the corner of Craig and Chenneville streets, to go ahead.

FALL CAUSED DEATH

MAN FALLS IN A CAFE AND
RECEIVES FATAL INJURIES.

Octave Perrault, 38 years of age, who lived at Casselman, Russell county, Ont., died in the Notre Dame Hotel, at about midnight last night, as the result of a fall down a short flight of steps at the Café Parisien, corner of St. Dominique and St. Catherine streets. Perrault had been in Cobalt for some time, up to about three weeks ago, when he returned to Casselman. Yesterday he came down to Montreal for a short holiday, and at about 1 o'clock in the evening went into the Café Parisien with two friends. He was descending some steps into the basement, which is fitted up as a drinking parlor, and turned to speak to his friends, who were behind him. In so doing he lost his footing and fell, striking his head against the stone flooring below. The ambulance from the Notre Dame Hospital was at once called and the injured man was removed to the hospital, but his skull was fractured and the surgeons were powerless to save his life. His friends at Casselman have been notified and were expected to arrive in Montreal today to attend the coroner's inquest. Perrault was well known in this city, having been for six years in the confectionery business on Desmarres street.

CALLED TO WARSAW, ONT.

Keene, Ont., April 12.—The Presbyterian congregations of Warsaw and Dumfries have extended a call to the Rev. P. W. Currie, of Port Colborne, to accept the pastorate of these churches in succession to the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, who left a short time ago. Since Mr. Atkinson left, the Rev. S. S. Burns, of Lakefield, has acted as interim moderator.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Quebec Harbor Commission
Loan—Delay in Railway
Delivery of Goods.

LETTER CARRIERS' SALARIES—
TIE-UP ON C. N. R.

(See also Page 5.)
Ottawa, April 12.—In the House this morning the Minister of Finance introduced legislation to permit of the Quebec Harbor Commission borrowing \$800,000, the interest on which is to be met out of the revenues of the port.

Mr. Lantot, of Richelieu, introduced an amendment to the Railway Act to make the railway companies liable for damages to shippers when the delivery of goods is unduly delayed through the fault of the railway companies. At present shippers are called upon to pay demurrage charges when they are responsible for delay in taking goods away. Mr. Lantot's opinion is that the principle of reciprocity should be recognized in these matters.

Messrs. Claude Macdonell, of Toronto, and Haughton Lennox, of Simcoe, and Col. Talbot, of Bellechasse, all joined in a request of the Postmaster-General for a statement as to what the government proposed doing in regard to the salaries of letter carriers and country postmasters, which are very inadequate to the present cost of living.

Mr. Lemieux promised a statement in a few days, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding added that the whole question of the salaries paid for the public service was now under consideration, and a statement thereon would be made before the present session closed.

Mr. McCraney, of Saskatchewan, read to the House telegrams that he had received from Rosthern and Saskatoon respectively concerning the tie-up on the Canadian Northern Railway. The messages were as follows:—

'Rosthern, April 10, 1907.
Have received but two mails past fourteen days. Edmonton trains now running via Warman and Prince Albert to Winnipeg, but refuse to carry mails. Situation now unparalleled here. Incoming settlers in many cases delayed two weeks at one point. Western people think your government might better take up western railway congestion than eastern scandals, as situation here is deplorable.'
(Signed)
'ROSTHERN BOARD OF TRADE'

'Saskatoon, April 11, 1907.

'Understand that C. N. R. have notified American railways not to accept shipments of settlers' effects for any points on their system. We have received no mails since March. Merchants entirely out of many staple articles, some necessities. Prince Albert branch tied up both above and below here. Railway officials say no trains this week. There appears to be great inefficiency or mismanagement on part of railway. Can something not be done to compel more strenuous action by them. Mails could surely be driven over breaks in line.'
(Signed) JOHN ASHWORTH'

The Postmaster-General replied that his department was doing all that it could to maintain this mail service.
Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, on motion for Committee of Supply, called attention to what he regarded as undue favoritism that had been shown to Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie, in the equipment of the town site of Blairmore in Alberta. Mr. Mackenzie was the Liberal candidate in Alberta in the last general elections.

LANCASTER BILL

REJECTED BY SENATE RAILWAY
COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, April 12.—In the Senate Railway Committee on a vote of 11 to 9 this morning rejected the Lancaster Bill, which is designed to limit the speed of trains through the thickly settled portions of cities, towns and villages where road crossings are not guarded by gates and watchmen. The same bill after passing the House last year in the Senate.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Mr. L. A. Derome, the oldest resident of Joliette, and one of the pioneers of that thriving town, died on Wednesday last, at the advanced age of 91 years. Deceased was one of the companions of the late Hon. Bartholomew Joliette and worked with him in laying the foundations of what was destined to be one of the most important commercial centres in the province. He settled in Joliette as far back as 1854, and was the first merchant in the locality. During his long business career he successfully filled all the municipal and other charges in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and always enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community. He leaves six children, among them being the Rev. Abbé A. Derome and Mr. L. A. Derome, of the firm of Cadieux & Derome, bookbinders. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at Joliette.

HUGE IOEBERGS.

New York, April 12.—Four huge icebergs, one of which resembled a church in general appearance, with a lofty steeple-like pinnacle towering 300 feet above the surface of the sea, were sighted by the steamer 'Vaderland' off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The 'Vaderland' arrived here today, from Antwerp and Dover after a rough passage. High seas and stormy weather prevailed throughout the voyage until yesterday.

THE CITY'S LOANS.

Nearly \$380,000 Voted Yesterday
for Permanent Works.

NEW LOANS AMOUNTING TO \$5,000,000 INCLUDES \$2,000,000 FOR
WATER WORKS.

The Finance Committee yesterday afternoon agreed upon the division of the annual loan of \$380,000. The Finance Committee itself takes \$65,000, including \$25,000 for widening the fourth section of St. Antoine street; \$13,000 for improving the approaches to Wellington street bridge; \$10,000 for opening main street; and \$17,000 for Lafontaine Park.

The Road Committee receives \$188,000, which includes \$70,000 for the city's share of the share of constructing small sewers; \$33,000 for a main sewer in Rosemount; \$30,000 for paving blocks for the M. S. R. tracks; \$10,000 for a new corporation yard in the west end of the city; \$15,000 for enlarging the Ontario street sewer from Visitation to Amherst streets; and \$10,000 for street gullies.

The Fire Committee was voted \$25,000, of which \$5,000 is for the completion of No. 5 fire station, \$15,000 for No. 20 station, at the corner of Craig and Chenneville streets, and \$5,000 for a hospital for sick horses.

Of \$50,350 voted to the Water Committee, \$44,300 will be spent on the laying of new mains, and \$5,175 to make the pumping station at Point St. Charles fireproof.

The Incineration Committee receives \$5,000 for a new incinerator and burner for the eastern part of the city.

The Health Committee will have \$10,000 to spend on a new bath in the north end of the city, and a similar sum voted to the Parks Committee will be spent on park improvements, including the conversion of the old abattoir site in St. Henri ward into a public square, at a cost of \$2,000.

The Market Committee receives a modest two hundred and fifty dollars.

Alderman Lariviere, chairman of the Road Committee, said he was surprised that nothing had been voted to his committee for permanent pavements.

Alderman Payette replied that owing to the reduction in the funded debt of the city to fifteen percent of the value of real estate, clause 344 of the charter, giving power to borrow money each year for necessary public works, did not apply to pavements. Clause 455 now applied to pavements on providing that these could only be laid when the property owners for them each side paying half the cost. If, however, the city by a two-thirds vote decided to pave a street it was permissible to do so and pay for the work out of revenue next year with an estimated sum of \$1,500,000 for public works. The city, it was to be expected, would have much more money available to put the streets in order.

The recommendations for the foregoing divisions of the loan were agreed upon after very little discussion. Ald. Gallery attended the meeting to urge that the money for the Wellington street bridge approaches should be passed.
Ald. Proulx expressed surprise that the Police Committee had received no money.
Ald. Payette replied that \$10,000 would be voted out of the supplementary revenue account on May 1. This money would be for a new stable for the horses of the mounted men, but the other projects of the Police Committee would have to be delayed for another year.

After the Finance Committee had sat for about an hour in private session, the chairman gave out a statement to the effect that it had been decided, after considering the question of raising new loans recently authorized by the legislature, to borrow money amounting to a million pounds sterling. In substance, the make-up of the loan is as follows:

Improvements	\$380,000
Redemption of bonds	215,821
Working capital	2,000,000
Uncollected taxes	120,000
Permanent works for 1908	300,000
Aqueduct	1,616,711
Floating debt	234,434
	\$4,866,866

Nothing in the foregoing will add to the consolidated debt of the city. The largest amount of two millions is for a temporary arrangement of getting money to be used in anticipation of revenue. The amount for the waterworks and the sums of \$380,000 and \$300,000 will be paid off by a sinking fund.

The \$380,000 is the sum which the committee earlier in the afternoon divided between the various committees, though the actual sum sanctioned is only \$383,500. The balance of \$16,500 was reserved until such time as negotiations between the Markets Committee and the C. P. R. have been completed for the improvement of the east end cattle market.

Respecting the absence of any reference to borrowing money to raise the G. T. R. tracks in the city, Ald. Payette said no money could be used for this purpose this year, and therefore there was no need to borrow and have to pay interest on the loan for nothing.

The reports on loans will be placed before a special meeting of the City Council this afternoon for sanction, following which the loans will be placed on the market with the least delay possible.

A report was read of the claims, mostly for sidewalk accidents, that have been made against the city since the beginning of the year. One claim was for \$5,000 and this was rejected with sixty-two others. It was resolved to pay 22 claims, amounting to \$2,300. The rejections represented about forty-five thousand dollars.

HAS BONILLA

SURRENDERED?
Despatch to That Effect Received
at New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 12.—According to a cablegram received by the officials of the Fruit Despatch Company here, President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras, has surrendered to the Nicaraguan forces. The cablegram came from Managua, Nicaragua, and was signed by President Jose S. Zelaya.

No details were given other than that Bonilla surrendered yesterday. Other advices received here yesterday, however, were to the effect that Bonilla had been 'bottled up' in the port of Amapala ever since he made his sensational flight from Choluteca.

PEACE
UMPIRES.

Washington, April 12.—That all of the Central American republics are looking to the present state of warfare between Nicaragua and Honduras to result in an agreement for permanent peace in Central America was developed today by a general discussion at the state department. With that end in view, the negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities will not go so far as to take up the subject of permanent peace, but will leave this broad question to a conference to be held in Washington or the city of Mexico, and in which all of the countries immediately interested may take part. The United States and Mexico are to occupy the important positions of umpires.

PERKINS CASE

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS EX-
PECTED AT COMING TRIAL.

Cayuga, Ont., April 12.—Startling developments are expected when Mrs. Perkins comes up for trial in a few days to answer the charge of having murdered her husband. Detective Greer has been in the vicinity all week, spending several days in this town, Dunville, and a couple at Canfield. It is felt by the Crown that the case can be traced from its purchase to the time when it was taken by Henry Perkins, the dead man. Mr. John Perkins, a brother of the deceased, has been working in the interest of the Crown, he having come from the North-West for the purpose of finding out what caused his brother's death. Mrs. Perkins is by no means a resigned captive. She has been in a state of mind to make a fight against her enemies, as she terms them.

ATTEMPTED TO
KILL CHILDREN

MRS. WILLIAM BATES GETS TWO
YEARS AT KINGSTON.

Woodstock, Ont., April 12.—At the Assize Court yesterday Mrs. William Bates, an elderly woman, employed as a laundress about the city, received her trial on the charge of assaulting, with intent to kill, her two children, Hattie, aged 25, and her son, under twenty. The evidence went to show that the woman arose in the night, while the two children were sleeping, and attacked them with a hatchet. No defence was offered, and the woman was sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary.

INRUSH OF SETTLERS

SEVEN HUNDRED DESTINED FOR
POINTS WEST OF WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, April 12.—Yesterday witnessed another big inrush of settlers to the west. Seven hundred came on the trains from Montreal. The new comers are all destined for points west of Winnipeg, many of them purposing to go to British Columbia, where they will do duties in the coast province; 375 Europeans were also passengers on the S.S. 'Virginian', and 150 British crossed the Atlantic on the 'Kensington'. A large number are bent on going to Alberta, where many have already secured employment.

Applications for help still continue to be pouring in by hundreds to the immigration officials, who are taxed to their utmost in providing suitable situations for the new comers.

With the near approach of spring greta anxiety is being felt by the farmers, and the wages being offered show a substantial increase over the figures of a few weeks ago. Even as it is the number of available men is not nearly so great as the quota of applications. The dearth of help is particularly being felt in Manitoba, many of the men preferring to cast their lot in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

CONDUCTORS DISMISSED.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 12.—Two Michigan Central conductors here have been released from duty and others are in trouble as a result of reports made by a spotter who rode on trains as a traveller. His charge that fares paid by him were 'knocked down' by the conductors is denied by the latter, who say his reports are light colored, and trifling matters grossly exaggerated. The Brotherhood will take up the case for the men, who have been on the line for years.

CLAIMS ILLEGAL

INCARCERATION
NORTH DAKOTA MAN TAKES AC-
TION FOR \$500,000 AGAINST
DOMINION GOVERN-
MENT.

Grand Forks, N.D., April 12.—A citizen of Grand Forks, named Flath, who claims to have been once confined illegally in Canadian asylums, will seek redress for what he considers his wrongs. He has retained Mr. J. A. Patterson, K.C., Toronto, to conduct legal proceedings in which he will sue the Canadian Government for half a million dollars damages for placing him in the Hamilton asylum and also in a private sanatorium, conducted by a doctor, at Guelph. He was recently deported from Canada, and a detective has been here watching his movements.

Mr. Patterson stated in Toronto last night that he had been consulted in the matter, but as yet had issued no instructions. He did not know what definite action would be taken.

NIAQARA FRUIT

A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST IN
PROSPECT.

Thorold, Ont., April 12.—A bounteous harvest of fruit is in store for fruit farmers of the Niagara district, judging by present indications. The growers are very well satisfied with the winter of 1906-7. It has been a very satisfactory season all around, they say, and the opening of spring finds the fruit trees in as good shape as any spring for many years.

There were no really severe weather during the past winter, was the statement made by Mr. J. H. Broderick, one of the most prominent fruit growers of Louth township. There has been little or no damage to the fruit trees, and the peach trees especially are in excellent shape. That is the case with the other fruit trees, also. Cherries, plums, apples and pears.

Mr. Broderick added that he had just taken a walk through his strawberry patch, and found, to his satisfaction, that the berry plants had wintered exceedingly well, and showed promise of an excellent crop unless something unforeseen happens.

THE MARVIN CASE

MRS. WILLIAM SPENCER OFFERS
\$10,000 REWARD FOR RECOV-
ERY OF MISSING BOY.

New York, April 12.—A despatch from Dover, Del., says a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of four-year-old Horace N. Marvin, jr., was offered yesterday by William Spencer, of Philadelphia, who is unknown to the father of the child. Dr. Marvin received a post card from Mr. Spencer containing a likeness of the child. Mr. Spencer says: 'The persons delivering the lost boy to me will take no risk of arrest, and promises that my life shall be sealed and silent forever.' Dr. Marvin went to Philadelphia yesterday to meet Mr. Spencer.

MRS. ALEXANDER GUNN

ANNIVERSARY OF 100TH BIRTH-
DAY OF REMARKABLE OLD
LADY HELD AT GALT, ONT.

Galt, Ont., April 12.—Yesterday was a red letter day in the annals of the Gunn family, which is numerous and of the best standing in this town and vicinity. It marks the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Alex. Gunn, who resides with her son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Scott, Blair Road. This remarkable lady enjoys the distinction of having witnessed the reign of five British monarchs, from George III. to Edward VII. She has lived in Galt for sixty years, and is, despite the weight of years, still hale and hearty. At her home yesterday the centenarian was sitting up, and looked well.

Mrs. Gunn was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

OTTAWA AND THE C.N.R.

A PROJECT OF GREAT INTEREST
TO THE INHABITANTS ALONG
THE NORTH SHORE.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has asked the C. P. R. for running rights over the Alexandra bridge. Officials of these railway lines have been in conference on the subject for some time, and the decision will mean a great deal to both Ottawa and Hull. The object of the Canadian Northern is to reach Pembroke, with entry into Ottawa, and this plan depends very much on the decision of the C. P. R. regarding the application for running rights over the bridge. The Canadian Northern line, which is being constructed on the south shore of the Ottawa river, has already reached Rockland, and is progressing rapidly. To reach Pembroke the line will pass through Pontiac county to Allumette Island, where a bridge would be constructed over the Ottawa. The project is one of great interest to the people along the north shore of the Ottawa river, and the outcome of the negotiations will be watched with interest.

KING CHARLES OF PORTUGAL.

Rio Janeiro, April 12.—King Charles of Portugal, when he visits Brazil next year, will leave Lisbon on the first ship of the new Portuguese line to Brazil, which on that occasion will make her maiden voyage.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lord Cromer, Britain's renowned plenipotentiary in Egypt since 1883, is forced to resign on account of ill-health. He will be succeeded, at his own request, by Sir Eldon Gorst.

Famine conditions in Central China are growing rapidly worse.

The Finnish Diet is said to be overwhelmingly socialist, and Russia is said to be planning an armed occupation of the country and a blockading of the coast to prevent the landing of arms.

A monarchist member of the Douma, M. Purishkevich, was suspended yesterday for insulting President Golovin.

Abbe Jouin was up in a Paris police court yesterday charged with inciting his people to rebellion.

The National Peace and Arbitration Congress, which is to open in New York next week, is forced to have two public dinners instead of one, as they cannot find one banquet hall large enough to accommodate all the subscribers.

At 2 p.m. today the Thaw jury had still failed to come to an agreement.

A despatch to a New Orleans fruit firm from Nicaragua says President Bonilla of Honduras has surrendered to the Nicaraguan forces.

A bill to hinder the abuse of expert testimony in murder trials where insanity is the plea was introduced today in the New York State Legislature.

In the Dominion Parliament yesterday the Tariff Bill was given its third reading.

Toronto has decided to put up a lighting plant of its own.

At St. Charles, thirty miles below Levis, trains on the Intercolonial Railway this week have been stalled for 24 hours at a time by snowdrifts twelve feet deep. Between the houses of the village the snow is piled thirty feet high. Forty miles east of Montreal, on the contrary, there is hardly any snow, and the rivers are practically free of ice.

The disaster on the C. P. R. near Chapeau is believed to be the worst in all Canada's railway history, and many deeds of the highest heroism are reported.

The Ontario jury sitting in the case of Charles Mason, the hockey player of the Ottawa Victorias charged with the death of 'Bud' McCourt in the match on March 6, have brought in a verdict of 'Not guilty.'

Two young men of Westmorland Point, N.B., drifted out on floating ice on the Bay of Fundy yesterday. One was finally rescued when almost helpless, but all hope for the other has been abandoned.

A miner in Dorchester, N.B., yesterday met a shocking death from a premature explosion of dynamite.

A special meeting of the City Council was held this afternoon to receive the report of the Finance Committee recommending that general powers be given to the Council to go upon the market to negotiate at least part of the five million dollar loan whenever conditions on the market are favorable.

WIND AND SNOW

(The wind bloweth where it listeth.)
Where are you going, O strong spring wind?
Where are you going to-day?
I shall hurry the clouds,
And pluck at the shrouds
Of the frigates that lie in the bay;
Then lift the earth's wimple,
And kiss every dimple,
And love her a lover's way,
Ere over the meadows I rattle the shadows
And down in the catfolds I play.

What are you doing, O fierce spring wind?
Where do you come from, and why?
I am sweeping the dust,
As a strong wind must,
And making the dead leaves fly.
The young buds thrilling
With life's unfolding
Their fate, as I hurry by;
I bear in my bosom the sweet shattered
Blossom that in making the fruit must die.

What do you know of dying, O wind, and
what is your ancient lore?
There are secrets deep
That the wind will keep
Till Death lie dead evermore.
One word, in the poem
Of Life's great poem,
The humble may read and adore:
The rest is hidden till Time lie chidden and
elude on the timeless shore.
—Annie Matheson.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 12, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures.—Victoria, 52, 46; Kamloops, 62, 32; Calgary, 48, 16; Edmonton, 36, 16; Battleford, 30, 4; Prince Albert, 28, 8; Qu'Appelle, 28, 14; Port Arthur, 22, 16; Parry Sound, 40, 28; Toronto, 46, 32; Ottawa, 46, 28; Montreal, 44, 32; Quebec, 38, 24; St. John, 36, 30; Halifax, 46, 32.
Mostly cloudy with light local snowfalls Saturday, east and north winds; cold with light snow.

1640-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
April 12, 1907.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon
Yesterday, 29.66; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.74.
Temperature.
Max. Min.
To-day 45 28
Yesterday 45 28

THE THAW TRIAL

Jury Had Not Reached a Verdict at 12.30

To-day.

New York, April 12.—Apparently as far away from a verdict as when they retired at 5.17 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the jury in the Thaw case continued to-day the task of trying to reach an agreement. No word had come from the jury room up to 12.30 p.m., when Justice Fitzgerald ordered a luncheon recess of court until 2 p.m.

At this hour luncheon was also ordered for the jurors, and was served to them in their consultation chamber. The Thaw jury is breaking all records by its stubborn determination to agree upon one of the four verdicts outlined by Justice Fitzgerald in his charge. The most remarkable feature of the jury's long consideration in case is the fact that not once during the forty-three hours, which had elapsed up to noon to-day, has the jury suggested that it could not agree, and thus ask for a discharge from further service.

The twelve men who sat through the many weeks of the trial apparently feel that their conscience compels them to do their utmost in making some definite disposition of the case.

Great crowds gathered about the Criminal Court House and the Tombs to-day, fully 5,000 persons blocking the streets at 12 o'clock. They came not only in the hope of securing quick news of a verdict, but to catch a glimpse of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, or some other member of the prisoner's family.

When Mrs. Thaw left the building to go to luncheon, she was again all but mobbed, and several scores of policemen had to make a way for her through the throng.

Mrs. Wm. Thaw and her sons, Edward and Joseph, were at the Court House early to-day, and visited the defendant in the prisoners' pen. They found him cheerful as usual.

New York, April 12.—After being out for thirty-eight hours the twelve men who have in their hands the fate of Harry K. Thaw, went to breakfast shortly after seven o'clock this morning.

Throughout the night their discussions were continued, but still an agreement was not reached. In spite of their long confinement the jurors showed little evidence of the strain they have been under, save for red eyes and unshaven faces. All of them seemed to be in good spirits when they returned to the court building at 9 o'clock and re-entered the jury room to resume their deliberations.

Justice Fitzgerald announced when he went to his home at 11.40 last night, that he would not return until 10.30 this morning unless he was sent for.

The jurors early to-day gave no sign of wanting to see him.

Crowds began to assemble in the streets about the Criminal Court building as early as 8.30 o'clock to-day. Several hundred persons gained an entrance and took up vantage points along the three tiers of balconies overlooking the interior court of the big structure. Thaw on his way from the Tombs has to pass along the Mezzanine gallery, and it was in the hope of catching a glimpse of him or some member of his family that attracted most of the curious ones.

District Attorney Jerome said to-day that the longest period of confinement he had ever known a jury to endure in this jurisdiction was 48 hours.

The Court of Appeals approved the course of the court in that instance because there was no attempt to coerce the jury.

It was persistently reported this morning that the members of the Thaw jury are divided, nine to three, but just what grounds the division is based on could not be determined. Some said nine were for conviction of manslaughter, with three for acquittal, while others declared it was three for conviction and nine for acquittal on the ground of insanity.

This report as to the nine to three divisions lends a certain degree of color by the statements of persons who had watched the jury room windows early this morning. They said the jury was arranged for discussion in three groups, with one man in the centre of each, shaking his head and refusing to concur in the expressed opinions of the others. The stories went so far as to name the three jurors who would not be moved by the arguments of their fellows.

Justice Fitzgerald, it developed to-day, had a long conference last Tuesday night with Messrs. David McClure and Peter B. Olney, who were members of the commission in lunacy which examined Thaw and declared him sane. It was said the judge probably wanted to consult with the commissioners as to their views as to whether they would consider it wise to release Thaw in the event of a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity.

The court room was thrown open to the newspaper men at 10.30 o'clock to-day.

Justice Fitzgerald reached the Court House at 10.31.

The Thaw family arrived shortly before the court room was opened, and entered the consultation room adjoining. Again hundreds of persons on the street crowded around the doors in an attempt to get a close view of the woman in the case.

HARRY THAW'S STATEMENT.

New York, April 12.—Harry Thaw this morning, through his attorneys, gave out the following statement: "I wish the jury and every one else to understand that no one more despises a

person who carries a concealed weapon more than I do.

"That only after my life was in jeopardy, as I was informed by persons, and as was communicated to me by professional detectives, did I protect myself. Then I employed the Pinkertons, and they could never prove these attempts. So, as I could not invoke the protection of the law or disprove them I would have continued defenseless.

"Then, doubting my judgment, I consulted an ex-chief of police, a man respected in his community, and he advised that my duty was to protect myself.

"In this trial, I wish my case to be based solely and simply upon the law of the state and upon the evidence, which has convinced not only me, as I reviewed it, but also the District Attorney, that I am innocent under the written law of the state.

MRS. HOLMAN FORGIVING.

Pittsburg, April 11.—No matter how cruel Harry Thaw and Evelyn have been to me, I would like to see the jury acquit the defendant in the case for the comfort it would be to Florence. I sincerely hope the jury does acquit him, and soon, for the sake of my daughter, and what it means to her peace of mind.

This is the statement made by Mrs. Charles Holman, mother of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, to-day.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London, April 11.—Commenting on the Thaw trial at New York, the "Evening Standard" to-day ridicules the oratory of Messrs. Delmas and Jerome as being "flapdoodle," says it considers Mr. Delmas to be the worse sinner in this respect, and adds that it seemed as if a minor poet had been let loose upon the court.

The paper inquires if it is possible that a jury of practical, experienced men could be influenced by such empty rhetoric, and says: "Oratory of such a kind is inconceivable in an English court. It would disgust the judge and jury alike, and provoke a bitter remonstrance even from the prisoner at the bar."

COST OF THE TRIAL.

New York, April 11.—It is eleven weeks since the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White began. All that time was not spent in the actual trial of the case, as there were several delays, but enough of it was so spent to make it one of the longest criminal trials in this state.

What has this trial cost both the prosecution and the defendant? It is no easy matter to get accurate figures, but it is a pretty safe estimate to put the total at \$300,000.

The heaviest outlay undoubtedly has been on Thaw and his family. A conservative estimate of the whole thing would seem to be that before they were settled for this trial they will have paid out more than \$250,000.

The trial has cost the country to date not much more than \$25,000. This, of course, does not include salaries for officials. It is the sum that has been spent outside, and includes the fees for the medical experts. It is a matter of record that the experts for the prosecution do not get as much as those called by the defence. There is a reason for this.

There is much steady business from the District Attorney's office all the year round, and the experts know that it is good to be on the side of the prosecution.

STANFORD WHITE'S PICTURES.

MODERN PAINTINGS SOLD FOR \$20,272.

New York, April 12.—Stanford White's modern paintings were sold at auction last night, and realized \$20,272. A few well-known names, such as Innes, Hassam and Curran, brought high prices, but the paintings of other masters sold at low figures. "Cornellie and Moliere," one of Gerome's gold medal pictures, which sold in the A. T. Stewart sale years ago for \$1,100, went to Edmund Holbrook for \$1,600. This was the record price of the evening's auction. The sale will be concluded to-night with the old masters.

MURDER TRIALS.

Bill Introduced at Albany Against Abuse of Expert Testimony on Insanity Plea.

Albany, N.Y., April 12.—A bill aimed against the abuse of expert testimony in murder trials where insanity is pleaded as a defence, was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Moreland, the majority leader. The bill would prevent hypothetical questions being asked in any criminal case where insanity is a defence.

Mr. Moreland says the idea is to do away with the experts who, he said, usually receive large fees for professional opinions favoring the side which retains them.

MONTREAL FUR COMPANY FIRE.

Brandon, Man., April 12.—Mr. A. Lindback, provincial fire commissioner, yesterday opened an inquiry into the cause of the fire which devastated the premises of the Montreal Fur Company in this city, a couple of months ago. It appeared there is some ground for suspicion as to the origin of the fire, and the government has decided to investigate the matter.

THE TORREY REVIVAL SERVICES.

The "Daily Witness" will be mailed post-paid one month during Dr. Torrey's stay in Montreal for twenty-five cents.

SIR ROBERT STEWART RESIGNS POST.

Governor of Bermuda Withdraws Owing to Private Reasons.

New York, April 12.—Lieut. General Sir Robert MacGregor Stewart, K.C.B., has tendered to the British Colonial Office his resignation as governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of Bermuda, according to information received here to-day. It is understood that private reasons are the cause of his resignation, which will take effect next month.

Sir Robert Stewart was appointed on March 12, 1904, and arrived in Bermuda in the following May. Shortly after he assumed office, a period of depression, following one of prosperity, began. Unprofitable agricultural returns and the effects of retrenchment in the British naval station and military in Bermuda reduced the finances of the colony to a low ebb and thus entailed an unusual amount of work upon the head of the government.

TORONTO LIGHTING.

City Decides to Construct Plant of Its Own.

FRANCHISE OF PRESENT COMPANY HAS STILL TWELVE YEARS TO RUN.

Toronto, April 12.—Toronto will not expropriate the Toronto Electric Light Company, but will go ahead and construct a plant of its own under the wing of the Hydro-Electric Commission, being unable to agree to the terms of the bill of expropriations which was withdrawn in the Private Bills Committee this morning.

One sticking point was the contracts which the Electric Light Company had entered into with power companies, for power at \$35 per horse-power which is much higher than the Hydro agrees to supply. The other is of the franchise, which the company holds with the city, which still has twelve years to run. The city declined to assume any obligations on these scores, the company has no exclusive franchise, and does not attempt to convert the right of the city to build its own plant.

The Hon. Mr. Hanna also frankly and freely concurred in the city's position, the city believe they can build and complete for less money than expropriation. It is a big victory for the Hon. Adam Beck and his Hydro-Electric Commission.

FINDS A NEW SUN SPOT.

DR. MITCHELL OF COLUMBIA DISCOVERS ONE AS LARGE AS PROF. BRASHEAR'S.

New York, April 11.—Dr. S. A. Mitchell, an instructor in astronomy at Columbia University, announced yesterday that he had discovered a new sun spot which he says is as large as that discovered by Prof. Brashear, of Allegheny, on Feb. 13. According to Dr. Mitchell, the sun spot is more remarkable because the period of frequency of spots is long past. As soon as he discovered the spot Dr. Mitchell made several observations of its spectrum and came to the conclusion its temperature was much lower than that of the other parts of the sun. This, he said, was the case with all of these peculiar phenomena. This spot, which is one of a number with which the surface of the sun seems to be dotted, is near the meridian. It is much larger than any of the others, and seems to be the cause of an unusual solar activity. With the aid of a piece of smoked glass the spot could be seen clearly yesterday morning. A small telescope disclosed numerous other spots with which the larger one was surrounded. Dr. Mitchell does not look for any very violent atmospheric disturbances as a result.

A COLORADO CANYON.

Soon the valley narrowed to a defile between almost perpendicular walls, along which the road wound, built upon terraces overhanging a foaming torrent, which dashed and tumbled far below, half hidden by isolated pine trees, standing straight and feathery, reaching upward out of the abyss toward the sky, any one 'fit to be the mast of some tall admiral.' At one spot the snows of Winter still lay banked across the gorge, beneath which the torrent roared and foamed. Last Spring the postman slipped from the narrow shelf of road into the abyss, was carried through the tunnel of snow, and emerged to light and safety, bruised and half-drowned, and lives to tell the tale. A short distance beyond, where three thousand feet of almost perpendicular rock blocks the road, two prospectors were lost about a week before, and when we passed fifty men were out upon the mountain, searching every nook and cranny for the missing ones. A few days later their bodies were found in a tunnel where they had taken refuge from a cloud-burst and were overwhelmed by the rush of waters—one more tragedy of the mountains and the man in the quest of gold.—"The Outer's Book."

THE OLD YEOMAN.

There is a popular song which praises this country as the home of the yeoman, "no other land can boast them"; as a matter of fact, they have been dying out in the last 150 years; they were the small owner class, whom many people would like to recreate.—"Yorkshire Post."

See shipment of Louis XV. and Colonial designs Mason & Risch upright pianos received by the Leach Piano Co., Ltd., 560 St. Catherine street west, near Drummond. Prices from \$400, payable \$8 monthly; discounts to cash or short-date purchasers.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Tait is in Ottawa visiting her daughter, Mrs. O'Halloran.

Miss Beatrice May is to be the guest of honor at a tea Miss Irene Cairns is giving next Monday.

Mrs. J. J. Ferguson, Prud'homme avenue, receives for the first time since her marriage, this afternoon.

Mrs. Fred Booth, who had been spending a few days here with her parents, has returned to Ottawa.

Mrs. W. Middleton left Ottawa on Tuesday to spend a week with her brother, Dr. Laphorne Smith.

Mrs. Darley Bentley, of Ottawa, was the guest of honor at a tea given on Tuesday by Mrs. Chisholm.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisher, who are at present in Atlantic City, are expected in Ottawa on Monday.

Miss Ednor Bate, who has been visiting in this city, has returned to Ottawa. Mrs. Bate is expected in Ottawa to-day.

Miss Moyse, of London, England, is in Ottawa, the guest of Mrs. Evelyn Remon. Miss Moyse is the sister of Dean Moyse, of McGill.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wood, who have been in Toronto visiting relatives, passed through Ottawa yesterday on their way home to this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hague and Miss M. O. Hague, who spent the winter in South Carolina and at Lakewood, have returned home.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Aronson to Mr. F. Fineberg will take place at the Jewish Synagogue, 171 St. Urban street, on Sunday afternoon next.

Mr. Thomas Murphy has left for his home in Fresno, California, after a long extended visit with his relations in Montreal and Chicago. He is accompanied by his nephew, T. J. Phelan.

Mrs. W. E. McBride, of Montreal, is expected in Ottawa early next month to spend a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Chrysler, before leaving for Ireland, where she will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Holt, Ottawa, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Gladys, to Mr. J. Gordon Macfarlane, of the Finance Department, Ottawa. The marriage takes place early in June.

A party of Ottawa people will come to Montreal next Thursday to attend the marriage of Miss Marjorie Baker and Mr. Howard Turnbull. The party will include Colonel and Mrs. Fred. White, uncle and aunt of the bride; Miss Isabel and Miss Dorothy White, Mr. Fred, and Mr. Louis White, Miss Lola Powell, Mr. W. A. Allan and one or two others. Mr. Walter Baker, the bride's father, will send his private car to the Capital for the guests.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice May, daughter of Mrs. Frank May, to Mr. Grieg, takes place on April 30, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The bridesmaids will be the bride's sister, Miss May, Miss Maudie Baker and Miss Ella Macdonald. Lady Allan's two little daughters, Gwen and Alma, will be flower-girls.

The members of the W. C. T. U. and Christian Endeavor Society met at the home of Mr. John Crosby, Point Fortune, on Tuesday evening, to bid good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crosby, who leave this week for an absence of three or four years.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd, the pastor in a short address, said how both will be missed in the church and social life of the community, who lose a member always ready and willing to help every good work. A pleasant social evening ended with the rendering of "God be with you till we meet again."

TO REPRESENT CANADA.

Major F. L. Vaux, P.A.M.C., formerly of Ottawa, but now of the Stanley barracks, Toronto, will be Canada's representative with the British army at Aldershot training camp this year. He will sail for England on May 1, where he will take a course in bacteriology and hygiene at Aldershot, and later at the Royal Army Medical College, London.

It has been the practice of the government during the past ten years to send over representative to benefit by the training. Major G. L. F. Foster, of Halifax, is at present enjoying this privilege, and Lieut.-Col. Jones, director-general of medical services, himself took the course eight years ago.

NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES.

At the last meeting of the Council of Notre Dame des Neiges a committee on annexation to Montreal was appointed, composed of Mayor Charette and Councilors Prevost, Prud'homme and McKenna. The negotiations with the Montreal Street Railway Company for a double track on Cote des Neiges road have been suspended for the present on account of the onerous conditions formulated by the company. In the meantime a proposition will be submitted to the Fabrique that a strip of land be ceded from the cemetery to widen Cote des Neiges road to seventy feet.

TO-NIGHT'S GRAND CONCERT.

The Le Grand Reed and Kelley-Cole vocal recital at Karn Hall this evening will begin at 8.30 o'clock.

GLASGOW TO INSPECT CHICAGO PACKING HOUSES.

Glasgow, April 11.—The corporation of Glasgow has accepted an invitation of the American consul here to send a deputation to Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary conditions of the packing houses and stockyards.

KING EDWARD.

TO MEET KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT MALTA.

Rome, April 12.—It is reported here that King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel, who have respectively left the Balearic Islands and Greece, will meet at Valetta, Island of Malta.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

For Friday and Saturday

Sale of LADIES' & MISSES' JACKETS

100 Ladies' and Misses' Short Box Cloth, Covert Cloth, and Tweed Jackets, in black and colors; loose back and pony styles.

Values ranging from \$7.00 to \$20.00 For.....\$3.00 to \$8.50

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPT.

MINON-DE-SOIR, the Latest Parisian Novelty: in delicate shades of Pink, Nile, Sky, Mauve, French Grey, &c.; also in Ivory, Black, New Brown, New Greens, New Blues, etc. MARQUETTE, a very new material; sheer and silky in all the desirable shades, including Ivory and Black.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT.

SHIRTS.—We are showing this week 30 patterns of Scotch Zephyr in all the Newest Shades; price, \$1.50. TIES.—200 dozen; Special, 50c each. MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.—New Styles and Shapes; Boys' at \$2.00; Men's at \$2.50 to \$5.00. BOYS' CAPS, WITH CRESTS, of all the Leading Schools, made in fine quality Navy Blue Cloth, Silk Pippings; Crest made in Bright Silks; price, 50c each.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

FILTERS to fit on any tap; price \$3.50. GRANITE FILTERS, in Natural Stone, fitted with separate Ice Chamber to chill the water; without chamber, \$3.85 up. WATER FILTER, Snow White Enamel lined, with natural stone filtering disc, 10 inches in diameter; price \$4.00; brushed or sterilized in a few moments.

SHERWIN WILLIAMS' PAINTS.—A full line mixed ready for indoor and outdoor use. Special Paints for window blinds, inside and outside doors, walls, baths; ordinary and lawn furniture, buggies, wagons, canoes, yachts, fences, barns. Roof and Shingle Stain, Kalamine, etc. Also, a full range of BRUSHES, in all sizes and shapes.

CLOTHES WRINGERS, best make; for ordinary and stationary tubs; rolls guaranteed for 1, 2 and 5 years; will last double the time if taken proper care of; all fitted with regular or ball-bearings; price \$4.00 up. ICING FORCES fitted with 6 decorating tubes; price per set, \$1.50.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

For FRIDAY AND SATURDAY We will offer 20 doz. BOYS' SOFT HATS (Telescope), in Beaver, Grey and Black; also 10 doz. Tams at 50c each. These are regular \$1.00 to \$3.00 goods.

5 Percent Discount for Cash and Special Attention Given to Mail Orders. SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE now ready, and will be mailed Free to any address on application. CARPET CLEANING AND RENOVATING BY A NEW PROCESS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal.

SHIPPING NEWS

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived—April 11.

Steamer. At From

Princess Irene... New York ... Liverpool

Maya... New York ... Copenhagen

Devonian... New York ... Liverpool

Devonian... Boston ... Liverpool

Devonian... Liverpool ... Boston

Devonian... Liverpool ... New York

Devonian... London ... New York

R. & O. OFFICERS.

The following are the officers of the

Richelleu and Ontario Navigation Company's

western fleet:

Steamer Kingston—H. Esford, captain;

A. R. Milne, engineer; Dr. J. F. Sparks,

purser; E. D. Masterson, steward.

Steamer Toronto—E. A. Booth, captain;

James Conlin, engineer; I. D. Johnston,

purser; J. W. Brown, steward.

Steamer Rapid King—A. Dunlop, captain;

W. Haslett, engineer; H. Grange, purser;

Oscar Day, steward.

Steamer Brockville—John McGrath, cap-

tain; Z. Lacroix, engineer; W. Cross, pur-

ser; Leo Jolly, steward.

Steamer Belleville—J. P. Stevenson, cap-

tain; W. Parker, engineer; T. Matier, pur-

ser; A. Marcell, steward.

Steamer Picton—C. J. Redfern, captain;

A. Demartigny, engineer; T. Oswald, stew-

ard.

Steamer Hamilton—W. S. MacPhie, cap-

tain; B. Pintal, engineer; M. Walsh, pur-

ser; J. J. King, steward.

A SAILOR DROWNED.

Kingston, April 11.—The schooner Bertie

Kalkins, of Kingston, was the first arrival

at Oswego, N.Y.; Capt. Shaw had a

good trip over, but had never in all his

sailor years seen so low a barometer.

Considerable ice was encountered off Nine-

mile Point, but this was the only sight of

ice floes. The vessel's arrival at Oswego

resulted in an accident that cost Abram

Emlaw his life. Emlaw was aboard the

tug Tonawanda, towing the schooner into

the harbor. A sudden roll pitched Emlaw

into the waves and he was drowned. A

line was thrown to him, and although he

is said to have caught it, he was unable

to hold on.

THE TUNISIAN REPORTED.

The Allan line R.M.S. Tunisian, for Liv-

MEN'S OWN.

Meeting for Men Only

in CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET

SUNDAY, April 14th, 8 p.m.

REV. T. A. HALPENNY will address

the meeting.

Soloist—MISS M. BARKER (Soprano, St.

James Church).

Every member, old and new, should at-

Weekly Calendar.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY.
Twenty-Eighth Annual Exhibition.

From the 2nd until the 27th APRIL, 1907, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday and Thursday evenings, 8 to 10.
Music and Tea on Saturdays. Admission 25 cents.

ART GALLERY, 23 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

TORREY EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.

REV. R. A. TORREY, D.D., assisted by MR. CHARLES BUTLER, Soloist.
MEETINGS EACH WEEK DAY (except Saturday), 3.30 P.M. AND 5 P.M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14th, DR. TORREY

WILL SPEAK TO WOMEN AT 3.30, AND MEN, AT 5 P.M., IN ST. JAMES METH-
ODIST CHURCH.

REV. W. S. JACOBY

WILL SPEAK TO MEN AT 3.30 P.M. IN ASSOCIATION HALL, Y.M.C.A. Build-
ing, and to WOMEN AT 5 P.M. IN THE LECTURE HALL, St. James Methodist
Church. ALL HEARTILY INVITED.

MADAM DONALDA CONCERT,

ASSISTED BY

Mr. Paul Seveilhao, and Mr. Arthur Rosenstein,
BARITONE, OF FRANCE, PIANIST, OF NEW YORK.

AT THE MONUMENT NATIONAL
In aid of the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL and
NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL

Monday, April 22nd, 1907, At 8 o'clock, P. M.

All the Seats on the First Floor of the House for the evening of the Concert will
be regarded as Orchestra Seats. \$3.00 each.
First Three Rows of the Gallery \$2.00 each.
The remaining Seats in the Gallery \$1.00 each.

Tickets on sale at the following places:—Uptown Branch of the "Star" Office,
J. W. SHAW & CO., Music Store, 270 St. Catherine street, West.
Secretary's Office, MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, Dorchester street.
E. ARCHAMBAULT, 512 St. Catherine street, East.
AT THE NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

All Tickets to be exchanged at J. W. SHAW & CO.'S MUSIC STORE, begin-
ning at 9 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, April 17th, 1907, and the following days until the
night of the Concert.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Automobile
— AND —
Sportsmen's
Exhibition

The ARENA,

TO-DAY, Afternoon and Evening,

And Every Afternoon and Evening
for the Balance of the Week.

MUSIC — MOVING PICTURES
Admission, — 50c.

KARN HALL, 8.30 TO-NIGHT
KELLEY-COLE, Tenor, and
Le GRAND REED, Soprano.
50c to \$1.50.

ART ASSOCIATION
ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY
EXHIBITION

Open Daily from 2nd to 27th
April, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday and Thursday evenings, 8
to 10.
Admission, 25c. Members Free.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Rev. W. S. JACOBY,
Of Philadelphia,
Associated with DR. TORREY in the pre-
sent Evangelistic Campaign
WILL SPEAK TO MEN
SUNDAY, 3.30 p.m.
Association Hall.

Mr. F. W. O. MEYERS,
Will speak at the Young Men's Meeting,
SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
A hearty invitation to men to attend these
services.
Young Men's Christian Association
Dominion Square.

S.S. UNION OF THE PROV. QUE.
Union Teachers' Class.

The Rev. Dr. JOHNSTON teaches the
S. S. Lesson for the following Sunday
every Saturday at 4.45 p.m., in the Y. M.
C. A. Hall. All welcome.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

WOMEN'S DOMESTIC GUILD
CONCERT

To be given by the Girls of the Guild,
WEDNESDAY, April 17th, 1907, at 8 p.m.
IN THE Y.M.C.A. HALL.

Proceeds to apply to endowing a Bed at
the General Hospital for sick members.
Tickets on sale at 71 Drummond street,
and at the door.

ON CHINA MISSIONS.

A very interesting missionary, Dr.
Andrew Beattie, of Canton, China, is to
preach in the American Presbyterian
Church next Sunday, April 14. In his
evening sermon he will speak of his
mission work among the lepers.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET LEAGUE
JOIN THE FEDERATION.

The Montreal and District Cricket League
have joined the Amateur Athletic Federa-
tion of Canada. This was decided at the
meeting of the League on Wednesday eve-
ning. A letter was read from the secretary
of the Federation stating that it would be
in order for the League to become mem-
bers of the Federation on payment of a
fee of ten dollars, entitling them to one
delegate at A.A.F. meetings.

The advisability of amending by-law
18 of the constitution, which forbids the
playing of a professional in League match-
es, came up for discussion. It was the
opinion of some of the delegates present
that clubs might well be permitted to play
one professional in such matches. It was
decided to bring this matter up at the next
meeting.

It was stated by Mr. F. J. Abney Bacon,
representative of the Montreal Club, that
last year's professional, J. Wallace, would
this year play for the club as an amateur.
It is claimed that the player in ques-
tion will not devote his time to cricket
the season in which he is registered as a
member of the club as an ordinary mem-
ber. After considerable discussion it was
decided to allow Mr. Wallace to play in
League matches provided that he plays
strictly as an amateur.

The division of the League was decided
on as follows:—
"A" Division—Montreal, McGill, Longueuil,
Westmount and Point St. Charles.
"B" Division—Dominion Cotton Mills, West-
mount, St. Lawrence, St. Anne's, Val-
leyfield, Cote St. Paul and Osborne (if
finally accepted).

The inclusion of the Osborne Club is
provisional on their obtaining a ground.
As nothing has been heard in this regard
up to the time of the meeting it was decided
to communicate with the Osborne Club, giv-
ing them a week in which to find suitable
grounds.

The following were present:—J. Duthie,
president (in the chair); Arthur B. Wood,
first vice-president; W. E. Hansonford, sec-
retary; F. J. Abney Bacon (Montreal), F.
E. Skinner (Longueuil), Seth E. Harris
(Point St. Charles), E. K. Worrall (West-
mount), Tom Whittles (Victoria Annex),
and Arnold L. Taylor (Cote St. Paul).

M.A.A.A. REVOLVER CLUB.

SINGLE MEMBERS DEFEATED BENE-
DICTS LAST NIGHT.

A match last night between the single
and married members of the M.A.A.A. Re-
volver Club resulted in a win for the sin-
gle members by 21 points. The two sides
are now even, the married men having
won two matches, and the single men a
similar number. A deciding match to
break the tie will be shot off next week.

The scores in last night's match were:

SINGLE.
R. A. Lockery 153
J. M. Lockery 146
J. Taylor 152
E. G. Bremner 158
G. Francis 149

MARRIED.
K. D. Young 176
W. P. McFeet 130
E. C. Eaton 145
T. G. Cooke 149

C. A. Lockery 152
Two matches remain to be shot off—one
with Toronto on April 25, and one with
the Providence Revolver Club.
The club has been notified that the F.R.
Revolver Club will be visiting the club on
Saturday, April 13, for a friendly match.
The annual shoot, at Pointe aux Trembles, open
to revolver clubs.

FOOTBALL

NEW ENGLAND SOCCER CHAMPIONS
COMING.

Toronto, April 11.—The tour of the Fall
River Association football team, cham-
pions of New England, through Cana-
da has been all but completed by Mr. J. A.
McPherson, of this city. Some friction
has arisen through a Preston man coming
in at the last moment to arrange dates
for the team, after Mr. McPherson had al-
ready secured the fixtures. However, the
tour has been arranged with the authority
of the Fall River Club, and the dates as-
signed are:

May 18—At Dundas.
May 20—At Berlin or Guelph.
May 22—At Galt.
May 24—At Seaforth.
May 25—At Toronto Thistles.
May 28—At Peterborough.
June 1—At Montreal.
A game is also likely to be arranged for
Quebec.

The fixture in Montreal has not yet been
definitely decided on, but negotiations are
going on between the Westmount Club and
the touring team.

LACROSSE

SHERBROOKE LACROSSE CLUB AN-
NUAL MEETING.

Sherbrooke, April 11.—The annual meet-
ing of the Sherbrooke Lacrosse Club was
held last night. Vice-president, W. W.
Shaw, presided.

Mr. T. J. Maguire, a supporter of the
club for twenty-six years, referred to the
loss sustained by the club in the departure
of two of its best players in the persons
of Fred Povey and Roy McInnes, who have
signed to play for the Montreal senior in-
termediate team. But Mr. Maguire thought
that there were plenty more players in this
city who had the right stuff in them, and
it only given the opportunity would soon
fill the vacancies. It was considered ad-
visable for the club to continue as a mem-
ber of the League, considering the diffi-
culty to re-enter the League after once
withdrawing from it.

The officers for the ensuing year were
elected as follows:
Patrons—Dr. Pelletier, M.P.P.; Wm.
Farwell, Mayor, and Dr. Worthington.
M.P.; hon. president, Mr. A. M. Sang-
ster; president, Mr. A. E. Wiggett; vice-
president, Mr. W. W. Shaw; secretary,
transfer, Mr. J. T. Hawkins.

Committee—Messrs. George Povey, W. H.
Brent, O. W. Maguire, W. Southwood, and
W. Davis.

Messrs. A. E. Wiggett and T. J. Ma-
guire were appointed to represent the
Sherbrooke Club in Montreal at the annual
meeting of the Intermediate League on
Saturday afternoon.

As a means of interesting the younger
element in lacrosse, Dr. Bradley has sig-
nified his intention of offering a cup to a
city league comprising three or more teams
as an inter-league trophy.

AN EASY WIN.

Royals Defeated Trenton Team
by 11-3 After a Hard Hitting
Exhibition.

Trenton, N.J., April 11.—The Royals won
their game with the Trenton Tri-State
League team here to-day by 11 runs to 3,
after a contest which soon after the first
ball had been pitched developed into a slug-
ging match. The locals were clearly out of
the competition after the fifth inning. They
were somewhat handicapped by the fact
that they were minus the services of a
short stop, that position being filled by
Harley, an outfielder, whose inability to
work the infield resulted in a costly in-
ning for the Trenton team when he threw
the ball into the bleachers with the bases
filled.

Runs were scored in the first two
innings of the game, a home run, a three
bagger, a double and two singles being the
contributions which brought the rallies in.
The Royals started with two runs in the
first, and Trenton replied with a similar
number. The second was another harvest
for Montreal and brought in three. The fifth
inning was the one in which Harley made
his costly error resulting in four runs, two
more in the eighth completed the tale.
Trenton got one more in addition to the
runs scored in the first inning, in the
sixth.

Among the sensational incidents in the
field were catches by Phelps, who pulled
down a safe triple while Hill at third base
brought off a magnificent catch of Ross's
liner.

Madigan did some feature hitting, getting
a home run, a two base hit and two
singles.
Kittridge, the manager of the Royals,
has sold Lou Hartman to the Trenton team,
and his place at short-stop on the Mont-
real line up will be filled by Needham.
Kittridge says that Needham is a better
short-stop than Hartman and he does not
need two men for the one position.

The score of to-day's game was:

	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Joyce, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Phelan, c.f.	1	0	3	0	0	0
Brown, 1b.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Madigan, r.f.	2	4	2	0	0	0
Hill, 3b.	1	2	4	2	0	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	3	0	0	0
Connor, c.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Simmons, 2b.	2	1	2	3	0	0
Needham, s.s.	2	1	2	1	0	0
Newton, p.	0	0	0	4	0	0
Herbert, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	12	27	12	1	0

TRENTON.

	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Harley, s.s.	1	1	0	0	2	0
Barton, c.f.	0	1	7	1	2	0
Cannell, c.f.	1	2	0	0	0	0
Nance, l.f.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ross, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0	0
Magdon, 2b.	0	2	0	3	0	0
Strobel, 3b.	0	1	3	0	1	0
Horton, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Nops, p.	0	0	0	2	1	0
Rhoades, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lower, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	9	27	9	6	0

Score by innings—

Montreal . . . 2300400020—12
Trenton . . . 200001000—3
Summary—Home run, Madigan, Horton.
Three-base hits, Simmons, Harley. Two-
base hits, Madigan, Needham, Cannell.
Single, Newton. Sacrifice hits, Barton, Hill.
Strobel, Simmons. Double plays, Madigan
to Kittridge; Simmons to Needham
to Brown. Stolen bases, Joyce, Phelan
(2), Brown (2), Magdon, Brown, Har-
ley, Newton (2), off Nops; off Rhoades (2);
off Lower (1). Struck out by Newton, 2;
by Nops, 1; by Rhoades, 3; by Lower, 1.

WANDERER BASEBALL CLUB.

At a meeting of the Wanderer Baseball
Club, held April 9, the following officers
were elected for 1907:
President—Mr. A. Hinchliffe.
Secretary—Messrs. E. Evans.
Manager—G. F. Hulbert.
Captain—R. Schnafer.
Committee—Messrs. F. W. Evans, G. R.
Hulbert.

MAJOR LEAGUE OPENING

NEW YORK NATIONALS FORFEITED
THEIR GAME TO PHILADELPHIA.

New York, April 11.—The National League
season opened here to-day with the New
York-Philadelphia fixture. The result was
declared by Umpire Klem to be forfeited
to Philadelphia by 9-0, after the crowd
had broken up the grounds and had re-
sulted play impossible. There were no
police present at the grounds and
Klem waited for fifteen minutes instead of
immediately calling the game. The de-
cision was eventually turned into a good-
natured justification, but the game could
not be proceeded with. The actual score
was 3 nothing in favor of Philadelphia.

OTHER NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.
At Washington—Washington, 2; New
York, 2.
At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Cleveland, 0.
At Philadelphia—Boston, 8; Philadelphia,
4. (Fourteen innings.)
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 0.

THE FRANCHISE
WILL REMAIN

Manager Kittridge, interviewed at Wil-
mington, Delaware, yesterday, with regard
to the story that was published in a Mont-
real paper to the effect that the Montreal
franchise would go to Worcester, was em-
phatic in his denial of the truth of this
statement. There was no chance of the
franchise going to Worcester or any other
place. He recognized the fact that Mont-
real was one of the best baseball towns
from the point of view of the professional
team and he had never made any state-
ment which would indicate that he thought
otherwise. He said:

"Montreal is in the Eastern League to
stay, and will support a winning club, and
that is what I am going to give them.
Good, clean baseball, and a winner. Who-
ever stated that report did so without any
authority form me, as I have never been
approached on this subject. I could not
transfer the club if I desired to do so, as
Montreal is considered one of the Eastern
League's best cities, and the league officials
would not stand for a change. Worcester
is just what it belongs in, in the New Eng-
land League, and does not clash with
Montreal as a baseball city."

"The team is going ahead in fine style,
and if the people in Montreal could have
seen them perform to-day they would cer-
tainly feel very proud of them. 'Home
Run' Johnson will join me to-morrow or
Saturday. All I can say is that on April
24 we will be ready to open the cham-
pion-"

ship season, and will give a good account
of ourselves."

THE STAR A.A.A. BALL CLUB.

The Star A.A.A. Baseball Club, whose an-
nual meeting takes place on Saturday
evening, at 236 Sherbrooke street west (cor-
ner of Alymer street), has made wonder-
ful strides to the front during its career,
and the officers of this club certainly de-
serve much praise for the manner in which
they have always acted both off and on
the field. The meeting on Saturday eve-
ning will be the tenth annual of the club.
There are very few ball teams in the city
who have been in existence as long as the
Stars, who were formed in September, 1907,
by the present popular president of the club,
Mr. Edward J. Callahan. Mr. Callahan
is an old player himself and for years was
the mainstay at the catcher's post on the
Stars team. The Stars are without doubt
one of the best known clubs throughout
the province and have travelled more than
any nine in the city. Their popularity will
be seen when it is mentioned that over
6,200 persons saw them play in Pittsburgh,
N.Y., on Labor Day last. This season's
team promises to be stronger than ever
and great results are looked forward to by
its members. The meeting on Saturday
has been creating a lot of interest and a
large attendance is expected, and any one
wishing to join will be welcome. The
management promises a great surprise for
its members at this meeting which cannot
be given out at the present time.

DURNAN MAY ROW
TOWNS AGAIN

TORONTO OARSMAN ARRIVES AT VIC-
TORIA, LOOKING OUT OF SORTS.

Victoria, B.C., April 11.—"I shall in all
probability row with George Towns again,"
was the statement made by Eddie Durnan,
the Toronto oarsman, who was defeated
on March 2, on his arrival here.
"Towns says he is willing to row me
again at any time, and the choice whether
or not we shall meet again rests with me.
If we do now it will be either on Toronto
Bay or on the Thames course in England."
Durnan looked very much out of sorts,
and still shows scars of boils, with which
he was covered at the time of the race,
which he says lost him the race.
He says the great heat of the day of the
race also went against him. He was so
hot that the soles of his feet were blistered
as he rowed the course. Durnan said
he had made no arrangements for races
with Barry or Sullivan.

THE ONTARIO FENCING
CHAMPIONSHIPS

Toronto, April 11.—At the Y.M.C.A.
fencing tournament to-night, Goulding,
of Toronto "Varsity," won the Ontario cham-
pionship, defeating competitors from Ot-
tawa, Montreal, and other outside places.

THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Pupils of St. Mary's College were visi-
tors at the Automobile and Sportsman's
Exhibition at the Arena yesterday. Atten-
dances through the day kept up to the
standard of the previous days of the show, and
business with the various exhibitors con-
tinues good. Sales are being made all
over the exhibition, and cards with pur-
chasers' names, now grace the majority
of the cars shown.

The miniature Red car, which has been
expected for some time, arrived yesterday,
and was duly installed alongside the other
exhibits of the makers. It attracted a
great deal of attention, not only from the
juvenile element of the visitors, but from
the elders as well. The car is large enough
for only four children, and small children
at that, but is yet complete in every de-
tail.

The students of McGill and Leval Uni-
versities will be visitors at the show to-
night, when it is expected that the enthu-
siastic scenes significant of the fraternizing
of the two bodies will be repeated.

CURLING

ST. LAWRENCE CURLING CLUB.

The annual meeting of members and
shareholders of the St. Lawrence Curling
Club will be held in the club rooms, on
Monday evening, April 15th next, at 8
o'clock, when the business will be the re-
ceiving of officers' reports, election of offi-
cers, etc., etc.

WRESTLING

JENKINS AND STEURS TO MEET AT
MIXED STYLES TO-NIGHT.

To-night's wrestling match at Sohmer
Park, between Alphonse Steurs, the Bel-
gian champion, and Tom Jenkins, the ex-
heavy-weight champion of America, will be
carried out in mixed styles, best two out
of three falls to count. The style under
which the first fall will be scored will
be decided by a toss-up. The third
fall, if a third is necessary, will be wrestled
according to the choice of the man who
makes the best time in the two first falls.
It Steurs has the choice he will choose the
chose the Graco-Roman style, while if
Jenkins wins the toss he will, of course,
take to the catch-as-catch-can rules.

CERLE ST. DENIS
ENTERTAIN M.A.A.A. BOWLERS

The executive of the M.A.A.A. bowling
tournament were entertained at dinner last
night at the clubhouse of the Cercle St.
Denis, who won the three-man competition
at the recent M.A.A.A. bowling tourna-
ment. During the evening Mr. Louis Ru-
benstein presented the cup won by the St.
Denis bowlers, and it was received and
acknowledged by the vice-president of the
club, Mr. M. Lonsdale.

Three games were afterwards played on
the alleys of the home club, the M.A.A.A.
being winners in each case. A return
match will be played at the M.A.A.A. club
house on Wednesday next.

CANADIAN PRO. IN ENGLAND

Elbridge Eatman, the young colored man
from St. John, N.B., who has done very
well in England as a professional sprinter,
was beaten in his three-cornered match on
Good Friday at Manchester. A correspon-
dent says that the event was looked on as
one of the most important professional foot
races that has taken place there for many
years, and though high prices were charged
the attendance reached more than three
thousand. The other competitors were W.
Crowcott, of Banbury, Cheeshire, and T.
Campbell, of Ireland, and they had been
matched to run 100 yards on level terms
for £100 a side. The event was the outcome

of a challenge issued by Campbell, who is
better known as Dales, of Houghton, Dur-
ham. Eatman won the big handicap at
Gateshead, and Crowcott, after a success-
ful career as an amateur, has figured in
several important matches with success.
Crowcott, who had trained on the ground,
was favorite at 15 to 8 on, whilst 2 to 1
was laid against Campbell and 10 to 1
against Eatman. A strong wind blew
against the runners and Crowcott, wait-
ing on Eatman until twenty yards from the
tape, won comfortably by three-quarters of
a yard. Campbell was quite outclassed,
and finished fully two yards behind Eat-
man. The time was returned as 10 sec-
onds dead.

CHANGE IN JUDGES.

FOR THE ANNUAL SHOW OF THE
MONTREAL CANINE ASSOCIATION.

A change has been necessitated in the
judges at the annual show of the Montreal
Canine Association of Mr. Jas. Morrison,
an office holder in the C.C.A.U., has re-
signed his membership in the Ottawa Row-
ing Club, last night to say that he would be
unable to officiate on account of other business.
Mr. H. Lacey, of Boston, was invited to
judge, and it is hoped that he will be able
to undertake the office.
It is also announced that Mr. Jas. Reid,
judge at the Boston Show, will judge the
colliers.

GRIERSON RESIGNS

MEMBERSHIP OF THE OTTAWA ROW-
ING CLUB.

Ottawa, April 12.—Mr. Frank Grierson,
president of the Civil Service A.A.A., and
an office holder in the C.C.A.U., has re-
signed his membership in the Ottawa Row-
ing Club.

Mr. Grierson assigns as his reasons that
he was informed his amateur status had
not conformed with that of the club and
further his resignation had been asked for.
The position of Mr. Grierson in the O.
R. C. has been a rather delicate one in
view of the fact he was instrumental in
laying before the C.C.A.U. the list of Ottawa
suspects which, included members of the
local rowing four. Mr. Grierson was on the
Rowing Club executive at the time, and

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Motion of Col. Sam Hughes Regarding Insurance Commission Expenses Defeated—Sweeping Denunciation of the Commission by Major Fowler.

FINANCE MINISTER TAKES MR. FOSTER TO TASK FOR TURNING TRUST FUNDS TO SPECULATIVE USES.

Ottawa, April 12.—The Opposition's condemnation of the Insurance Commission's report was concluded by a motion offered by Col. Sam Hughes to reduce the vote for the commission's expenses by the sum of \$30,000. This was proposed in committee of supply at 1.30 this morning and defeated on a standing vote by 75 to 15. Those who had looked for lively times when Major G. W. Fowler, M.P. for Kings, N.B., had his say on the Insurance Commission were not disappointed, for that gentleman had not been speaking more than five minutes when an interjection by Mr. Martin, of St. Mary's Division, Montreal, brought on one of the stormiest scenes of the session. Mr. Fowler called to his aid in his denunciation of the commission the strongest array of adjectives that has been heard in the House this session. In the two days' debate there was only one speech that dealt with the insurance question at all, that of Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, who called for the dismissal of incompetent officials and for a sweeping away of the abuses that had associated themselves, he claimed, with the life insurance business in Canada.

Practically the entire debate was given up to an examination of the allegations of the Insurance Commission in connection with the Hon. George E. Foster's administration of the funds of the Union Trust Company, that is to say, the funds of the Independent Order of Foresters. Early in the discussion this was turned by the ex-Finance Minister himself into a denunciation of the whole Insurance Commission as a deliberate conspiracy planned and executed with the object of driving him from public life. The Liberal side of the House took practically no part in the discussion at all beyond the Minister of Justice, who, in his review of the evidence, took Mr. Foster to account for turning trust funds to speculative uses that he evidently regarded as utterly indefensible.

MR. FOWLER SPEAKS.

Continuing when the House resumed at three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Fowler denounced the Insurance Commission in the strongest terms that he could command. Three old men in the row, the two on the outside like men who had crossed the border line between manhood and dotage, in the centre Judge McTavish, a professional commissioner, appointed by this government whenever there was any dirty work to do, ready to sign any report that was prepared for him by the Crown officer. Before the commission, as he recalled, he stood the round counsel of the Dominion Government, the chief inquisitor, the modern Torquemada, Mr. George F. Shepley, K.C.

Because he had not been ready to sit around Toronto last summer kicking his heels and awaiting the convenience of the Insurance Commission, which did not accord with his own business engagements, he (Mr. Fowler) had been threatened with punishment for contempt. One thing was sure, if the punishment was to be commensurate with the contempt in which he held the whole precious commission, his incarceration would have to have begun with the Christian era. On his way back to Toronto from the west to appear before the commission he had been presented at North Bay with a peremptory order to appear before the board that same afternoon, which he would have needed airship transportation to do. His remarks on this occasion reminded him of the words of a 'Globe' editorial, written by the pious hypocritical editor of that paper after he had preached with greatunction the day before. He had told the messenger, however, that he would get to Toronto just as soon as the train could bring him there.

Mr. Bennett—Why didn't you go to California?
Mr. Fowler—Because I didn't require the sort of treatment that California affords for shattered nerves.
Mr. Fowler proclaimed that as a member of parliament he had the same right as any private individual to purchase lands either in the North-West or anywhere else. He and those associated with him in the purchase of lands from the Canadian Pacific Railway had paid the full market value for all they got. They asked no special consideration at the hands of the C. P. R., and they got none. But what had the Insurance Commission to do with these transactions? Their examination of his private affairs was all part of a nefarious plot to crush out one of the brightest minds that was ever in parliament. (Opposition cheers.) They had done their best, too, to damage the leader of the Opposition and to drag his honor in the dirt. Indeed, from the very outset their mission had been to blacken the character of the government's political opponents.

The Minister of Justice had misused his position in comparing Mr. Foster to the late manager of the Ontario Bank. If it was an illustration of misconduct that he wanted why didn't Mr. Aylesworth turn his attention to the ranks of his own party. There sat within the sound of Mr. Aylesworth's voice the director of a bank which had failed disastrously and the chief push of the 'Globe'

newspaper, who was president of a company in which the investors had lost every dollar they ever invested.

THE KAMLOOPS LUMBER DEAL.

Mr. Fowler then took up the Kamloops lumber transaction, with which his name was associated. The report of the commission in this connection was a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentation. The Hon. George E. Foster was a man whose shoes the present Minister of Justice was unworthy to unloose, and whose name would shine in the politics of the country when that of the Minister of Justice had been forgotten. As to the report of this Insurance Commission Mr. Fowler declared that the commission themselves had not written so much as a line of it. Mr. Shepley wrote it and two-thirds of the money paid to that gentleman should be taken out of the Grit corruption fund.

Mr. Jackson (Conservative, of East Elgin) followed in a discussion of the electoral scandals of West Elgin and Judge McTavish's report thereon.

Mr. E. Cus Porter (Conservative, of West Hastings), condemned the report of the Insurance Commission and the manner in which its inquiry was conducted.

Mr. Alfred C. Boyce (Conservative, of Algoma), in the course of a two hours' attack on the Insurance Commission and the Minister of Justice, accused the latter of attempted murder of the Hon. Mr. Foster's reputation.

Mr. W. F. Maclean asked the House to look at the report of the insurance commission from the point of view of the policyholder. A great deal had been heard of the personal and political side of the question of late. The side of the policyholder had been neglected, and the finding of the report showed that not only was the insurance department not all it should be, but there was a reflection on the Finance Department, and, above all, there was a call to this parliament for legislation to remedy defects found as a result of the commission's work. It was imperative that these enormous evils should be dealt with. Mr. Maclean urged that Canada was suffering from an attack of over insurance. There was an unhealthy stimulus of insurance. Regarding the trust funds, Mr. Maclean said the trust funds should be in the hands of the state, but if that could not come at the present time, some means should be provided whereby the policyholders should have something to say regarding the investment of these funds. Mr. Maclean was surprised that when Mr. Fielding asked for \$105,000 for this insurance commission he had nothing to say regarding legislation for remedying existing evils. He denounced participation policies, and urged the substitution of a uniform policy in its stead.

Mr. Fielding, replying to Mr. Maclean, said it had already been stated by the government that no legislation based on the insurance report would be introduced this session. When that legislation was brought down it would be time to answer Mr. Maclean's questions. He protested against the criticism of the Superintendent of Insurance, who was a faithful and capable official, appointed by Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Lafuray, at a late hour, entered into a lengthy explanation of his connection with the land transaction which was criticized by the insurance commission. He declared that no man either in or out of this House could put his finger on a wrong act of his. He was perfectly willing to let his constituents decide whether he had done anything wrong or not. He described what had happened when he was hauled before the insurance 'inquisition.'

Mr. Foster rose before the item was carried. He said what had occurred was only a prelude, and so far as it was concerned it would not stop as long as any man had anything to say about that insurance commission. The more the merrier. There was not a single man had anything to say but the Minister of Justice in regard to the avalanche of insinuations. He summarily disposed of Mr. Aylesworth's criticism of his (Foster's) farewell thanks to the commission for the common courtesy extended. That was his kindness of heart, he said. He retraced some of the arguments urged by Mr. Aylesworth on the previous night, and again urged that he was kept waiting to give his testimony until the train was laid and the bomb ready for the fuse.

Mr. Aylesworth said he came into parliament to fight a fair fight. He complained of many unjust attacks which Mr. Foster had made upon him. He made an allusion to the episode of the forenoon, when Mr. Foster, in a scene of great excitement, had pointed his finger and said, 'There is the conspirator.' So far as the Insurance Commission was concerned, Mr. Aylesworth said that allegation was entirely unfounded. He had nothing to do with the conduct of the inquiry. No suggestions whatever were given to Mr. Shepley.

Col. Hughes moved to reduce the sum by \$30,000. This was defeated by 75 to 17. The item was then passed.

Mr. W. F. Maclean asked how the government was meeting its liabilities. Mr. Fielding replied there was a loan for about ten million dollars at four per cent maturing in London on May 1, and arrangements were made to extend it for four years. At no previous period had there been such a stringency in the money market.

Mr. Faquet (L'Islet) called upon Col. Sam Hughes to withdraw an expression he used in Tuesday's debate that clericals from France were a curse to the

country. Colonel Hughes was not present in the House, and the matter dropped.

IN THE SENATE.

Behring Sea Sealing—Customs Act—Alleged Building Paper Combine.

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE LAST NAMED—SENATOR ELLIS'S CRITICISM.

Ottawa, April 12.—In the Senate yesterday, Sir Mackenzie Bowell read a cable from Great Britain stating an agreement had been reached between the United States, Great Britain and Canada, whereby Canada agreed to give up deep sea sealing rights for a monetary consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said this was an old story which appeared from time to time. So far as the Canadian government knew, nothing had been done toward breaking up the agreement made two or three years ago as to the seal fisheries. The matter had been discussed informally, but no formal proposal had been made.

On third reading of the Customs Act, Sir Mackenzie Bowell called attention to the four of the Ministerial Tariff Commissioners, not only over Canada, but to American cities in the West. The cost to the country had been ten or fifteen thousand dollars. The Liberals, in the past, had criticised the Conservatives ministers for trips to Montreal to meet merchants and importers. After spending much time and money preparing a tariff, the government had found it necessary to amend it extensively after it had been laid before the House. Sir Mackenzie said the new tariff was really more than one tariff. It was a protective tariff, a dumping tariff, a reciprocity tariff, a preference tariff, a surtax tariff, and an order-in-council tariff.

Hon. Mr. Scott—And a money-making tariff?

Sir Mackenzie said he found no fewer than nineteen times in the tariff authority given the government to change, alter or amend. This was relegating to the government power which belonged to and should be reserved for parliament alone. The tariff was full of inconsistency. For instance, the duty had been reduced 21.2 percent on agricultural implements, but to offset this, implements had been given a drawback of 99 percent on the parts and raw material they imported. What he objected to was the power given the government of setting aside any portion of the tariff law. The government had power to discontinue the British preference; it had the power to say to what countries the intermediate tariff would apply. However, he was glad to note that the government was so far abandoned its old position as to go in for a great measure of protection.

COMBINE ON BUILDING PAPER.

Senator Gibson held that it would be well if the government struck out the duties on building paper. In Canada one of the most important things to the settlers was building paper. A combine had been formed with Jenkins and Hardy, of Toronto, as agents, who absolutely controlled the building paper and roofing output of Canada. They had agents in all parts of the country from which roofers and retail dealers had to buy, and to obtain a ten percent rebate, at the end of the year, they had to make a sworn declaration that they had bought from no one else.

Senator Gibson read the following letter: "We beg to advise you that the association now consists of the undersigned, and that for the year 1907, the same quantities and premiums subject to the same conditions as were in force for the year 1906, will apply. Kindly acknowledge receipt to Jenkins and Hardy, Toronto." The letter is signed by the following: Carriette Paterson Mfg. Co., St. John and Halifax; St. Croix Paper Co., Halifax; Dominion Paper Co., Lockport and McComb, A. McArthur and Company, Paterson Mfg. Co., The J. C. Wilson Co., Montreal; W. I. Findlay and Company, Stratford; Ford and Company, Port Huron; Hamilton Tar Distillery Co., Hamilton; Merrick, Anderson and Company, Winnipeg; Northumberland Paper and Electric Company, Campbellford; Paterson Mfg. Co., Toronto; Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co., Sault Ste. Marie; Sanderson Mfg. Co., Sydney, N.S.

The combine had obtained such control that they compelled consumers to pay 100 percent more for articles than they were worth. The combine had obtained control of the combine clause of the tariff market though it was free from the United States. A retailer or roofer could not buy it because if he did purchase from any one outside the combine, he could not obtain the annual ten percent rebate on the building paper and other similar articles he was compelled to buy from the trust. This worked unfairly in the case of the gas producers, one of whose important by-products was coal tar. They had been able to sell it a few years ago in a few years ago in the neighborhood of three dollars a barrel. The combine aided by the fact that tar came in duty free, and the fact that the discount clause compelled retailers to buy from the combine, forced the gas men to sell tar to the combine at from 8 cents to \$1.25 a barrel, and they compelled roofers and dealers to buy from them at \$3.50 to \$4.00 a barrel. The gas men were under the further disadvantage of having to pay duty on coal. The combine provisions did not extend to print paper, but to the many varieties of building paper. A circular had been sent out, raising the prices of building, roofing and all similar papers for this year. The price of carpet felt was raised \$10.00 a ton. Building paper was raised from \$3.00 to \$3.25 a roll, an increase of 25 cents a roll.

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE. The Hon. Mr. Scott pointed out that there was a provision in the criminal law against combinations in restraint of trade. It had been used recently and conviction obtained on less evidence than Senator Gibson had given. It was not the duty of the Federal Government to enforce the criminal law. Any individual could take proceedings.

Senator Loughheed differed from this. He did not think the expense and trouble of bringing improper combines to time should be thrown on individuals.

Senator McMullen declared the government should take immediate action against the combine whose existence Senator Gibson had revealed to the Senate. He thought the government should have an agent in every province to look out for combines and report upon them.

Sir Richard Cartwright said this was the first time the attention of the government had been called to the building paper combine. He intimated that it would be looked into.

Senator Power asked how the intermediate tariff might be made use of.

Sir Richard Cartwright stated that in the case of Belgium it might be extended with little difficulty as Belgium was practically a free trade country. In the case of the two or three European countries to which Canada's continental trade was chiefly confined, he thought they might be approached to admit certain goods from Canada at favorable rates in return for certain of their goods.

He admitted to Canada at favorable rates. He thought it well that the government should have the power, as it did not seem to be a source of danger. The Canadian delegates to the Colonial Conference would likely take advantage of the fact that they were in Europe to approach the several Continental countries with which Canada had trading possibilities to induce them to avail themselves of the offer contained in the five percent of Canada's trade.

The remainder was divided between two or three European countries. The favored nation clause, applying to a number of countries, added a difficulty to the application of the intermediate tariff. However, most of the countries had the benefit of the favored nation clause and little trade with Canada and were not likely to have much.

TWO LONE FREE TRADERS. Senator Ellis said he and Senator Edwards now stood almost alone not only with regard to the free trade principles, but even free trade memories. He could remember the time when the Liberal party sought to promote Canada's commercial position by free trade, or at least a low tariff. There was a strong element of protection in the new tariff and it imposed heavy bounties on the people. For instance, the duty on paper which had been mentioned that afternoon was a binder to men in the business in which he was engaged, that of printing a paper. Another instance came to his notice recently when he wished to purchase a monotype, a machine not made in Canada, and which cost in the United States \$3,700. To get the machine into Canada he found he would have to pay the government duty amounting to over \$700. To Sir Mackenzie Bowell he said there would have been no duty on this under the tariff of the former government.

Two things which should be free in Canada were flour and coal. Last year on bituminous coal a total duty of over \$2,000 had been collected. The coal had all entered Canada from Montreal to Winnipeg inclusive. This large amount had been paid by the householder and manufacturer of Canada.

He would like to see the duty removed from small fruits, such as grapes and berries, which are now taxed two cents a pound. This duty proved especially heavy in the East, as American fruits were imported there for a longer time than in Central Canada, because the fruit season in the East was later. The Maritime Province people were, therefore, taxed for the benefit of Upper Canadian fruit producers.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell had endorsed the policy of the government that at a future time the British preference should be confined to articles arriving at British ports. Senator Ellis said he did not share that view, though he might be expected to do so, as he came from a portion of Canada which might benefit from its application. However, he did not think local considerations should prevail, but that in the general advantage of Canada every avenue should be made use of to get goods in as expeditiously and cheaply as possible. He did not think it would be well to adopt a policy of shutting off trade through the United States. While he would not say that it would lead to the abrogation of the bonding privilege, it would certainly be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act. The government would do well to defer putting the resolution into force until the day before judgment day.

The tariff bill was then given third reading.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION TO VISIT WINNIPEG IN 1909.

Winnipeg, April 11.—At a public meeting held this evening, preliminary organization was effected preparatory to the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to this city in 1909. Committees will be appointed to begin work of procuring necessary funds.

BISLEY TEAM TO SAIL ON JUNE 14. Ottawa, April 11.—The Bisley team will sail by the 'Empress of Ireland' from Quebec on June 14.

PILES. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding, and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your money back if not satisfied. Use at all dealers or DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

OWES CURE TO ZAM-BUK.

Prominent Manager's Telling Testimony.

Mr. D. R. Gourlay, advertising manager for the well-known piano firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto and Winnipeg, is amongst the prominent men and women who testify to Zam-Buk's great curative power. He writes to the Company as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in stating that upon the recommendation of a relative I purchased a box of your remedy (Zam-Buk), and by a few applications entirely cured a very severe sprain of the back. While not given to indiscriminate use of, or belief in, patent medicine, I can conscientiously recommend Zam-Buk.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) D. R. Gourlay."

That is just where Zam-Buk proves its superiority! It is treated by men and women who have tried it, and altogether different to ordinary preparations. Doctors, hospital nurses, trainers, matrons of convalescent homes—all give Zam-Buk a good word; and better still, they use it. Zam-Buk is as good for muscular stiffness, sprains, rheumatism and sciatica as it is for skin troubles. Baseball players and athletes in general find it invaluable. For spring eruptions, pustules, eczema, itchy eczema, ulcers, boils, scabs, blood poison, cuts, burns, bruises, and abrasions, it is a speedy cure. Takes the soreness out of wounds almost instantly, and kills all disease germs, thus preventing festering inflammation. All druggists and stores sell at 50¢ a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send 1¢ stamp for trial box. Local wholesale dept., 144 Craig street west, Montreal.

SITUATION IN FINLAND.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FEARS REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK.

London, April 12.—A despatch to the 'Daily News' from St. Petersburg, says that conditions in Finland have caused the government anxiety for some time. It is known that large quantities of arms have been imported there, and the government believe that a revolutionary militia is being secretly formed. The new diet, elected by universal, including women, suffrage, is overwhelmingly socialist. The existence of such frankly radical people under Russian rule is not agreeable to the government, which considers their influence unhealthy. There are undoubtedly some people who consider that Finland ought to be the base of a Russian revolution, but the majority of Finns, having gained the restoration of home rule, do not wish to interfere in Russian affairs.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—There are grave reasons for believing that the government is planning an armed occupation of Finland and a blockade of the coast in order to prevent the landing of arms.

TRADE WITHIN EMPIRE.

'TIMES' HOPES FOR EARLY ACTION BY UNITED KINGDOM.

London, April 11.—The 'Times' says the avowed intention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Deakin to discuss trade relations between Canada and Australia with a view to mutual concessions shows the colonies do not purpose to stand still for lack of encouragement from the United Kingdom. That such encouragement will be forthcoming sooner than may seem likely at present, is our confident hope and belief.

FARM SYSTEM FOR PRISONERS.

CENTRAL PRISON INMATES OF ONTARIO TO BE TAUGHT AGRICULTURE.

Toronto, April 10.—It was learned that the Ontario Government has purchased 200 acres of land on the Kingston road, a couple of miles outside, as a site for the new Central Prison. The policy of the government, as announced some time ago, was to establish a central prison outside the city limits, where the farm system could be introduced and manufacturing dispensed with. The government, it is reported, purchased 100 acres some weeks ago, and have just closed the deal for another 100 acres.

THE KAISER'S AUTOMOBILE.

Berlin, April 11.—It is stated that the speed of the Kaiser's automobile has lately been much reduced, owing doubtless to the frequent mishaps to motor cars. This statement will cause widespread interest, there having been anxiety for a long time regarding the reckless speed at which His Majesty drives.

THREW JUG AT WIFE.

Judge Piché yesterday sentenced Olivier Vezou, 46 years of age, of 46 Rye street, Cote St. Paul, to ten days' imprisonment for throwing a jug at his wife, and slapping her face.

PIANO TUNING.

We have the most experienced staff of tuners in the city and a call on Uptown 3841 will secure immediate attention. Our repair department in the new Lindsay Building is equipped so as to undertake the most extensive repairs, including entire revarnishing of cases and complete renewal of interiors. Charges moderate. C. W. Lindsay Limited, 512 St. Catherine street west.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A YOUTHFUL DISCRIMINATION.

"While it is, of course, a platitude to say that a wise teacher learns by instructing others," recently observed an instructor in a preparatory school in Brooklyn, "it is permissible to remark that he frequently picks up some curious information in this way."

"I once asked a boy to explain, if he could, the difference between animal instinct and human intelligence. It was a pretty hard question, but the lad was equal to it."

"If we had instinct," he said, "we should know everything we wanted to know without learning it; but we've got reason, and so we have to study ourselves 'most blind, or be a fool.'—Harper's Weekly."

HIS DEFENCE.

When a Scotchman has an argument at his tongue's end to defend his own line of conduct which another may have criticized, it may safely be inferred that his ancestry has a strain from some other nation. A man who has an estate in Scotland took his new ploughman to task for the wavering furrows which were the result of his work.

"Your drills are not nearly as straight as those Angus made," he said severely. "He would not have left such a glebe as this."

"Angus didn't ken his work," said Tammas, calmly, contemplating his employer with an indulgent gaze. "Ye see, when the drills is crookit the sun gets in on all sides, an' 'tis then ye get early 'tates.'—'Youth's Companion.'"

COMFORTABLE.

Comfort is a relative term. In a soldier's camp things appear delightful which would hardly be thought so at home. When after the battle of Gaius's Mills, John, a negro servant, came in for supplies, says Mrs. Pryor, in her reminiscences, his mistress asked after his master's well-being. "Did he have a comfortable night, John?" "He sholy did, mistus," was the reply. "Marse Roger sartly was comfortable las' night. He sley on de field 'twixt two daid horses."—'Youth's Companion.'"

Once when President Lincoln intervened for the life of a soldier, he said: "I am reminded of the old Scotch woman's saying about her laird going to be beheaded for participation in a Jacobite rebellion: 'It waur na mickle of a head, but it is the only head the pulr body ha' got.'"

THE THREE R'S.

Sir William Curtis, Bart., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1776, is generally credited with the authorship of the popular expression, "The three R's—readin', ritin', and rithmetick." It was upon the occasion of a city dinner at the time when Dr. Bell and the Quaker Lancaster were pleading in behalf of increased educational facilities for the poor that Sir William Curtis rose, and in a jesting manner offered the toast, "The three R's." The phrase caught the public fancy at once.

"Do you ever quote Omar Khayyam?" asked the literary girl. "No," answered the busy broker; "we never handle any stock that isn't listed."—Washington 'Star.'"

DESIRABLE.

To know just how to sing's a thing desirable, but then it's well to know how not to sing And also where and when.

FINISHED HIM!

At a party, where questions were asked and witty, if not appropriate, answers were expected, a city coal merchant asked what legal authority was the favorite of his trade.

One answered "Coke."

"Right," said the coal merchant.

Another suggested "Blackstone."

"Good, too," said the questioner.

Then a little, hard-faced man in the corner piped out, "Littleton."

Whereupon the coal merchant sat down without another word.

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THEN GET A BOX OF

Harte's Grippe Wafers

Cure a Cold in Twenty-four Hours.

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

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

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

THE TORREY REVIVAL SERVICES.

Subscribers desirous of having their friends receive daily reports of the great evangelist's meetings during his stay in Montreal can have the "Daily Witness" mailed for twenty-five cents to each address, providing extra postage will not be required.

APRIL 27 28						
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FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907.

In an interesting interview with a "Witness" representative, four Canadian Pacific guides from the Laurentian mountains, who are now in the city, state that the region of lake and mountain to the north of us is rapidly being denuded of game and fish. The guides blame most the members of the numerous clubs who are given leases of large areas for a mere nominal sum, and whose object seems to be to destroy everything living in sight. These people take dogs with them, too, and, between the pair of them, they denude whole regions of game. The guides charge, too, that these so-called sportsmen do not keep within the law, but kill a far larger number of deer than the legal limit. It is very evident, as the guides say, that the whole system of leasing and supervision is in need of revision, and it cannot be undertaken too soon if the wild life of the Laurentians is to be preserved. In the meantime, the leases of some of the more flagrant offenders should be cancelled.

The decline in the rural population of the older provinces of the Dominion is owing principally to the attractions of the great western provinces. Farming in the older provinces never paid better than at present. Prices for all kinds of produce are high and the demand is greater than the supply in some lines. Farmers cannot get hands to do their work and the productivity of the country is greatly curtailed on that account. This explains the rapidity with which thousands of immigrants are absorbed, without to any extent apparently satisfying the needs of the country. Railway construction and the building of rolling stock are also delayed for want of skilled as well as unskilled workers. While such are existing conditions in the Dominion, there should be no question of the unemployed in the Old Country. Ontario alone would give all such, if they are willing to work, all they can do at good wages, with no fear of ever being out of a job. It is gratifying to know that if the rural population of the older provinces has decreased, those who have moved away are not lost to the country. Some have gone to live in the cities, but the greater number have migrated to the prairie provinces. This is

not to be regretted, as these being to the manner born will plant in the new soil the sturdy principles of loyalty, self-reliance and courage, along with those civil and domestic virtues which we are proud to know, give strength and stability to the Canadian character.

An English hay dealer in the Leeds district sends a message to Canadian farmers and shippers that should be profitable. He says that clover hay ought to be intermixed with timothy or rye grass, because the British consumer does not take kindly to it alone. In this connection Mr. John B. Jackson, Canadian commercial agent at Leeds, says that mixed hay of this description will easily fetch £4 10s. to £5 per ton at any port on the east coast of England. Mr. Jackson is usually so careful about his information on these matters that it is a matter of surprise to read of such a high rate practically going begging for a commodity that could be shipped in heavy volume from this country. The figures at hand show that clover hay will bring only sixteen dollars at London, and clover-mixed eighteen dollars at Liverpool, while pure timothy is worth nineteen dollars and fifty cents at Glasgow. Hull quotations are cheaper than those of Liverpool. This is a big difference from Mr. Jackson's quotations, possibly caused by the land carriage necessary to delivery in this case. The subject is an interesting one because Canada now produces probably about ten to twelve million tons of hay a year, which is worth from twelve million to fifteen million dollars to the country. The climatic conditions in Canada are not conducive, however, to a good-looking clover hay, owing to the extremes, which turn the grasses black instead of holding some of the original green color. In giving the annual hay production of the Dominion the figures have been approximated. We have looked in vain in the Canada Year Book of 1905 for any up-to-date information on this subject. The latest figures therein shown are for 1901. The previous year's "Statistical Year Book," under the Johnston regime, contained the same information and gave nearly eight million tons of hay for the whole of Canada.

THE FARMERS AND THE RAILWAYS.

The Regina correspondent of the Toronto "Globe" has written a stirring article on the serious situation now existing throughout the wheat belt of western Canada. He states that fully forty-five percent of last year's wheat is still in the farmers' hands and in the elevators. Now, while this statement may be quite correct, it is, to say the least, misleading. If the correspondent had said that wheat held in farmers' hands represented about ten percent of the entire production, the position would have been more accurate, and would not have contained the hidden suggestion that the farmers are suffering financial loss by the winter car congestion. The Winnipeg "Commercial" says in this connection: "We have it on substantial authority that the farmers throughout the country have already received a normal supply of cash for their crops, and they have spent a large share of it in the regular, legitimate channels; but it must be remembered that the quantity of merchandise being sold in this country is vastly greater than ever before. As a matter of fact, the 'Commercial' goes on to say, 'a greater cash business has been done here during the past twelve months than in any previous year, and conditions generally are far ahead of what they were a few years ago.' The foregoing statement in regard to the normal cash receipts of farmers is pretty well borne out by the latest estimate, which shows a total of less than nine million bushels in farmers' hands, not including, of course, wheat held back for seed. Who, then, are the sufferers? We have it on authority that the farmers are in the most prosperous state possible.

A gloomy picture is painted by the "Globe" and all responsibility is placed on the railways. The Railway Commission is appealed to to take action. But can the Railway Commission, given the world to choose from, provide in the course of even two years the cars, locomotives and other necessary equipment that are now on order by the railways? Can it regulate the climatic conditions, and prevent the thermometer from registering on an average, for something like three months, around ten degrees below zero? Moreover, when the railway systems are spending all their spare earnings on keeping their roads going, where are they to get money for further equipment? Can the Railway Commission help with that? It does not follow because snowploughs are not in use all the time that the rigors of a winter are being missed. Every freight train crew operating throughout the west this winter must have been greatly hindered in its work, to say nothing of the difficulties in maintaining sufficient steam pressure to drive the heavy trains through the prevailing storms. It is now the fashion to blame the railways, but it must be

remembered that the home of railway discontent is in the United States, and the discontent has been begotten by the most flagrant form of corruption on both the financial and commercial side of railway operations in that country. Here, it is different, our railway executives are the last in the world to be pointed at as 'Harrimans,' and they appreciate the vast development of trade in every section of Canada. But if they cannot get the equipment, because of a peculiar combination of monetary and labor difficulties, what can the Railway Commission do to relieve the situation? The farmers are not greatly interested in the matter, and the country should understand that point thoroughly. One paper (surely it was meant in jest) suggests that the farmer curtail his wheat-raising this year. This is a brilliant idea. It would immediately overcome all the troubles of car shortage. The manufacturers could do the same and the cheesemakers, and other important producing bodies, and then the railways would be able to 'catch up' with the unexpected development of business everywhere. When the situation is reversed, and there is no normal exportable surplus, the people could curtail their demands for bread and thus permit the surplus to be maintained at an average level. A brilliant idea, as we have said, and worthy of the attention of a royal commission!

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

While the stock markets of the world are taking a rest, there is every indication that the industrial business of the United States and Canada is continuing at the same active pace as that of last year. There has been much advice and many warnings to the merchants of all countries to 'go slow,' but the fact remains that makers and sellers cannot even now keep up with the demands of a world-wide consuming market. Moreover, there are many businesses that cannot be run on a small scale except at a loss. Where and when it will stop is impossible to forecast. It seems abnormal growth, but may prove to be natural and healthy, and only the course of time will decide. Civilization, undoubtedly, has outgrown previous decades in the breadth and purpose of its sphere. That is a factor which is opening up markets rapidly, and developing natural resources everywhere. As long as the financial machinery can cope with the extra strain there should be no serious setback to real business enterprises.

It is gratifying to see that the first United States Government report on the condition of winter wheat for this year is a promising one, in fact, is better than the average of the last ten years. This, in itself is some excuse for great industrial energy. Given an agricultural production equal to that of 1905 or 1906 there will be abundance for all classes. It is, of course, rather too early to 'talk crops,' and especially is this the case in regard to Canadian fields. There has been a heavy aggregate snow-fall this year, and, unfortunately, there are grave fears of flooding when the spring really makes a permanent appearance. The United States wheat belt will have an advantage in that respect, but even there the distorted seasons may easily cause untold damage to the growing winter wheat. However, the actual indications in the United States show a better average than, for several years past, and that is cheering as far as it goes. The trade barometers for the first quarter of this year certainly indicate no curtailment of business, nor do they point to any future depression in orders. This applies more particularly to the great manufacturing concerns, such as the United States Steel Corporation, Standard Oil, Amalgamated Copper, General Electric, Corn Products' Refining, United States Rubber, International Harvester and several large steel manufacturers. A New York paper has received brief statements on the trade situation as they see it from all these firms, and without exception new high records have been formed for the first three months' period of this year. These companies are representative, and, with production so great in their works, it is indisputable proof that the whole business situation is such as to give confidence.

Since a week ago the financial markets of the world have been materially improved by the flow of funds to the reserve centres. As a consequence, the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount from five to four and a half percent, and it is very likely that the Bank of France will take off the fraction added to its own rate some few weeks ago. Call money has been a glut on the New York market this week, and, owing to the comparative dullness on the stock market, the reserves of the banks have been considerably strengthened. The technical position of the International market should, everything considered, be exceptionally strong, after the drastic liquidation of the past three months, and the driving out of weak accounts,

but, as is usual after a financial 'spoil,' the public, excepting the investment purchasers, are reluctant to participate in the trading. Perhaps, when the weather admits of a more reasonable trade in general business, with prospects of another year of big profits, and bonuses, and what not, a speculative interest will be induced on the part of the public that affects that sort of thing. It will then require little effort for 'big' traders to make the best of the situation. The country is prosperous, more so than in any previous year, and some of the surplus funds will soon or late find their way to the investment market.

Locally, business has fallen off to a very large extent, trading on the Stock Exchange being of small volume. There have been fewer transactions this week than since the commencement of the recent slump in prices. It may seem significant that the rate of brokers' commission was advanced to the old rate during the week, that is, from an eighth to a quarter of one percent on the par value of stocks and bonds; but it is not likely that the advance had any material effect upon business. Prices have been irregular all the week, with some advances and some declines, there being little of prominence in either direction. Canadian Pacific fell into a state of lethargy both here and in New York. In former years the only stocks that could be successfully manipulated on this market were generally advanced independent and previous to the Wall Street movement, with the result that there was no foundation for a general advance here when the Wall Street rise took place. If the leaders here could be held until the world's markets were booming, there would be little difficulty in carrying the whole list upward. The last two or three great booms in Wall Street have left the local market 'standing,' owing to the fact that none of the local leaders was in a position to make further increases.

ADRIOT ON ICE

ONE MAN RESCUED—THE OTHER CANNOT BE FOUND.

(See also Page 7.)
 Halifax, N.S., April 12.—Murray Siddall, one of the men reported as afloat on the ice in the Bay of Fundy last night, was rescued later between Minidou and Barronfield in an almost exhausted state. The night was terribly dark, and the river-flooded with large cakes of floating ice, so that it was like taking one's life in his hands to attempt a rescue, but scores of willing men, regardless of personal danger, put forth every effort. About 8.30 Siddall was heard calling. At once a rescue party put out. After fighting the ice and tide for some time, they succeeded in rescuing him, and, being unable to bring him to shore in their boat, they carried the almost helpless man held out that Filmore may have been also carried out on the ice floor this morning all hope was abandoned. Filmore leaves a widow and four children. A sad feature in connection with the accident is that to-day Filmore's father was to have celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday, and deceased had arranged some fitting ceremonies.

BOY WHISKEY INFORMER

ACTION OF POLICE TO BE MADE SUBJECT OF INQUIRY.

Ottawa, April 1.—The boy informer, Sullivan, who has convicted many Ottawa saloon-keepers of selling him, a minor, liquor was up at Police Court to-day. The magistrate succeeded in bringing out such facts as to the use of the police made of the boy that the whole action of the chief of police is to be inquired into by the Police Commission. The boy returned home drunk, and was on a fair way to criminality. The police have him as a spy in odd methods that do not appeal to the public.

AT REVOLVER POINT

MAN ALLEGED TO HAVE ENTERED A STORE AND DEMANDED WOMAN'S MONEY.

In the Police Court this morning Geo. Etienne, twenty-five years of age, pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to rob Miss Cordelia Contant, 24 St. Christopher street, at the point of a revolver. The accused, it is alleged, entered the complainant's grocery store at 8.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening and demanded that she hand over all the money she had. When Miss Contant's sister heard the loud talk she hurried into the store, whereupon Etienne fled into the street. Detectives Giguere and Laberge were put to work on the case. From descriptions given they arrested the accused in a saloon shortly before twelve o'clock last night. Mr. Lafontaine remanded Etienne until Tuesday next to stand his trial.

MEN TOOK BRASS.

Shortly after six o'clock last night William Gleason, Ovila Cadieux and Oscar Gosselin, employed by the Northern Electric Company, at the corner of Guy and Notre Dame streets, were arrested on charges of stealing brass. The three men were taken to No. 8 police station, Seigneurs street, where, on being searched, about one hundred pounds of brass was found in their possession. The accused were remanded until Tuesday for voluntary statement.

MANUFACTURERS' DINNER.

Important Speeches on Canadian Trade Were Made Last Night.

RECIPROCITY AND EXPANSION WITHIN THE EMPIRE THE KEYNOTE OF SEVERAL SPEAKERS.

At an informal dinner of the local branch of the Canada Manufacturers' Association in St. Lawrence Hall last night, Mr. J. Graham Gow, trade representative of the New Zealand government addressed the gathering, on trade with that country. Mr. Gow said that New Zealand wanted to trade with the Empire, and the sons of the Empire, and he did not see why Canada, with a preference, should not try to do trade with that colony. He advocated the sending of the mails to the antipodes by an 'all red' route, and referred to the giving up, three years ago, by Britain of her rights in the harbor of Samoa for a small island somewhere in the sea. It was a mistake on the part of England, he declared, to give up these rights, but the Premier of New Zealand had annexed twelve islands for that colony, and now there was a harbor where New Zealand could protect herself against any enemy.

Referring to the coal mine strikes, he said that they could not happen in New Zealand, as the government had coal mines of its own, and sold the product to the people at a low price. The country likewise owned the railways. He said that the other day, for the first time, he received a bill, while in Toronto, for the use of a telephone. "It was for ten cents. In New Zealand guests at a hotel had the use of the telephone without extra charge."

"I wish to lay stress on the fact that the people of New Zealand own the public utilities and we are prospering under such conditions. I believe that the time has come for Canada to supply New Zealand with more goods and I can tell you that our people are anxious to increase their trade with the Dominion."

"As you are aware, gentlemen," said Mr. Gow, "the ports of England are free to the world, but if the English merchant insists that sentiment within the Empire must not interfere with his business, then all I have to say is that the colonies will have to break down other trade and tariff walls." He extended a hearty invitation to the manufacturers to send their representatives to New Zealand, and paid a tribute to the Dominion and its people.

Mr. J. N. S. Dougall, who presided, proposed the toast to the 'King,' which was enthusiastically received. Mr. George Caverhill, president of the Board of Trade, made a plea for that institution. He said he regretted that the Board of Trade had not done more than it had up to the present. London had set the example by holding commercial examinations, and those who passed were given preference over others. The idea had also been taken up in the United States. He wanted to try and interest Montreal merchants and manufacturers to join the Board of Trade. If that body could obtain more members it would do more work, for the board was getting broader every day. The spirit of the times seemed to be to broaden out, and if the present members could be got to assist, the board would, in the next two or three years, be quite a strong force in Montreal on the lines of broad education. He briefly sketched the history of the board, and said that if another thousand members could be obtained a great deal could be done. He also made reference to some of the things that the board had done, and declared that there should be a free port at Montreal if the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries continued in office a short while longer, for he had promised it to friends in Montreal. In conclusion, he made an appeal for increased membership of the board of Trade.

RAILWAYS AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. G. T. Bell, general passenger and ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, referred to what railway companies had done in the last few years in lessening the distance between commercial centres, and said that the present was no time to demand a pulling down of the rates, whether the shareholders got a dividend or not. In the fiscal year 1905, the statistics for which were the last he could obtain, there were invested in shares and bonds in Canadian railways the sum of \$891,000,000 in actual paid-up capital, and the meagre interest for the year was 2.66 percent. How was it to be expected that that would be improved upon if railways were not left alone for a little while. He did not think that anyone present would be satisfied to accept less than 2.23 percent. In conclusion, he asked his hearers to be considerate of the railways, for prosperous railways meant prosperity generally to the country. The railways were partners with the manufacturers, and the latter ought to recognize it. The manufacturers should do their part, and the railways were trying to do theirs. Let the manufacturers be as patient as they could, and give the railways a show.

Mr. Stitt, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., said he thought that the Canadian manufacturers had not taken as much care to encourage trade with Australia as they might have done. The opinion in Australia was that if there were more direct representatives, more business could be done. Many exporting houses in the United States, especially those in New York, had branch houses in Australia; and he did not see why Canadian manufacturers should not be as well able to ship to Australia as those of the United States. Germans and Americans seemed to have no difficulty

in filling orders as rapidly as required; but the British people were in about the same position as the Canadians—they could not fill orders rapidly. Probably the Americans had some advantage over the Canadians, in that they had a direct service from New York to Australia, but he did not think that need prevent Canadian manufacturers from getting some of the Australian business, which was undoubtedly very large. The present government in Australia was in favor of a preferential tariff between Australia and Canada. There were over five millions of people in Australia and New Zealand, and they were anxious to do business with Great Britain or Canada.

They were British to the core, and if they could get a market with Canada, or if we would put our business with them, we should get the trade preference to the Americans. They were anxious to do business with us from the fact that the Canadian manufacturer was a little more to be depended upon than the American. They had the idea that the Americans could sell them shoddy goods. They thought better of the Canadian than that; they believed that he was British, and would not sell them anything but what was as represented. Mr. E. P. Heaton, of Toronto, manager of the Canadian Insurance Department of the Manufacturers' Association, spoke at some length on that branch of the work and the insurance department was playing a prominent part in assisting the members to obtain cheaper insurance rates.

Mr. Alexander McFee, speaking on the needs of technical education in Canada, said that the time had arrived when Canadian manufacturers were to meet the skilled competition of the outside world in the manufacture and perfection of Canadian merchandise. He referred to the great strides made by the Germans, Belgians and other European manufacturers during the last quarter of a century, and said that notwithstanding the high tariff against Germany and other countries, we found their goods coming into Canada. We heard of the low prices paid for labor in these countries, but he thought that was secondary to the skill of the people; and if Canadian manufacturers were to keep pace with their opponents they must rely not upon high tariffs, cheap materials, or water powers, but upon the education of those who were doing the producing.

A PLEA FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

"Before sitting down," Mr. McFee said, "I have one more thought that I wish to give to you. Being interested in the grain business, and I am possibly in closer touch with the agricultural element of our population than some of our manufacturers are, and while I am in strong sympathy with the necessity for encouraging the manufacturing industries of the country in every possible way, I cannot forget that the North-West is fast filling up with a class of men whose interests are not coincident with those of the manufacturers, or even with those of the commercial institutions of the east. If we are to look for the support and loyalty of these people in the future, it is of the utmost importance that we should impress upon them now that we are not unmindful of their interests. If we are to sell them our goods and receive payment in exchange, we must assist them in every way possible to market the produce of their land. True, the manufacturing centres of the east will continue in increasing ratio to afford them a home market, but the growth of their wheat output is bound to be of such vast proportions that even the whole British Empire, with its millions of people, will not be able to consume it, and it is, gentlemen, for you members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to constantly keep in mind the duty that devolves upon the eastern provinces of the Dominion to so open up the channels of commerce that the wheat or its product, from the Canadian North-West will be found upon the marts of every grain-producing country of the world over. Not alone must we rid ourselves of prohibitive legislation such as we are suffering from at the hands of Germany at the present time, but we must improve the equipment of our railways, open up our canals and waterways, and control the steamship lines trading directly between this and other Canadian ports, with every country in Europe and the Orient. Once let our brothers in the west realize that we are their commercial friends and allies, and we need have no fears as to their loyalty to us in the east in any struggle that we may have with other countries, be it over tariffs or boundaries, or in fact any question that is brought up in our desire to devote the resources and natural advantages of this great Canada for the Canadian people as a whole."

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Robert Munro pointed out that the Technical Institute had its beginning with the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, since it was that body which made inquiries as to the need there was for such education, and appointed a committee to confer with the authorities of the Mechanical Institute and other. Though at present there was no institute building, accommodation had been granted by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, and this would be taken advantage of by those connected with the movement for technical education. Major Howe, consul-general for the United States, spoke of the prosperity that is ahead for Canada, and the Hon. J. D. Rolland, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, touched on development of railways in the past, and said that future progress would be made by following in the footsteps of our fathers, who had brought honor to Canada. In conclusion, he proposed the health of the chairman, which was duly responded to, and the singing of 'God Save the King' concluded the evening's enjoyment. The speeches were interspersed with several songs which were acceptably rendered by Messrs. Jarvis and Earle.

ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKING.

Henry Huot last night broke into the residence of Mr. E. Clements, Desile street, St. Henri, and stole \$35 worth of jewellery and \$3 in cash. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until Tuesday next for enquiry.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Friday, April 12th, 1907.
Store Closes Daily at 5.30 p.m.

\$2.00 and \$2.50 Long

Suede Gloves, \$1.45



We have three hundred and fifty pairs of these Gloves to sell to-morrow. See the price?

Every pair will give absolute satisfaction in fit, shade and wear—we know that.

They are all French Suede Lamb, overstitch seam, and we have them in—

Tans and Golden Tans—
16 button length.

White—
12 and 16 button length.

Black, fast shade—
12 and 16 button length.

Sizes, 5½ to 7½, 3 pearl button, Mousquetaire wrist all well cut, good fit.

Ordinarily sell at \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Special Saturday, \$1.45

The John Murphy Company Limited

Laurentian Water.

Sickness or no sickness. Every family in Montreal and Westmount should drink Laurentian Water. It is absolutely pure.

4 Cents per half gallon bottle. Every bottle thoroughly sterilized before being filled or refilled.

Telephones—Main 4398 and 4399.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture.

Cook's Friend

Baking Powder

CANADA'S STANDARD.

Sold Everywhere.

MR. GROW AIDED BY MR. CARNEGIE

FORMER HAD BEEN IMPOVERISHED BY INGRATES WHOM HE HAD ASSISTED.

Washington, April 11.—That the comfortable fortune of Galusha A. Grow, for twenty years a congressman from Pennsylvania, and Speaker of the House in the civil war, had been wheedled away from him by a band of sharpers was declared to-day by James T. Dubois, of the State Department, his executor, and for years Mr. Grow's nearest friend.

Mr. Dubois declared that since the disipation of Mr. Grow's estate he had been in receipt of an annuity of \$2,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, granted as a reward for Mr. Grow's services to the nation.

"His resources were wheedled away from him by ingrates whom he has assisted in many ways, and to whom he had shown a kind-hearted and generous disposition for many years past," said Mr. Dubois.

"It was in 1882 that Mr. Grow became acquainted with some of these persons. One of them was a young woman, and the rest unscrupulous men. The schemers developed their plan of action and continued it until his death.

"In November, 1905, Mr. Grow wrote me to come to see him at Glenwood. He told me that through the ingratitude and deception of some acquaintances he had practically become actually impoverished. I then wrote to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, telling him that Mr. Grow had lost all his property and was in financial distress. Mr. Carnegie answered by saying he desired, owing to the distinguished services of Mr. Grow to this country, to see him live in comfort the rest of his life.

"Virtually the only asset left of Mr. Grow's estate is his unfinished book, 'Fifty Years in Congress,' which he left to Mr. Dubois to edit and complete."

ISAAC ISAACS IS A BAD MAN

HIS REPUTATION ARRIVED IN CANADA ALMOST AS SOON AS HE DID.

Toronto, April 11.—Isaac Isaacs, whose reputation as a bad crook arrived in Canada almost as soon as he did, came up in the Police Court to-day. The Toronto authorities are trying to arrange to return the prisoner to England. He pleaded for his liberty to-day, and said that the Prisoners' Aid Society in England sent him to this country. He reported to the police in England just before sailing, and they made all the arrangements to get rid of him. The fact that the authorities in England were using Canada as a dumping ground for criminals did not move the Crown to leniency.

"The Prisoners' Aid Society sent him out here, and the authorities are now sending him back again," announced Crown Attorney Corley. The magistrate pointed out that Isaacs had been in jail for three weeks, and asked what was causing the delay.

"The department at Ottawa is to blame," replied the chief inspector. "The matter has been before them for some time, but no action is yet reported."

Col. Denison said something must be done, and if Isaacs were not deported before next Thursday he would receive his liberty. "The man, even with his bad record," said Col. Denison, "should not be kept in custody to accommodate the department at Ottawa."

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

Judge Choquet, Judge Piché and Mr. Recorder Weir sat as license commissioners yesterday afternoon, when the following transfers were made: V. Chenier to J. J. Johnson, 2156 St. James street; M. Trovillotte to E. L. Lesperance, 1310 St. Lawrence street; G. Seccal to D. Spector, 120 St. Lawrence street; V. Lacroix to R. Lemieux, 1163 St. Lawrence street. The commissioners refused to make a transfer of a license to a woman who had been living with a man not her husband for twenty-six years.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Pianos and Organs.—Our reliability and standing.—Write to any banking institution, mercantile agency or business house, and you will find that we are rated at the highest terms of responsibility. Layton Bros., sole agents for Karm, Behr Bros., Brinsmead Pianos, Pianauto Piano-Player, etc., etc. Warehouses and offices, 144 Peel St., opposite Dominion square.

THE WRECK AT CHAPLEAU.

Passengers Describe the Fearful Scenes That Accompanied the Disaster.

DEEDS OF THE GREATEST VALOR IN THE WORK OF RESCUE.

A despatch from Fort William last night states that A. Williams, who had just arrived from the wreck, reported that the accident was the worst that had ever occurred in Canada. The death list is fifteen with thirty injured.

In explanation of the delay in getting aid to the wreck and news of the accident to the world, it is said that the telegrams had to be sent to Chapleau by way of Chicago—a very roundabout way to reach a town only twenty-two miles away.

Five cars toppled over a steep embankment and over two hundred passengers had a wild struggle for freedom. The flames spread rapidly and some horrible tales of suffering are reported among the passengers, who were pinned in underneath the burning ruins. Deeds of the greatest valor are also reported by passengers who were on the train, and at least two of the passengers went into the burning cars and rescued some of the injured in a manner that stamps them as heroes of greatest magnitude.

WISHED TO DIE WITH HER BABY.

James Gibson, a member of the 12th Lancers, who has just retired from service, and who was going west to settle, is mentioned as one of the heroes. He plunged into the midst of the burning car with a handkerchief over his face and brought out Mrs. R. B. Champion, who was pinned underneath a seat. The woman was, however, no sooner out than she discovered that her baby was missing, and with an agonizing cry, she plunged into the car and was never seen again.

Another passenger, Geo. Perce, Bournemouth, England, is also mentioned for conspicuous gallantry, he having rescued two out of the car that was on fire from end to end. He was uninjured at the time of the wreck, but in his work of rescue he received several bad cuts and was severely burned.

The passengers on the wrecked train were nearly all English immigrants, they having come over on the steamers "New York," "Kensington" and "Virginia." They were all pretty well crowded into the train, and when the wreck occurred, they were all thrown into confused heaps in the aisles of the cars.

CARS CONSUMED IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

"After the cars caught fire this scene was one of utmost horror. The entire five cars were totally consumed inside a quarter of an hour, and it was several hours before the ruins were cooled down to admit of a search being made for bodies.

The husbands of Mrs. R. H. Champion and Mrs. R. Davidson were both on the wrecked train, and were sitting beside their wives when the shock came. In the mix-up they became separated, and managed to get out themselves, after this it was with the greatest difficulty that they were kept from plunging back into the burning mass of ruins. All the injured arrived at Fort William about noon. Several are in the hospital, but none are in a serious condition. A great number of the passengers proceeded west on the train from Fort William.

FEEL ON THE FROZEN LAKE.

Ottawa, April 12.—Local men who saw the Chapleau wreck on the C. P. R. say that the sight was fearful. The mail car stuck to the engine, but the baggage car turned over and over down on to a frozen lake, pulling four other cars after it. It was just at noon, and the forward cars were packed with immigrants cooking their dinner. One man was nearly frantic after the accident. He had lost a wife, two children and a brother. Of another family a little girl alone survived. Nearly one hundred were injured. The wounded were laid upon matresses in rows along the track, until doctors came from Chapleau. An auxiliary from Chapleau hauled the six remaining cars and passengers to that town.

POLICEMAN SHOT.

ASSAILANT BELIEVED TO BE A FRENCH-CANADIAN.

Little Valley, N.Y., April 11.—Robert Thompson, a constable, of Yorkville, N.Y., was shot and perhaps fatally wounded last night while taking Jean Bergeron to the lockup. Bergeron is a French-Canadian, who came here last fall. Constable Thompson arrested him last night on a charge of assault, and started for the town lockup with him. This morning the officer was found with two bullet wounds in his abdomen. It is alleged that after going a short distance with the officer, Bergeron drew a revolver, and pressing it against the constable's abdomen, fired two shots.

Bergeron was next heard of at Freedom, N.Y., where he flagged a Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh train and got on board. Word was sent to the Rochester police to watch for the fugitive. Late to-night two men, one of whom is believed to be Bergeron, were arrested in the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway yards at Rochester. An officer has gone after the prisoner.

Be sure to pay a visit to the Exhibition of Groceries, at the Arena, from April 17th to the 27th inclusive. The largest of its kind in America. Music afternoons and evenings. First Prince of Wales Fusiellere Brass Band. Official opening, Wednesday, April 17th, at 3 p.m.

THE MOUNTAIN COLLISION.

MR. LALONDE REPORTS TO RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Ottawa, April 11.—The Railway Commission is in receipt of a report of its inspector, Mr. Lalonde, on the disastrous head-on collision on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mountain between the Toronto-Montreal express and an extra freight, in which engineer John Hartney, of the express; Hugh Richmond, fireman, and A. Lesperance, baggageman, were injured, and William Hutchins, Dominion Express messenger, and his assistant, J. F. Nicholson, of the same train, were burned to death while pinned in the express car, which caught fire from the oil lamps burning therein at the time of the smash. In view of the fact that there were no means of extinguishing the fire set to the baggage car after the collision, and that the lives of the two victims might have been saved if means had been provided of checking fire, the inspector recommends that the railway companies be asked to install in each car on passenger trains sufficient underwriter fire extinguishers to be used in cases of fire. The commission has decided that some inquiry should be made as to the nature and efficiency of these extinguishers and their probable cost the railway companies having been notified accordingly, and will be asked to submit their views.

The cause of this collision, Mr. Lalonde finds, was the failure of engineer John E. Manyon, of the extra freight, to determine correctly the place where, according to the despatcher's order, he was to meet the express.

The inspector finds that engineer Manyon of the extra freight, and conductor Harry Scott are responsible for this collision, inasmuch as they neglected their duty in meeting No. 8. It was shown that Manyon's mistake arose from his reading the time as 4.30, when it was actually an hour later. Conductor Scott was held accountable for not moving to ascertain and figure out the proper meeting point where the trains should have passed.

Fireman James A. Rennick, of the freight, was also held responsible for not checking or comparing the time with his engineer, Manyon. Rennick and brakeman W. J. O'Mara were held responsible for neglecting to signal the engineer to stop at the east end switch to go on the siding.

Mr. Lalonde reports that engineer Manyon, conductor Scott and fireman Rennick have been dismissed, and brakeman O'Mara suspended.

GREAT LAKES BOUNDARY.

EXPERIMENT APPEARS TO WORK SUCCESSFULLY.

Washington, April 11.—Reports from the revenue cutter officer who last summer made a test of the system of marking the international boundary line in the Great Lakes by buoys, indicate that the experiment has resulted successfully. It will be continued during the present season, and if it works as well in confining the fishermen of the United States and Canada to their own waters as it did last year much friction will be avoided.

Owing to the heavy ice formation during the winter, it was found impossible to maintain an ordinary buoy in position in the deep waters of the lakes. Methods are now being considered to relieve the authorities of the expense and trouble of taking up and replacing these buoys every season.

BANKING COMMITTEE.

SILVER AND GOLD MARKING.

Ottawa, Ont., April 11.—It was decided in the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce, this morning, that the bill of last session providing for the marking of silver and gold be not put into force in July next, as had been originally intended, but that its enforcement be postponed for eight months thereafter, which will allow of the matter being fully reviewed next session. The act of last year forbade the manufacture or importation of any articles of gold of less than ten karats fineness. A bill was before parliament this session to allow of the importation of nine karat gold, which is one of the commonest standards of manufacture in the Old Country (but this has now been dropped in view of the fact that the legislation on the gold and silver question will not come into force until after parliament has had plenty of time to see how the thing is to be worked out.

PRISON FOR LIFE.

Rochester, N.Y., April 11.—Fred Schultz, convicted of murder, second degree, for the killing of Edward Pullman, of Sodus, this morning was sentenced to Auburn Prison for the rest of his life. With tears in his eyes he pleaded his innocence. Schultz said that his name is John Gallagher, that he is 38 years of age, and lives in Philadelphia. He has a mother living in Baltimore. He had a common school education. Schultz told Justice Sutherland that he had been convicted on previous occasions for grand larceny and once for burglary.

NEW C. P. R. ROUTE.

Freight service between Spokane, Wash., and Nelson, B.C., was inaugurated on Wednesday over the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Spokane-International Railway via Yank. Local passenger trains are making connections via Yank, between Crow's Nest points and Spokane.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Hamilton, Ont., April 11.—Mrs. J. H. Teehan, 28 O'Reilly street, walked in front of the Buffalo-Toronto express at the Liberty street crossing this morning and was frightfully injured, dying on the operating table at the City Hospital, about an hour later. She was about 60 years of age, and evidently did not notice the approaching train.

MANITOBA TELEPHONES.

BRANDON AT LENGTH AGREES TO ENTER GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.

Brandon, Man., April 10.—A meeting of the City Council was held to-night which was addressed by the Hon. J. H. Howden, with regard to the position of the government and their telephone policy. Mr. Howden stated that the government deemed it necessary that a local exchange should be built in Brandon, and that if the city would not undertake the construction, then the government would do so.

Mr. Howden said prices could not be stated until after the system was installed. The installation in Brandon would cost about \$80 per phone, and cost to subscribers would only be sufficient to provide sinking fund and for maintenance. It might be anywhere from \$15 to \$50.

After a hot debate the following motion was carried by 5 to 4: "That the provincial government be and is hereby requested to construct and maintain a telephone system in the city of Brandon in conjunction with its proposed provincial system, and that construction be proceeded with at as early a date as possible."

ABBE JOUIN ON TRIAL.

CHARGED WITH INCITEMENT TO REBELLION.

Paris, April 11.—The Abbé Jouin, rector of the Church of St. Augustin, was arraigned in a police court to-day to answer the charge of incitement to rebellion from the pulpit in connection with the taking of the church inventories. The court was crowded in consequence of the public expectation that revelations were contained in the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature, and that the prosecuting attorney would probably read them. The abbé, replying to the magistrate, declared that he had never transgressed the laws. The prosecutor read letters of Mgr. Montagnini, which he declared, demonstrated that the former secretary of the Nunciature was continually intriguing in order to hinder the French clergy from obeying the Church and State Separation Law, and that he acted as the real head of the Church in France. The court will render judgment on April 13.

SCENE IN THE DOUMA.

MONARCHIST MEMBER SUSPENDED FOR INSULTING PRESIDENT.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—M. Purishkevich, monarchist, was suspended at to-day's sitting of the Lower House of Parliament for insulting President Golovin. The incident arose from M. Purishkevich suddenly calling on the members to rise as a mark of respect for the persons murdered by revolutionists, whereupon M. Golovin declared the proposal to be out of order. M. Purishkevich then shouted: "You're not president of the Douma, but of the Left."

M. Golovin promptly moved M. Purishkevich's suspension during the sitting and the motion was carried.

ADRIFT ON THE ICE.

TERRIBLE PREDICAMENT OF TWO YOUNG MEN—FEARS FOR THEIR SAFETY.

Sackville, N.B., April 11.—Two young men, Frank Fillmore and Murray Siddall, of Westmorland Point, are out in the bay on a cake of ice, and it is thought they will perish. It seems that they went gunning from Aulac this morning, and about noon someone was attracted by their cries. They seemed to be on a cake of ice and were drifting out with the tide. It is not known whether their boat was upset or what happened. When last seen before dark the men were drifting towards the Minudie shore. Attempts made to send aid to the men met with failure.

THE LATE DR. DRUMMOND.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College, held on Tuesday, a resolution of sympathy with the family of the late Dr. W. H. Drummond was passed. The resolution also expressed the sense of loss felt by the university at the death of their distinguished graduate, whose keen and wholesome sense of humor among other things had won for him a lasting place in the affections of his fellow-countrymen.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.
Twenty years ago the State of Michigan, after a hard fight, rejected the prohibition constitutional amendment by a comparatively small majority. The adverse result was due altogether to the vote of the cities, and especially to the city of Detroit. Nearly every rural municipality gave a majority for the amendment, but Detroit alone gave a majority of 22,000 against it. For this heavy vote in Detroit the work of a lawyer named Duffield, a son of a prominent Presbyterian minister, and who possessed great influence over church members, received a large part of the credit.

FORTY YEARS AGO.
Forty years ago, and two years before the publication of his "Subjection of Women," an English paper said: "Much excitement and some alarm has been created by the statement that Mr. John Stuart Mill intends to move in committee on the Reform Bill that the privilege of the franchise should be extended to the ladies. 'The alarm,' the paper declared, 'was quite unnecessary and the merit misplaced. Mr. Mill has no idea of proclaiming 'women's rights,'—he merely proposes to place female owners or occupants of property in their own right in the same relation to national affairs as they already are to parochial affairs. A lady ratepayer may go, and often does go, to a vestry, under Sturges Bourne's act, give her two, four or six votes for a church rate, or for the church warden of her choice. Why should she not be just as well qualified for giving a vote for a member of parliament? or what more detriment would the natural modesty and grace of the woman sustain from attending at a polling booth than some going to an excited contest about the choice of a parish beadle? We should be glad to have an answer to these questions."

SIXTY YEARS AGO.
Sixty years ago St. Louis, Mo., went one better than "Sam Slick's" wooden nutmegs. According to a New York paper of the time a "regular full-grown grindstone," weighing 30 pounds, was "exhumed from a thin coating of beeswax, in which it had been purchased at the rate of 23 cents a pound."

OBITUARY.

J. D. SULLIVAN.
Halifax, N.S., April 11.—Mr. J. D. Sullivan, superintendent of the Halifax & South Western Railway, died at Bridgewater, N.S., to-day. Mr. Sullivan contracted a cold four days ago which developed into pneumonia. His demise, however, was not expected and came as a shock, as but few knew of his illness. The deceased was survived by a wife and daughter. He was appointed to the position of superintendent two years ago, having been previously in that time a chief train dispatcher in the C. P. R.

MAJOR JOSEPH RORKE.

Clarksburg, Ont., April 11.—Major Joseph Rorke, M.P.P. for Centre Grey, died to-day at his residence, near Heathcote, aged seventy-five. Major Rorke, who has been identified with the settlement of Grey county from its earliest days, for many years was reeve of Collingwood township, and also warren of the county. For eight years prior to 1894 he was a member of the provincial legislature. Major Rorke was twice married, and is survived by Mrs. Rorke, two sons and four daughters, Capt. H. V. Rorke, of the Customs Department, Ottawa; Joseph E. Rorke, of Heathcote; Mrs. B. R. McIlroy, of Ottawa, and Misses Ada and Susie and Jean, at home. In politics he was a Conservative.

LLOYDS AND ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

London, April 11.—A well-known member of Lloyds, when interviewed, said the experience of the underwriters had been so unfortunate that many had abandoned the St. Lawrence trade altogether, considering even at present prices the business was unprofitable. Were it possible to make the slightest reduction, the members would be anxious to do so, as there was every desire to give most favorable terms to the colonies. If a Canadian Lloyds comes into being it would be doomed to failure.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY.

Albany, N.Y., April 11.—The Assembly ways and means committee to-day reported favorably a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a commission consisting of the governor, three assemblymen and three senators, to represent the state at a conference with a similar committee from Vermont and Canada, to arrange for the proper observance in 1909 of the tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain.

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CALLS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

A Traveller Declares That Four Thousand Intercolonial Railway Cars Are in Use in the United States.

A gentleman whose position brings him very closely in touch with manufacturing and shipping interests all over Canada was passing through the city this morning after a visit to the Maritime Provinces. While there he received information from a source which he has every reason to believe to be reliable that 4,000 Intercolonial Railway cars are now in use by the railways of the United States.

It seems a most remarkable state of affairs, he declared, that the cars which the people of this country have built with their own money should be used to move the shipments of their greatest commercial rivals, and especially at a time when all interests are suffering from the inadequacy of our railway equipment. Agents of United States lines are posted at every important point in Canada for no other purpose than to see that their cars are

promptly returned, instead of being used for Canadian business on a per diem charge basis. I believe the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are making an honest effort to bring home cars that have been consigned to United States points, in order that they may be in as good a position as possible to cope with a situation already serious by virtue of inadequate terminal facilities and lack of motive power. But that the country's own cars, built with the people's money, should be used to ship American goods into the markets of the Canadian west, when we ourselves are losing business because of our inability to get cars and make delivery, is little less than scandalous. The matter ought to be thoroughly investigated, and if the facts as reported are found to be correct the management of the Intercolonial ought to be brought to account for their negligence.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

MR. F. D. MONK'S BILL REPORT-ED TO THE HOUSE.

Ottawa, April 12.—The special committee of parliament, which has been considering a bill promoted by Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., to encourage the organization of industrial and co-operative societies, reported to the House of Commons today in favor of the passage of Mr. Monk's bill with certain amendments. In their report the committee says, "From the evidence derived from persons who have made a special study of the co-operative movement in Europe, it appears clearly that co-operation offers very great advantages to the farming classes, particularly in certain branches of agricultural pursuits, such as dairying, market gardening and fruit culture. Co-operation has also been proved of great use in the purchase by farmers of agricultural implements and fertilizers. Your committee found that co-operation affords a means for the laboring classes to purchase, under the most favorable terms the necessities of life, and the articles required for the exercise of any trade. It also provides a system by which the wage-earners can either build or acquire their own homes by means of small loans from credit and saving societies.

Your committee have given the credit and loan feature of the bill their special consideration, and have arrived at the conclusion, that any general movement to foster co-operation would be incomplete if it failed to assume the formation of co-operative associations destined to provide small loans and means of investment for people whose situation removes them from the sphere of action of our ordinary banks.

Feeling, however, with this feature of the proposed measure, your committee have provided special clauses destined to surround the exercise of the credit and savings power of these societies with all necessary guarantees to prevent any possible abuse.

The report refers particularly to the interesting experiment made by Mr. Desjardins, in his Caisse Populaire, at Lévis, and to the complete success that has attended it.

CANADIAN CABLES

London, April 10.—The Morning Chronicle, referring to the stagnation at Woolwich, says the state should make it easy for the men either to emigrate to the boundless labor market of Canada, or migrate to any part of the United Kingdom where there is an improvement in trade.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Five lots fronting on Mount Royal avenue, in Duvernay ward, have been sold to Mrs. Joel Leduc by the Montreal Carriage Works, acting through Ferdinand Tremblay and Oscar Mathieu, for the sum of \$33,000.

JUNIOR ENDEAVOR CONCERT.

A musical treat is in store for those who attend the concert to-night in the Taylor Church Lecture Hall, which will be held under the auspices of the Taylor Church C. E. Society and the Eastern Y's. The pastor of the church, the Rev. W. D. Reed, officiates as chairman, and those announced to take part are: Messrs. E. Sweeting, W. S. Chandler, H. L. Gnaedinger, David Reece, Jas. Hutchinson, Percy Timmons, H. W. Flower, F. K. Taylor, F. Charman, D. Mackenzie Irons, J. T. Heap, G. A. Grier, W. Clapp, J. Morrison, R. N. Carriere, Miss Weir, Miss Lawton, Master Harold Kerr, the Apollo quartette, and the Junior Wheel.

SMALL ACCIDENTS.

Two small accidents were reported from the Notre Dame Hospital this morning. Shortly after midnight, the ambulance was called to the corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Charlotte Lane, where John Conely, who lives at 191 St. Paul street, had fallen on the sidewalk and injured his left leg. At 0.50 the ambulance was called to 50 St. Paul street, where Joseph Metivier had fallen and sprained his ankle. Both men were treated in the out-door department and allowed to return home.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

Hector Bastien, aged twenty-one years, 317 Frontenac street, an employee of the Locomotive Machine Works, Longue Pointe, was struck on the head with a column of iron this afternoon. He was taken to the Western Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull.

THE DUCLOS CASE.

Sisters in Charge of Longue Pointe Asylum Give Important Evidence.

RESOLVE OF GUARDS TO 'KEEP QUIET' DID NOT HIDE THEIR SECRETS.

(See Page 2.)

At the opening of this morning's session of the Royal Commission in the case of Alex. Duclos, the Rev. Sister Rose de Viterbe, treasurer and secretary of the Longue Pointe Asylum, was placed in the witness-box. She testified to having been handed a one hundred dollar cheque found on the person of Duclos upon his first arrival at the asylum. This cheque was given to Duclos's wife, whom he has authorized to withdraw it. After Duclos's first escape, she notified the secretary of the province through the medical superintendent and at once telephoned to Detective Carpenter and Detective McCaskill. The witness also produced a copy of the rules and regulations, containing instructions to be followed by the guards in cases of escape, and the general rules governing them.

After Duclos's second entrance in the asylum, the witness ascertained that he had some money, but she could not tell whether he had been searched. Patients taken from the jail or from the court were supposed to have been searched previously by the officers. After Duclos's second escape there were suspicions on a guard named Beaudoin, who was still in the service of the asylum.

Duclos was detained in the ordinary ward of paying patients, notwithstanding the fact that he came from the jail, and the criminal charge against him. There is no head guard and there is no provision for general meetings of the guards to get explanations of the rules and regulations. The rules are read to each guard upon his entering into office, and copies of said rules are posted in the different wards. The guards are directly responsible to the sister in charge of each ward. The report made to the Provincial Secretary of Duclos's escape was the ordinary weekly report.

Louis Beaudoin, one of the guards of the asylum, was examined. He was not on duty on the occasion of Duclos's two escapes. To witness's knowledge Duclos went out three times at night, between his first and second escapes. The first time Duclos had told witness that Dufour, the cook, would come for him in the evening, and when Dufour came, witness allowed him to go out with Duclos. On the second occasion Duclos told witness that he must go out and showed him a key which he claimed to have received from Dufour. The third time Duclos said that he must go for his key, which he had forgotten, and witness again allowed him to go out with Dufour. After this, Beaudoin made a clean breast to the superior, and he severely blamed him, and he told her that he had acted thus through fear of Duclos. Duclos had offered him five dollars in order to secure a certain amount of freedom, but his offer was refused and witness told him that when his case was settled, if he wished to reward him, he might take any present to his residence, but he would accept nothing on duty. So far, witness had received nothing, and he remained with Duclos to see what he should do in the future.

On the three occasions of Duclos's night visits Beaudoin himself received him on his return. He read the rules and regulations some five or six years ago, but not since. He was dismissed from the asylum yesterday evening.

Octave Chauvette, outside night watchman at the asylum, was the next witness. To his knowledge, Duclos went out twice during the night. On the patient's return at four o'clock in the morning, the first time, witness himself opened the door for him and he went to Guard Crepeau's room. Witness did not move further in the matter, as Crepeau told him that he would fix the whole matter himself. On the occasion of Duclos's second night visit, Chauvette let him into the building. In both instances Duclos, on his return, met witness in the furnace room, in the presence of Fireman Davies, and he requested both of them to keep the matter silent. After Duclos's second escape, when he saw that the whole business was known, Chauvette made a full confession to the Sisters. He was kept in office until yesterday evening, when he was notified that his services were no longer required.

Kenneth Davies, fireman at the asylum, related the above-mentioned visits of Duclos to his furnace room, and his request to keep the thing silent. When the facts became known, witness was given strict orders not to allow anyone to pass through the furnace room.

Sister Marie Octave, who was superior of the Longue Pointe Asylum at the time of Duclos's first escape, explained that nearly all the officials are provided with keys, especially in view of the possibility of fire, so as to open all the doors at once.

Sister Marie de Lourdes, who has charge of engaging and dismissing the guards explained that she had accepted Guard Beaudoin's promises of better vigilance, after she became aware of his connection with the Duclos escapades, and dismissed him yesterday only.

The commission then adjourned for luncheon.

MICROPHONE DETECTIVE.

In France Monsieur Hardy has invented an application of the microphone to detect fire damp in mines. This is its principle. If sound waves from two pipes of equal pitch impinge on a microphone connected in series with a telephone, a clear note is heard; but if one of the pipes emits a slightly different note, beats will be heard in the telephone. Here is the application: One pipe is placed in the mine, the other above ground, and they are blown simultaneously. If the air in the mine is charged with fire-damp, it will produce a different note from that produced by clear air, owing to the difference of density, and in consequence a series of beats in the telephone gives warning of the presence of fire-damp. The same apparatus is very sensitive to the presence of coal gas.—'Youth's Companion.'

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

The people of London have £4,500,000 invested in tramways.

Iron ore can be landed at Cardiff and turned into steel plate within 48 hours.

A strong movement is on foot in London to establish a National Dickens Library.

The village of Werrington, near Peterborough, possesses a pig club, containing some 140 members and insuring 268 pigs.

A correspondent living in Breconshire, fourteen hundred feet above sea level, recently caught a butterfly in flight, the temperature registering two degrees of frost.

A baby elephant, trapped in India, has arrived in Liverpool. He is eighteen months old, 20 inches high, and lives on rice and milk, which is given him out of a bottle.

A post-card bearing a general view of a village in the neighborhood of Louth, addressed 'To the occupant of this cottage,' has been correctly delivered without delay.

It was stated that the sole possessions of a fashionably dressed girl, who was charged at Brentford with begging, were a powder puff and a package of expensive cigarettes.

There were 591 peers on the roll of the House of Lords in 1906. The House sat on 83 days, and the average attendance was only 75. No less than 179 peers never attended at all.

It was stated in the City of London Court that waitresses in city restaurants are generally paid 5s. a week salary and their food, and that their 'tips' amount to from 15s to £1 per week.

In aid of 'the oldest couple in England,' Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, of Hucksall Torkard, who were married in 1835, three local brass bands paraded the streets and collected £11 10s.

The death has taken place of John Smith, of Ainderby Meres, Bedale, the oldest tenant farmer in England. The deceased, who was in his ninety-fourth year, was a native of Kilburn, near Thirsk.

An excited crowd at Wolverhampton watched Miss Penny, the daughter of the rector, climb to the weather cock of St. Peter's Church tower, 240 feet high. She made the ascent to examine some curious sculpture.

A Bala journalist has been fined 10d., with the alternative of four hours' imprisonment, for disturbing the peace after ten o'clock at night by working a typewriter to the annoyance of his neighbors.

At the Bank of England, London, an artesian bored tube well, reaching to the depth of 400 feet, has just been completed in eight weeks, springs having been tapped yielding a minimum supply of 150,000 gallons per day.

At Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge, the eldest son of Count Nessel, of Japan, was baptized. He has been a student at Cambridge for three years, and is stated to be the only Japanese nobleman who has been baptized.

James Westell, the oldest of London's many and world-renowned second hand booksellers, has retired from business, and the shop in New Oxford street, which was for forty years a haunt of Mr. Gladstone, is closed.

It was stated at the trial of two men at the Clerkenwell Sessions for the theft of a piano, that a police sergeant assisted them to put it on a cart at midnight, thinking that they were entitled to remove it. Both men were convicted.

Pembrokeshire contributes to parliament three members whose combined height is 19 feet 3 1/2 inches. They are brothers, Mr. Owen Phillips, 6 feet 6 inches; Colonel Ivor Phillips, 6 feet 5 1/2 inches; and Mr. Wynford Phillips, 6 feet 2 inches.

In future, conductors on the Sheffield Corporation tramways, who return to the head office any money received by them in error whilst collecting fares are to be awarded with ten percent of the amount, provided the money is not claimed by the owner.

Few people are aware that Manchester owns the oldest railway station in the world, the old pile of buildings at the junction of Water street and Liverpool Road—now utilized by the London and North-Western Railway Company as an inquiry and parcel receiving office—claiming that distinction.

A burial cavern, covered with carved stone slabs, has been discovered on the hillside at Kingsland, near Boyle. The carving and lettering, long hidden by moss and shrubs, relates to incidents in the Cromwellian wars. An armor-clad skeleton, with the remains of rich military trappings, was found in the cave.

There was a treasure hunt on the Anglesey coast on the occasion of the lowest tide of the year. The villagers of Moelfra were able to approach close to the spot where the 'Royal Charter,' with its load of gold, was wrecked half a century ago. They turned up the sand and mud with spades, and a few coins and other valuables are reported to have been found.

Tom Milton, who sold newspapers outside Aldersgate street Station, and lived at Hare street, Bethnal Green, was buried at Woodgrange Park Cemetery a short time ago. Thousands of persons watched the passing of the funeral procession, which consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses, with postillions, eight pall bearers, and five mourning coaches.

Canonbury Tower, Islington, dating back to 1362, and in recent years used as a political club, is to be repaired by the Marquis of Northampton, the owner, and opened as a purely social club. In the last decade of the sixteenth century it was occupied by a Lord Mayor of London, who was visited there by Queen Elizabeth, and at a later date Oliver Goldsmith lodged in one of its small rooms.

A medical man, who practices in Ancoats, speaking at a meeting of the Ancoats Healthy Homes Society, said: 'I was called one day to see a sick baby, and found the mother feeding it with little bits of corned beef. "My good woman," I said, "you must not feed the baby with that sort of stuff." "Well, sir," she replied, "what am I to feed him with? He doesn't like pork!"

Selsey fishermen, resenting the 'encroachments' of builders on land adjacent to the fore shore and just above high-watermark, have demolished the foundations for several buildings. They rely on an act passed in 1874, by virtue of which any person who has been in undisturbed possession of any holding for twelve years cannot be removed. They say they have kept their pots and tackle on the spot for generations, and will continue to do so.

Joseph Graham, of Aspatira, attained the age of 101 a short time ago. He is hale and hearty. He has always had good health, and attributes this mainly to eating oatmeal porridge, which is still his principal food. He maintains that the men of his day, reared mainly on porridge, barley bread, and similar plain fare, were stronger and healthier than the present generation, whose preference is for tea and flesh meat. He has a daughter who is 79. He is proud of the fact that he had seven uncles who fought at Waterloo.

Some surprise will be felt (remarks 'The Country Gentleman') at the statement repeated before the Coast Erosion Committee that the net result of the action of the sea during the past twenty-five years is a gain to our coasts of no less than 30,752 acres, and that only 419 acres have been lost during that period. The explanation of the anomaly is, no doubt, that while the sea slices off valuable land, as along the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, it chiefly returns mere sandbanks, a trifling raised above high water, which it will take many years to turn to profitable use. But it is something to be assured on unimpeachable authority that our island is not bodily crumbling, like Heligoland.

The widow of the late Sir W. H. Russell is to find a home at Hampton Court Palace. In his younger days Russell used to visit there a venerable occupant who had received, among other literary guests, Theodore Hook. That mad wit, when strolling in the garden before dinner, had been asked whether he knew the name of a certain rather fantastically dressed dame wandering among the roses. 'That, madam,' came the ready reply, 'is the last surviving wife of Henry VIII.' 'Lawd-a-mercy, sir!' gasped the astonished ex-courier, 'I thought she had been dead long ago.' 'So, indeed, it is currently reported,' rejoined the incorrigible Theodore, 'but these rascally newspapers, you must remember, will say anything.'

Mrs. Honor Coleman, of Cleve, Yatton, Somerset, has just celebrated her one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of her birthday. This wonderful old lady is living with her daughter, who has reached the ripe age of seventy-nine, whilst her sister, who resides next door to her, is about seventy-six. Mrs. Coleman, whose maiden name was Pierce, was born at Weston Zoyland, but has spent some eighty years at Cleve. Before her marriage she stayed on a farm at Congresbury, where (as she tells her visitors) she 'dairied for forty cows. All sorts of work I have turned my hands to.' She worked in her garden at Cleve at one hundred! The old lady comes of a long-lived family, and is the only survivor of nine children. Her mother was accidentally drowned in her hundredth year, and her grandmother lived to be a hundred and one. Always temperate, without being an absolute teetotaler, Mrs. Coleman has enjoyed remarkable freedom from illness, and will not take medicines because, she states, they do her no good. Her sight is bad, and her hearing poor, but she still takes much interest in all that goes on around her.

SCOTLAND.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had a coachman who had been in the service of his family for 82 years.

The safety of the Auld Brig of Ayr is now assured. The necessary £10,000 has been raised, and the Ayr Town Council has handed the structure over to the Preservation Committee.

Another trial is to be made of the pile at Wooden Anna, an island in the Tweed close to the town of Kelso, with a view to finding water of sufficient quality and quantity for the urgent needs of the town.

Work has been resumed on the new magnetic observatory at Eekdalemuir, Dumfriesshire. It is expected the buildings will be completed in September, when the present observatory at Kew may be superseded.

Under the delusion that he was carrying despatches for Holyrood an ex-soldier discarded some of his clothing, and, despite the piercing cold, swam across Loch Lomond. At the other side he was found exhausted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Willing Workers of the Dorchester Street Methodist Church wish to acknowledge the following kind donations:—A Friend, Mr. W. H. Creed, Miss F. Hight, Mr. E. L. Otter, Mr. L. R. Hight, £2 each; Miss Fox, Mr. J. A. Mathewson, Mr. Ropp, Chas. Hight, £1 each; Mr. Grougatte, £2; Mrs. G. G. Clause, £1.25; a Friend, £1; Mrs. Hinchcliff, £2.50; Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Legrow, a Friend, 50c each; Mrs. Rennie, Mr. Sherman, W. D. Otter, Mrs. Sennat, £2 each; Mrs. Sutherland, 50c.

CURRENT COBALT PRICES

Yesterday afternoon's quotations on the Toronto Standard Stock Exchange			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Exchange.
Gr. Meehan ..	800	75	74
Silver Queen ..	1,200	100	100
Pet. Lake ..	1,200	81	81
Foster ..	200	15	15
Silver Leaf ..	200	15	15
Trethewey ..	400	120 1/2	120 1/2
Nipissing ..	10	100	100
Cleveland ..	1,000	91	91
McKinley ..	300	100	100

INTENSELY DULL

Wall Street—Noon.—After marked fluctuations, prices hardened at 11 o'clock. The rally stopped short of a complete recovery and left the market intensely dull with prices almost motionless. Delaware and Hudson was advanced on account of a South-Western, while Gen. Elec. fell. Bonds were dull and steady.

MONEY AT 2 PERCENT

New York, April 12.—Money on call easy at 2 percent; prime mercantile paper, 6 to 6 1/2 percent. Exchanges, \$328,801,661.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

London April 12th, 4 p.m. — Consols for money			
86 1/2-87	do. for account	88 1/2-89	do.
Ancoats ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85
Aspatira ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85
Aspatira ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85
Aspatira ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85
Aspatira ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85
Aspatira ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85
Aspatira ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85
Aspatira ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85
Aspatira ..	12 1/2	88 1/2	85

NEW YORK MARKETS

New York, April 12.—Flour was firm; with a light business. Rye flour, steady. Wheat—Receipts, 22,000 bushels; sales, 1,000,000 bushels. Market ruled strong and about one cent higher on absence of predicted showers, south-west continued bullish crop advices and active covering of shorts. May, 86 1/2 to 87; July, 87 1/2 to 88 1/2; Sept., 88 to 89; Dec., 89 1/2 to 90 1/2. Receipts, 65,000 bushels. Options, market was dull and without transactions. Sugar, raw, strong, fair refining, 12 1/2; centrifugal, 16 test, 3 1/2; molasses sugar, 3 1/4; refined, 16 test, 3 1/2; crushed, 55; powdered, 54 1/2. Coffee, quiet. Lead, dull. Wool, steady. Hops, weak. State common to choice, 1906, 15 to 18; 1905, 14 to 16; Pacific Coast, 1906, 8 to 11; 1905, 6 to 8.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Egan & Co., stock brokers, Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May ..	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
July ..	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Corn, May ..	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
July ..	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Oats, May ..	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
July ..	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Pork, May ..	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
July ..	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Lard, May ..	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
July ..	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Sh. Ribs, May ..	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
July ..	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4

MONTREAL EXCHANGE RATES.

	Buyer.
60 days ..	8 17-16-15-12
Sight ..	8 7-32
Cable ..	9 1/2
France, short ..	84 13-16
Markes, short ..	84 13-16
New York funds ..	3-64-1-64D

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 12.—Cattle, a good demand, and firm; prices unchanged. Veals, receipts, 2,200 head; slow and steady; \$4.25 to \$5.00; a few at \$5.25. Hogs, receipts, 6,800 head; fairly active and 10c lower; \$6.00 to \$6.75. Yorkers, \$7.10 to \$7.15; pigs, \$7.15 to \$7.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 6,000 head; active; sheep steady; lambs, 10c higher; lambs, \$5 to \$6.30; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$8.15; weaners, \$6.25 to \$6.75; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.50; calves, \$3 to \$5.50.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, April 12, will say of Montreal trade: The recurrence of wintry conditions, attended with unseasonably heavy snowstorms, has proved somewhat discouraging to retailers of goods, clothing and millinery in the city and district, but the seasonable weather is reported in the west, and general wholesale trade continues as active as last week. While boot and shoe travellers are about asking and fall orders, a good many of the factories are considerably behind on their deliveries of spring goods, and are busier than usual at this season. Leather is in fair local request at the moment, and is firm in price. Export trade is expected to open out with some good sized shipments of sole and splits to Great Britain. Raw catkins have lost some of the recent advance. A seasonable movement is reported in groceries. Sugars are stiffer, local refiners having given notice of an advance of 10c a cental on all grades, and teas maintain the high prices lately noted. The active demand for all lines of metals and hardware is unabated. Wire nails are advanced to \$2.40. Following the lead of the Montreal Cotton Company, the Canadian Colored Cotton Company has now issued a new price list, showing a general advance of from 6c to 7 1/2c on nearly all their lines of shirtings, shirtings, shirtings and colored goods. The high price of butter is occasioning some comment, fine creamery makes being quoted at 6 to 7 cents ahead of last spring's figures.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

'Crop damage reports are much exaggerated,' says the stock market bull. 'Crop damage reports have been underestimated,' says the bear operator.

PERSONAL.—F. MORRIS, PIANO AND ORGAN TUNER, 20A Balmoral Street. Repairing and polishing a specialty. Phone.

WANTED, WASHING OR GENERAL housework first three days in week. Address, 99 St. Alexander street.

FARMER WANTED TO WORK AND manage, or to rent, with stock and option of purchase; good opportunity for practical man. Address MANSON, 'Witness' Office.

Hunyadi Janos
Best Natural
Laxative
Mineral Water

A prompt
remedy for
biliousness
and stomach
troubles.
Half a glass
on arising

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CONSTIPATION

COWAN'S CHOCOLATE

MAPLE BUDS

The choicest, and daintiest confection ever introduced.

THE COWAN CO., Limited,
TORONTO.

PITTSBURG INSTITUTE

FORMAL DEDICATION CEREMONIES BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 11.—The formal dedication exercises of the enlarged Pittsburg Institute, valued at \$6,000,000, and one of the most beautiful and complete institutions of its kind in the world, were brought to a close for the day with the announcement of the prize winners and the international art exhibition.

Following are the successful painters, amount of awards, and titles of pictures:

First prize, gold medal and \$1,500—Gaston La Touche, Paris, France, 'The Bath.' Second prize, silver medal and \$1,000—Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia, Pa., 'Professor Leslie W. Miller.'

Third prize, bronze medal and \$500—Olga De Boznauka, Paris, France, portrait of a woman.

The following received honorable mention: Lawton S. Parker, Chicago, portrait of an English girl; W. Granville Smith, New York, 'The Old Mill'; Maurice Greiffenhagen, London, England, portrait of his wife.

To-night the foreign and American guests attended a concert given in their honor by the Pittsburg Orchestra, directed by Mr. Emil Paur. The concert was the most brilliant in the history of the orchestra. Upon the invitation of Mr. Paur and the orchestra committee, Sir Edward Elgar, of London, conducted one of his own compositions.

The ceremonies to-day consisted of addresses of international importance, delivered by Herr Theodore von Foeller, minister of state, Germany; M. Paul Doumer, ex-speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris; Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, and Dr. John Rhys, president of Jesus College, University of Oxford, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Roberts, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, England, delivering the invocation.

A lengthy letter of regret from President Roosevelt was read by the secretary of the institute. In his letter the President praised Mr. Carnegie for the great gift to science and education.

Herr von Foeller paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Carnegie.

The notable features of the exercises to-day were the parade of the European and American guests, early this afternoon, from the Hotel Schenley to the Institute, over a square away. Mr. A. A. Hamerschlag, director of the Carnegie Technical Schools, accompanied by the faculty, headed the procession. Immediately behind came Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. William N. Brewster, president of the Institute, next came foreign guests, followed by Mayor Guthrie, prominent Pittsburgers, and the American guests. All those entitled to wear academic dress did so. The procession passed between the students of the Technical Schools, who loudly greeted the founder with a college yell.

Thousands of persons viewed the parade from the sidewalks, grand stands and tops of buildings. The weather, while somewhat cool, was ideal, and served to bring out a large audience.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
GRAVEL
RHEUMATISM
GOUT
MIGRAINE
HEADACHE
NEURALGIA
BRUISES
SCALDS
BURNS
POISON
WOUNDS
CUTS
AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS

MASSON ACQUITTED.

Verdict of 'Not Guilty' Returned by Jury.

Cornwall, Ont., April 11.—Charles E. Masson, of Ottawa, who was charged with the killing of Bud McCourt in a hockey match here on March 6, on a charge of manslaughter, was acquitted here this afternoon, the jury bringing in a verdict of 'Not guilty.' The evidence for the defence, which opened last night, included some ten witnesses, most of whom testified that Chamberlain struck McCourt at the south end of the rink previous to the free-for-all mix-up, which was generally believed to have resulted in McCourt's death.

The only witness at the afternoon session was Dr. P. J. Maloney, who was an eye-witness of the post-mortem examination, and who saw a clot of blood, which he did not think was referred to in the report of the post-mortem examination. This evidence, however, was to a certain measure nullified by Dr. Alguire, who claimed that reference to this clot was made in the report of the post-mortem, and read his report to support this contention. The jury was out only forty-five minutes after being addressed by counsel and His Lordship.

The general feeling in Cornwall to-night is rather one of regret than elation. There was no venomous prosecution, but the people of the town think that it is high time something was done to purge lacrosse and hockey of the man-killing element.

CLERGYMAN DEPOSED

ARRESTED IN TENDERLOIN DISTRICT—SAID HE WAS STUDYING SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

New York, April 11.—The Rev. W. Howard Mears, curate of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, who was arrested by the police at a house in the Tenderloin district on March 12 last, where he had gone in company with a negro woman, was deposed from the ministry to-day by Bishop Coadjutor Greer, following a report by a committee of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of the preacher on the occasion in question. The committee reported that the curate violated his sixth ordination vow, which requires that a clergyman, 'As far as in him lies, shall make himself a whole, example and pattern to the flock of Christ.'

The Rev. Mr. Mears asserted that he was not actuated by any wrong motive in visiting the house in the Tenderloin, and that his presence there was with a view to making sociological investigations, but he accepted the committee's finding, declared in writing his withdrawal from the ministry, and forwarded his resignation to Bishop Coadjutor Greer, who then deposed him.

The magistrate before whom Mr. Mears was arraigned after his arrest, accepted his explanation of his presence in the Tenderloin, and discharged him.

PREACHER ON TRIAL

ACCUSED OF HAVING PERFORMED MARRIAGE CEREMONY ILLEGALLY.

Toronto, April 11.—The Rev. Robert Brown, pastor of the Chinese Christian Mission, was committed for trial to-day on the charge of solemnizing marriage without authority. The defendant has been in charge of the mission for some time, but the chief inspector of police does not think he belongs to any denomination. Unless Brown's ordination is authorized by some religious body, the law will not allow him to marry the members of his flock. The decision depends upon the meaning of the statute.

When the case was called, Colonel Denison would not allow the defendant to elect, declaring that he would not settle the matter, but would send the matter to a jury. Crown Attorney Corley called only one witness, Jessie Stock, who went into the box and swore that Brown married her to Charlie Hing, a Chinese laundryman. She thought he had the right to do so because he was pastor of the Chinese Mission. The magistrate considered this sufficient to send the case for trial by jury.

The vagrancy cases against Ida Hopps, Jessie Stock and Jennie Goldbeck were withdrawn. Two of these white women are now the wives of Celestines, unless the higher courts declare that the marriages were illegal.

NOVA SCOTIA CABINET.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS TO BE INCREASED.

Halifax, N.S., April 11.—The salaries of the members of the Nova Scotia Government will be hereafter \$5,000 annually, in addition to their seasonal indemnity of \$300 as members of the legislature, and the Premier will have \$1,000 extra. A bill to give effect to this has been introduced in the House of Assembly in the following terms:—

'There shall be allowed to the several members of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned, to be paid quarterly out of the provincial treasury, the following yearly salaries, that is to say, to the Provincial Secretary, five thousand dollars; to the Attorney-General, five thousand dollars; to the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, five thousand dollars.'

FIRE RECORD.

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 11.—A cotton compress, owned by the Traders' Compress and Warehouse Company, was burned here to-day, with an estimated loss of about \$650,000, covered by insurance.

Sundridge, Ont., April 11.—The venerable factory of Mulliholland & Co. was totally destroyed by fire last night. The cause

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY EVEN NUMBERED section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 1 and 2, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less. Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

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

In case of 'personation' the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry. Applicants for inspection must state in what particular the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

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

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years. (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother. (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

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

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

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

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

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

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent on the sales. A claim miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years. Royalty \$10 per acre for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

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

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. The publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

NEW SEASON GARMENTS.

Not necessarily a new suit or coat. Just last season's. Cleaned or Dyed by us and made like new.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
610 St. Catherine St. W., Cor. Mountain
and 292 Notre Dame St. West.
Phones Bell (Up) 3041. Main 1597.

SUDDEN BED DEATH BUGS

caused by one application of **LYONS' LIQUID BUG POISON**. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 25c a bottle at all dealers.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE LORRAINE.

Ocean front, between two piers. Fresh and sea water baths, running water, etc. Special Spring rates. Auto meets trains.

CHARLES E. WAGNER.

HOTEL RUDOLF, New Jersey.

Directly on Beach: American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; 100 suites, with private sea view; bath; phones; in-room orchestra; weekly special features; capacity 1,000; special spring rates.

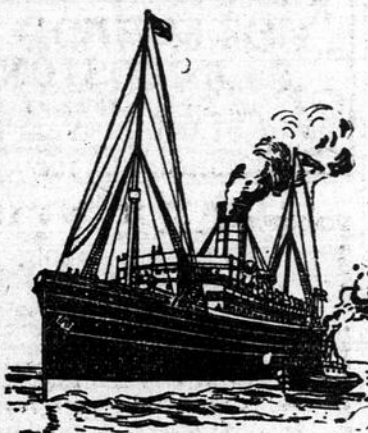
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

of the fire is unknown. The value of the plant was \$16,000, and the insurance is \$4,000.

INTERCOLONIAL TRACKMEN

WILL ASK FOR INCREASED WAGES.

St. John, N.B., April 11.—The I. C. R. trackmen will convene in this city early in May for the purpose of placing a claim of wage increase before the management. The trackmen are much better paid than at any time in the past, but are asking



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

Kensington, Apr. 12 Southwark, April 20
St. John's, May 6, June 26, July 27
St. John's, May 11, June 15, July 20
Kensington, May 18, June 22, July 27
Southwark, May 25, June 29, Aug. 3
Canada, June 1, July 5, Aug. 10

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight, from Quebec 7.00 p.m.

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

The "OTTAWA" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool.

First-Class rate, \$45; Second-Class, \$40 and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
To Liverpool, \$45.50 and \$45.00.
To London, \$2.50 additional.
Third-class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, \$27.50.

TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH).
From Portland, From Montreal.
Manxman, Apr. 18 Englishman, May 4
Turcoman, May 18

For all information apply to local agents, or to the DOMINION LINE,
11 St. James Street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER BERMUDA GO TO

Free unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermuda," \$60 tons, 85 "Trinidad," 2,500 tons. Sailing from New York, 1st, 6th, 11th, 15th, 23rd and 24th April.

FOR WINTER TO WEST INDIES
TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES
SS. "Trinidad" 27th April, "Bermuda" 27th April, "Trinidad" 27th April, "Bermuda" 27th April.

TICKET OFFICES. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTHWAITE & CO., Agents, 29 Broad Street, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners St., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec.

TROPICAL TRIP

OUR EVER-POPULAR SS. "SOKOTO" will sail from Halifax, or about 20th of April, for Nassau, Cuba, and Mexico. First class accommodation only. Reasonable rates.

Admirable book passage early. Our illustrated booklet "A TOUR TO THE BAHAMAS, CUBA AND MEXICO," will tell you all about this delightful voyage.

Apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
319 Board of Trade Building,
W. H. HENRY, NORMAN L. LUSHER,
Temple Building, 178 St. James Street,
MONTREAL

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND

CUSHING & BARRON
Notaries and Commissioners.
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,
112 St. James Street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street, 45 Crescent Street

St. Andrew's Rapids, Lock and Dam, Red River, Manitoba.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CEMENT
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Cement," will be received at this office up to and including MONDAY, the 28th April, 1907, for the supply of from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand barrels of Portland Cement, to be delivered in barrels or bags at St. Andrew's, Manitoba, according to specification to be procured at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after this date.

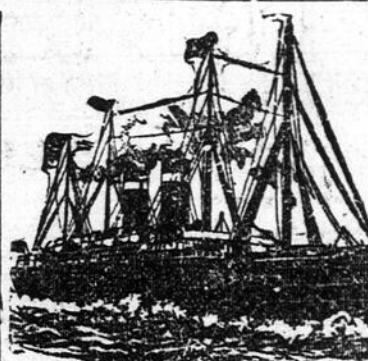
Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for four thousand dollars (\$4,000), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 8, 1907.

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

for a still further increase, and the Hon. H. R. Emmerson intimated to the trackmen some time ago that it was his desire to see their wages increased at the close of the fiscal year. Mr. H. J. Logan will lay the case before the railway management in behalf of the trackmen.



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

St. John and Halifax to Liverpool

From St. John, From Halifax

TUNISIAN, Apr. 20 April 27 April

VICTORIAN, Apr. 20 April 27 April

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

IONIAN—May 3, May 31, June 28.

VIRGINIAN—May 10, June 7, July 5.

TUNISIAN—May 17, June 14, July 12.

VICTORIAN—May 24, June 21, July 19.

VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days, 14 hours.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, \$70 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.

SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry \$42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

THIRD-CLASS Liverpool, London, or Belfast, \$27.50, and \$28.75, according to steamer.

BOSTON TO GLASGOW.
Numidian, Apr. 25 Apr. Laurentian, 2 May

PORTLAND TO GLASGOW.
Sicilian, Thursday, Apr. 18 April

One cabin called second. Rate \$35.00 and upwards. Third class, \$20.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Reford Agencies

DONALDSON LINE.

Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service

SS. MARINA, cold storage, May 2
SS. ATHENIA, cold storage, May 9
SS. LAKONIA, cold storage, May 16
SS. CASSANDRA, cold storage, May 23
SS. PARTHENIA, cold storage, May 30

PASSENGER RATES:—One Class Cabin, \$40 to \$60; Steerage, \$25.50 to \$30.00.

THOMSON LINE.

Montreal-London Weekly Service

All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

SS. KILDONA, May 6
SS. IONA, May 11
SS. DEVONA, May 18
SS. LATONA, May 25
SS. CERVONA, June 1

LEITH SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA, May 10
SS. PREMONA, May 17
SS. JACONA, May 24

ABERDEEN SERVICE.
SS. ESCALONA, May 24

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B.

ATLANTIC

Royal Mail Steamships of the CAN. PAC. RY. CO.

EMPRESSES

April 13..Lake Champlain
April 19..Empress Ireland
April 27..Lake Erie
May 3..Empress Britain
May 11..Lake Manitoba
May 17..Empress of Ireland
May 25..Lake Champlain

and weekly thereafter.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO.,

(LIMITED).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

WINTER SERVICE

From Manchester, St. John, N.B.
Mch. 14...Manchester Importer...Apr. 6
Mch. 28...Manchester Trader...Apr. 20

*Fitted with cold storage.

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

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., Limited,
AGENTS, - - - MONTREAL.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James Street.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

REDUCED FARES.

In Effect Until April 30th, 1907.
Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, \$48.60
VANCOUVER & PORTLAND
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, \$46.10
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA, \$45.60
MISSOULA, SALT LAKE, \$45.50
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, FUELBO, \$45.50
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, \$49.00

Low Rates to many other Points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second-class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST—nominal charge is made for berth, which may be reserved in advance.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.
137 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHEAP RATES.

Second Class from Montreal until April 30th, 1907.

—Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Washington and Portland, Ore.

—Spokane, Wash., Nelson, Rossland, Midway, B.C.

—Missoula, Mont., Salt Lake, Utah, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

—San Francisco, Los Angeles, via Chicago only.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

SIR NIGEL:

A Companion to the White Company

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

ILLUSTRATED BY JOSEPH CLEMENT COLL

Copyright, 1906, by A. Conan Doyle.

Copyright in Great Britain.

All rights reserved.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

'Sir Nigel' is a romantic tale of the loves and adventures of Nigel Loring, a young Englishman of heroic ancestry, who took up the sword to mend the fallen fortunes of his noble house.

The opening chapter of the story relates the terrible effects of the 'Black Death' upon England in the fourteenth century. Of the family of Loring, only Dame Brynnyrd and her grandson, Sir Nigel, a youth of twenty-two, remained. The great possessions that should have been his, however, had dwindled down to a few ragged acres, and the Loring Manorhouse, through the grasping depredations of the Cistercian monks of Waverley Abbey, Nigel's holy retreat, their further claims, but at the time of his greatest difficulty, threatened with imprisonment or death, he is honored by a visit from the King. During the King's stay Nigel is accepted as the equal of Sir John Chandos, and Dame Brynnyrd is cared for at Windsor. Before leaving he is able to rescue the Lady Edith Buttesborn, a wayward, beautiful girl, from the hands of the rascally knight, Paul de la Fosse, and while on his way to Calais, keeps a last tryet with his sister, Mary, to whom he is betrothed. He and his attendant, the archer, Aylward, John Chandos, and Nigel recover, important papers from a French spy, the Red Ferret, whom he takes prisoner. The defence of Calais is effected while he is lying ill from his wounds. He secures with difficulty the release of his prisoner, the Red Ferret, and sends him with a message to Lady Mary as the price of his freedom. But Nigel's insistence on the right to free his prisoner after his word had been given, displeased the king and Nigel is not allowed to accompany Chandos to the Spanish war, but is sent on the expedition to Brittany, under command of Sir Robert Knolles. The encounter of the Spanish and English fleets on the way and are able to give the Black Prince timely assistance before the English fleet is victorious. Resting for repairs off the island of Sark, Sir Nigel, an archer, seeks permission for himself and Aylward to land.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

Knolles thought awhile. 'It is much that you ask,' said he, 'for by God's truth I reckon that you and this friend of yours are two of my men whom I would be least ready to lose.' 'Spaniard you both at grips with the Spaniards and I know you. But I trust you, and if we must indeed stop at this accursed place, then you may do as you please, if you have deceived me, or if this is a trick by which you design to leave me, then God be your friend when next we meet, for man will be of small avail!'

It proved that not only the seams had to be calked, but that the cog Thomas was out of fresh water. The ship moored therefore near the Isle of Brechou, where springs were to be found. There were no people upon this little patch, but over on the farther island many figures could be seen watching them, and the twinkle of steel from among them showed that they were armed men. One boat had ventured forth and taken a good look at them, but had hurried back with the warning that they were too strong to be touched.

Black Simon found Aylward seated under the poop with his back against Bartholomew the bowyer. He was whistling merrily as he carved a girl's face upon the horn of his bow.

'My friend,' said Simon, 'will you come ashore to-night?—I have need of your help.'

Aylward crowded lustily. 'Will I come, Simon? By my hilt, I shall be right glad to put my foot on the good brown earth once more. All my life I have trod it, and yet I would never have learned its worth had I not journeyed on shore together, Simon, and we will seek out the women, if there be any there, for it seems a long year since I heard their gentle voices, and my eyes are weary of such faces as Bartholomew's or thine.' Simon's grim feature relaxed into a smile. 'The only face that you will see ashore, Samkin, will bring you small comfort,' said he, 'and I warn you that this

GROWING OLD WHILE YET YOUNG

What a number of women there are who feel that these words exactly suit their case.

There are thousands of females all over our land, broken down in health and dragging out a miserable existence, overburdened with disease peculiar to their sex, apparently growing old while yet young.

From early morn till late at night they have been on the go year after year, attending to the household duties. Is it any wonder then that sooner or later there comes a general collapse? Palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, smothering and sinking spells, weakness, dizziness, sleeplessness and many other troubles follow. What a woman wants is something to build up the system and for this purpose you cannot equal

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. W. J. Russell, Vasey, Ont., writes: 'At one time I suffered greatly from my heart and nerves, and the shortness of breath was so bad I could scarcely do my housework. A friend of mine advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I did and I only took them for a short time before I was better.'

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Not a drop of Alcohol

Doctors prescribe very little, if any, alcohol these days. They prefer strong tonics and alternatives. This is all in keeping with modern medical science. It explains why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is now made entirely free from alcohol. Ask your doctor. We have no secret! We publish. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., the formulae of all our preparations.

ARE YOU MOVING During the May Rush?

TELEPHONE USERS

who are moving on or about the First of May are reminded, that in order to receive the least possible interruption in their telephone service, it is necessary that the ORDER TO TRANSFER THE INSTRUMENT BE GIVEN NOT LATER THAN APRIL 15TH. For further information apply to the BELL TELEPHONE COY OF CANADA, 118 Notre Dame St. West.

Blank Order Forms for removal of Telephone will be found on the last page of each Telephone Directory. Please fill out same and return to R. F. JONES, Local Manager.

World Wide, with a splendid selection of articles from the World's Greatest Journals and Reviews, is Out To-day.

For half a mile Simon led the way until they came to a large house which stood by itself. Peering at it from the edge of the cutting, Aylward could see that it was made from the wreckage of many vessels, for at each corner a prow was thrust out. Lights blazed within, and there came the sound of a strong voice singing a gay song which was taken up by a dozen others in the chorus.

'All is well, lad!' whispered Simon in great delight. 'That is the voice of the King. It is the very song he used to sing. "Les deux filles de la vigne" God! my back tingles at the very sound of it. Here we will wait until his company take their leave.'

Hour after hour they crouched in the peat-cutting, listening to the noisy songs of the revellers within, some French, some English, and all growing fouler and less articulate as the night wore on. Once a quarrel broke out and the clatter was like a careful of wild beasts at feeding-time. Then a health was drunk and there was much stamping and cheering.

Only once was the long vigil broken. A woman came forth from the house and walked up and down, with her face sunk upon her breast. She was tall and slender, but her features could not be seen for a simple over her head. Weary sadness could be read in her bowed back and dragging steps. Once only they saw her throw her two hands up to heaven as one who is beyond human aid. Then she passed slowly into the house again. A moment later the door of the hall was flung open, and a shout of stumbling through came crowding forth, with whoop and yell, into the silent night. Linking arms and striking up a chorus, they marched past the peat-cutting, their voices dwindling slowly away as they made for their homes.

'Now, Samkin, now!' cried Simon, and jumping out of the hiding-place, he made for the door. It had not yet been fastened. The two comrades sprang inside. Then Simon drew the bolts so that none might interrupt them.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE STORK.

(Selected.)
(Concluded.)

In spite of his being absolutely voiceless, the stork has the reputation of knowing a great many things if he only chooses to tell them, and the Hollanders insist that he is constantly meditating on very profound subjects. In proof of this assertion they will often point him out standing on one foot by the side of his nest, in a pool of water. His other foot he will keep tucked in his vest pocket for a while, then, while you gaze at him, he will suddenly reach out with a wonderful leaping, he will gravely reach out that tucked-in foot and wave it to and fro in a series of solemn gestures as if he were silently rehearsing a speech to be delivered before a gathering of college professors.

The birds are very devoted to their mates, while their love for their young is something pathetic, the mother refusing to leave the nest even when to remain means death to her. A pair lived for many years on a little home in a willow, and as the flames leaped above the roof every effort was made to make the mother stork leave her nest of little ones. Stones were thrown at her, she wounding her cruelly, but she merely spread out her beautiful white wings above the nest and perished there rather than leave the little creatures in her care.

The same pair return year after year to their old nest, and as Father Stork considers himself a great architect, marvellous indeed are some of the structures that ornament the Hollanders' house. The old nest is not torn down, but fresh stories are added each spring, until such a pile of hay and branches is erected on top of the chimney that it can be seen for miles.

Nothing is so interesting and instructive as a visit at the Exhibition of Groceries at the Arena, from April 17th to the 27th. Music afterwards and evenings. First Prince of Wales Fusiliers Brass Band. Official opening, Wednesday, April 17th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

PRINTING AS YOU WANT IT WHEN YOU WANT IT

THE WITNESS PRESS

Corner Craig and St. Peter

Producers of Good Work

No other bird has ever figured more largely in literature and art than this beautiful bird which is so cherished throughout Holland and Denmark. Aesop used it frequently in his fables, and from his time until to-day it has been considered an omen of good luck, the people believing that the house to which it attaches itself is one especially blessed in every way. Its common name in the land of the Dutch means literally, 'The bringer of good luck.'

When the cold weather comes and it is time for the great birds to migrate, lucky indeed is the traveller who happens to be in Holland then, for he will see a sight that is considered one of the most beautiful in the world. The storks leave in large companies, and as the huge flocks go sailing along high in the air, their snow-white feathers and bright-red beaks and legs make a picture against the brilliant blue of the Holland sky never to be forgotten.—Selected.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

YOUR FEET SHOD.

For want of proper shoe-wear, there are many limping Christians. Their feet are not properly protected, hence they hobble or limp along, a misery to themselves and a grief to others. By being shod with the preparation which the gospel gives, we may walk without danger of slipping or falling, or sliding. With the gospel shoes of peace, there will be no anxiety. The Hebrew word for peace means preparedness, or a state of well-being. To be well shod is to have the feet protected for the rough way and the thorny path. Thus, the gospel prepares us for life's walk, for marching safely and surely. If a soldier had a thorn in his foot, it would hinder his marching. When the gospel fully equips a man, he is always ready to wrestle, or to march with a firm step. The gospel gives a peace, which nothing can mar or injure. The Psalmist says that God made his feet like hind's feet, and setteth me on high places. (Ps. xviii. 33). Then we can walk safely and surely. Let us be right before God and we shall walk right before men. We shall also walk with the confidence of God's children and with the assurance of God's approval.

DAILY TEXT.

April 12.

I say to every man, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think.—Rom. xii. 3.

Why should we not make friends with happiness? Life hath its grieving moments, it is true, and daily cares—but O its rapture, too! Why should we gather thorns when flowers press?

About our feet, and sweet wild things confess Their inner radiance, as if they knew There shone for us behind the steadfast blue.

A love that asks no guerdon but to bless.—Helen A. Sexton.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, 2 YOUNG GIRLS TO LEARN Dress-Making: first class work, steady employment. Apply CUNNINGHAM, 87 West Notre Dame (2nd floor).

WANTED, A FEW FIRST-CLASS Boring-mill, Paper and Lath Hands, users of large work. State experience and wages. Box 7640, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, AT PROTESTANT HOSPITAL for the Insane, young women to learn nursing. For particulars apply at Hospital, Lower Machine Road, or by letter to Dr. BURGESS, P.O. Box 2381, Montreal.

WANTED, WOMEN TO FILL PROFESSIONAL, business and domestic positions, having unexceptional references. Apply daily (except Saturdays) between 11 and 1 p.m., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 8, at 60 University street.

WANTED, STRONG YOUNG MAN FOR heavy work. Must have good references as to character. Apply LYMAN, SONS & COMPANY, No. 334 St. Paul street.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED.—EXperienced collector, who can take charge of advertising department of one or more affiliated publications. Splendid opening. Apply by letter only to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, P.O. Box 1202, Montreal.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, HAVING 2 years' experience, and be quick and accurate. Address, with full particulars and minister's name, to the MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

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WANTED

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

Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Wanted.

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NOTICE.—PERSONS REQUIRING THE services of Professional or Business Women and Domestic, can register at The Canadian Employment Bureau for Women, between the hours of 11 and 1 p.m. daily (except Saturdays), 60 University street.

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To Let.

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with two large, bright flats above—heated—in 'Witness' Annex. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

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FOR SALE.—150 YEAR OLD GRANDEfather Clock, in working order; works made of wood, etc. Address 3745 Clarke street, Annex.

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Barbaine.

FOR SALE, KARN UPRIGHT, ROSE-wood case, medium size, engraved panels, ivory keys, Wessell Nickel and Grose action, in good condition. Price, \$225, payable \$10.00 cash, \$20.00 per month. LAYTON BROS., 100 St. James street, opposite Dominion square. S.B.—Open evenings.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$2.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.75; cut any length; also, Antislack Cement delivered anywhere in the city. J. G. MACDONALD, No. 1 Canal Basin, corner of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 62.

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ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' in his newdealer's will oblige the publishers by sending the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4990, or by postcard, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

WANT ADS

FOR THE 'WITNESS'

may be left with A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 515 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 621 Wellington street, West of Subway.

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

A SAFE HIDING PLACE.

Dr. Torrey Tells Sinners How to
Escape Punishment of
Remorse.DECLARES AN ACCUSING CON-
SCIENCE IS THE ESSENCE OF
HELL.

The Torrey revival services show no signs of diminution in interest. The largest gathering of the week assembled last night in St. James Methodist Church to hear Dr. Torrey preach and to sing under Mr. Butler's direction.

During the service it was announced that on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock a meeting for women only will be held in St. James Church, and at the same hour in the M. C. C. for another for men only. At the latter, Mr. Jacoby will tell the story of his life. In the evening at 7 o'clock men only will meet in St. James, and women only in the lecture hall. Dr. Torrey will speak at both of the meetings in the church.

An incident occurred in yesterday afternoon's meeting that will not soon be forgotten by those who were present. Dr. Torrey had been denouncing worldliness, drunkenness, the tobacco habit, dancing and theatres. As he concluded a clergyman in the audience stood up and undertook to defend the theatre. Dr. Torrey had said that there was abundant evidence to show that the moral code existing on the stage and in the ball room was different from that governing people elsewhere, and the moral effect of the former was correspondingly low. The clergyman took special exception to this point, declaring that he had a sister who was an actress, and she was as good and pure as any other woman he knew of. Having said this, however, he admitted that he could not say the same for all women engaged on the stage.

Although Dr. Torrey's address had for its subject the results of sin, the existence of the devil, the horrors of hell, the day of the wrath to come, there was no clue to it in the musical portion of the service. Mr. Butler was unimpaired by all the workings of his religious and musically imbued temperament. 'Abide with me' was sung with deep feeling, and then he set the choir and congregation lilt with 'Shall we gather at the river?' After he had made certain sections of the audience sing, 'Grace fathomless as the sea,' a humorous incident occurred. With a twinkle in his eye and a kindly malicious wag of his mouth, he asked: 'Now let all the ministers preface their choir. Ah!' said Mr. Butler, not quite that obtained from a Handel festival chorus. 'Ah!' said Mr. Butler, 'I should have thought there were more ministers present. I know Dr. Torrey is all right, for many a time he has saved me from disaster.'

Dr. Torrey's prayer was full of yearning for the souls of those unaved and for those whom he is seeking to aid to a new life. Amongst the requested petitions was one from a man who desired to be helped to give up smoking.

After another hymn, the 'Glorious Song,' apparently as necessary to one of these meetings as salt for savoring, the Rev. John McKillop offered an earnest prayer for blessing. He pleaded for the weak, for the sinner, for the speaker, for all Christian workers, for the singers, for all Montreal.

It was again Mr. Butler's turn. 'Now we'll have another,' he said. 'I Sing Because I'm Happy.' At one time of my life singing was the hardest thing I had to do till I was saved; since then I have been singing because of joy.

And so he sang because he was happy, and in that happy way that gets right down to the hearts of his hearers—still no hint of sin, or Satan; love and kindness had banished fear.

A reading from Isa. liii, led Dr. Torrey to remark that he firmly believed in the Bible. This was a time when this question was being much talked about, and 'if you do not believe in the Bible, or your friends do not, it is well you come here and learn you should.' The choir during the collection sang 'Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?' Perhaps in his address last night Dr. Torrey was a bit more dogmatic than is usual with him, but he evidently felt the seriousness of his subject and dealt with it, consequently, in a way that he intended should leave no shadow of doubt in the people's minds. At any rate, he succeeded in holding the large congregation spellbound—gripped in rapt attention. 'You need a hiding place,' was the burden of his address. 'You need a hiding place from the terrors of this life and the hereafter.'

'Twenty-five years ago,' he began, 'I was making a tour of the picture galleries of Europe and in an exhibition at Munich I saw a painting that specially appealed to me. It represented the approach of a storm. Across the sky dark clouds were rolling. Great trees were bending before the fierce blast. All the cattle were running to find the nearest place of shelter, and the artist had painted a group of people, who, with hurrying feet and blanched faces, were fearfully trying to find a hiding place from the howling and the fierceness of the storm. The artist had portrayed an accurate representation of human existence. Its memory remains with me, making me think of man and his need of a hiding place.'

'A hiding place from what? There are four things he needs a hiding place from, and the first is from the accusations of his own conscience. There is no torment like the torment of the accusing conscience. Juvenal, one of the pagan poets, wrote of the man "who carries his own accuser in his heart," and our own Lord Byron, from the depths of his own dark life, spoke of the conscience-stricken man as having "within him, death."'

Dr. Torrey narrated a story of a Chicago woman whom he had met. She was a murderer, and had fled to a new land for forgetfulness. Twelve years passed, but she did not find it. She was haunted by the shadow of the past. At last she came to him and he pointed out to her the way of forgiveness.

'You who have sinned,' he cried, 'you may say that your conscience does not trouble you. But remember that when conscience wakes, as it will do sooner or later, and points its finger at you—that is hell. It is a psychological fact that conscience sometimes sleeps but it never dies. Woe be to the man or woman whose conscience suddenly wakes and who has no hiding place from sin. All this we know, for we find instances all around us in our every-day experience.'

Here is a case: A girl in a great city sank down into the sink of sin, but her conscience did not trouble her. One night she went to hear the Jubilee Singers. She heard them sing, 'My mother once,' and the picture of her mother praying for her came to her eyes. When she woke from her dream the strain came again. She sprang to her feet and rushed out into the streets of Toronto. Away, away, into the country she fled, haunted by conscience. Next morning a farmer came down stairs, and opened his door, and found her dead—hunted to death by conscience. Yes, we need a hiding place from the agonizing accusations of conscience.

'We need a hiding place from the power of sin. In our hearts there is a power of sin we cannot master in our own strength. Every man and woman in the building knows that from personal experience. We need a hiding place from the conduct of this devil. Then came a powerful passage dealing with one of the greatest problems of the present day.

'Some people do not believe in a personal devil.'

'I do.'

'Why?'

'Because the Bible teaches it. Every one who believes in the Bible comes out on top every time, and the man who is too clever to believe in the Bible comes out at the bottom. Again, my own experience teaches me there is a devil.'

'One day a man of science met an Arab who was praying. "You don't believe in that foolery?" asked the scientist. "What do you know of God? Have you seen or touched him?" "No," replied the Arab. Next day the man of science told the Arab that a camel had been round in the night. "How do you know? Did you see or touch it?" asked the Arab. "No, but there are the footprints." Just then the sun rose. "And there is a footprint of the Creator," remarked the Arab, and so got the best of the argument.'

There are not only footprints of God but also of the enemy of man. "The devil knows how to row." He knows how to set a snare for every man. He is a philosopher and knows what a philosopher requires. He is feared, and knows what a learned man requires, and he is all things to all men. He gets us by subtle delusions. What are spiritualism, Esoteric Buddhism, Christian Science, theosophy but subtle delusions? You say that none but fools believe in spiritualism. You are wrong. There are men of light and leading, men of science who are out-and-out spiritualists. What of theosophy? "Oh, only fools believe in that." Wrong again. The woman at the head of that, Mrs. Annie Besant, is a woman of intellect, a fluent speaker and of brilliant abilities, and the devotees of Buddhism are by no means confined to the Far East. Whence come these great delusions of to-day, how is it that these beliefs are not of the ignorant—but of the cultured, refined, spiritual and intellectual? It means that there is a devil as taught in the Bible, and that that devil is learned and intellectual and subtle, and that he is a match for any philosopher in the world. It means that he is a devil who is wise, specious, attractive, philosophical and cunning. That is the devil I have met in my experiences and it is from him we need a hiding place.

Then we need a hiding place from the wrath to come. Some people don't believe in a day of wrath to come. I do. They say, if you do, you are not up-to-date, that that doctrine belongs to the dark ages. Well, I believe in it. I believe there is a day coming when there will be punishment for sin. I believe it because my common sense tells me it is true, and that it must be so. Think of the man who has won the affections of a trusting innocent girl, but has no intention of marrying her. The time comes when she asks the question "When are we to be married?" "Married!" he replies, "I'm not going to marry," and the girl goes to the life all such girls go to, for while society will forgive a man everything it forgives a woman nothing. The time comes when mothers, though knowing all the story, seek him out for their daughters. "Oh," they say, "a man must sow his wild oats," and he will reap them, too," added the speaker.

'Is there no day of wrath for such a man? Of course he will be received into the best society and elected to the highest position in the state. But what of the hereafter? Of course there is a hell, if not there ought to be. Then came a vivid picture of the rich man who had cheated the poor, robbed his employees and ruined his thousands. He has a high-priced lawyer to tell him how far he can go, so he escapes the law. Then he adds thousands to thousands and gets rich by fraud. And as he drives down the street in his beautiful equipage he is pointed out as a prominent man and business men tell their boys to follow his example. But the people he has ruined lie in the gutter's field. Why, for that man there must be a day of wrath. If there is not a hell there ought to be.'

'And for the man who misuses the Sabbath day, who keeps his Bible shut, who does not attend a place of worship, and tramples Jesus Christ, the Son of God, beneath his feet? Why, of course there is a hell, and every one needs a hiding place from the wrath to come. "Is there such a hiding-place?" he asked. "Yes, for Christ Jesus shall be your hiding place. If your soul be tempest-tossed with the memories of the awful things of the past, there is a hiding place in the man Christ Jesus. While the devil is mighty, Christ is almighty, and he can set any man or woman free in a moment. For some it may mean that the only way of freedom is through complete worldly ruin. But if Christ has promised to set men free from sin here, he can do it in the hereafter. Yes, Christ is a hiding place from the accusations of our own consciences, from the

LORD CROMER'S
RESIGNATION.
Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour
Voice the Nation's Regret

London, April 12.—It had been known for some time that Lord Cromer, who, it was announced yesterday in the House of Commons, had resigned as British plenipotentiary on the Nile, had been in poor health, but there was no idea, when he issued his voluminous report on the progress of the administrative department of the Egyptian government, early this month, that his retirement was impending. Sir Edward Grey, on making the announcement, and Mr. Balfour, who followed him, spoke with deep emotion

to support any longer the excessive strain which my work here entails. I feel also that I do not possess the health or strength necessary to do justice to all the important interests involved. Both my doctors quite agree that it is necessary that I should give up my work.'

Lord Cromer (Evelyn Baring) has been the British agent and consul-general in Egypt since 1883. He formerly occupied other diplomatic positions, including the posts of private secretary to the Earl of Northbrook when the latter was viceroy of India, 1872-76; commissioner of the Egyptian public debt, 1877-79; comptroller-general in Egypt, 1879; financial member of the council of the governor-general of India, 1880, and financial assistant at the conference held in London in 1884, on Egyptian finance. He was born in 1841; was created a baron in 1892, a viscount in 1898, and an earl in 1901. He is a



LORD CROMER.

of Lord Cromer's unexampled services to the Empire, and voiced the nation's regret at his leaving his post in such a difficult period. The Foreign Secretary declared that it was the greatest personal loss the public service of the country could suffer.

The retirement of Lord Cromer would involve no change in British policy with regard to Egypt. This was explicitly stated by Sir Edward Grey.

Sir Eldon Gorst was appointed to the post in Egypt on the advice of Lord Cromer, whose complete confidence he possesses. He takes up a difficult task, but will assume the work with the full approval of official circles both in London and Cairo. Sir Eldon has had twenty years' experience in Egypt, first in the diplomatic service and afterwards, from 1890 to 1904, in the service of the Egyptian Government. He had charge successively of nearly all the great administrative departments and had close personal relations with Lord Cromer.

Lord Cromer's letter of resignation reads: "I have arrived at the conclusion that I must ask you to accept my resignation. I have done so after full consideration and after consultation with my medical advisers. I am most anxious that it should be particularly understood that the reasons which induced me to take this step were wholly due to the state of my health and that no political consideration of any kind whatever are in any way connected with them. More especially, I desire to say that nothing could be more effective or more generous than the manner in which the present government has supported me. It has been a great pleasure for me to serve under you and it is with extreme regret that I shall break my official connection with you. After spending, however, forty-nine years in the government, I am thoroughly worn out and really unable

to support any longer the excessive strain which my work here entails. I feel also that I do not possess the health or strength necessary to do justice to all the important interests involved. Both my doctors quite agree that it is necessary that I should give up my work.'

And Mr. Butler sing should have to be turned away on account of lack of room. Could not some one persuade the genial Mr. Sheppard to persuade his directors to let us have the Arena for at least Sunday afternoon and evening services at a nominal charge, for we think many who would not be persuaded to go to a church edifice to hear the evangelist would readily find their way into a place like the Arena.'

brother of the late Lord Revelstoke, head of the Baring banking house.

The reports of Lord Cromer on the progress of the various administrative departments of the Egyptian Government, issued by the Foreign Office on April 3, dealt at length with the anti-British movement, known as 'Egyptian nationalism,' which Lord Cromer described as a plant 'of exotic rather than indigenous growth,' and as being 'deeply tinged with pan-Islamism,' thereby meaning, he added, a combination of all the Moslems throughout the world to defy and resist the Christian powers. Viewed in this aspect, the report continued, the movement required to be watched carefully by all European nations, as it might possibly lead to sporadic outbreaks in different parts of the world. He added: 'We were within a very measurable distance of such an outbreak last spring, when the European inhabitants of Egypt flocked into the towns. Their alarm was not at all unreasonable.'

According to Lord Cromer's report co-operation between the Egyptians and foreigners can be secured only by the creation of a local international legislative council, composed of thirty-six members, sixteen to be nominated by the government, and the remaining twenty to be elected by interested prominent foreign residents.

Sir Eldon Gorst, who succeeds Lord Cromer in Egypt, has been assistant under secretary of state for foreign affairs since 1904. He was born in New Zealand in 1861, and entered the diplomatic service of Great Britain as an attaché in 1885. He became comptroller of direct taxes for the Egyptian Government in 1890; under secretary of state for finance in 1894; adviser to the ministry of the interior in 1894, and financial adviser to the Egyptian Government, 1898-1904.

Quebec, April 11.—The young girl, Alexina Carriere, who as a result of the verdict of the coroner's jury is now in custody on a charge of being responsible for the death of her brother, has been sent to the district jail to await the further investigation of the case. The proof against the girl is considered in some quarters to be so weak that she is almost certain to be released when the investigation takes place. On the other hand it is said that other arrests are imminent as a result of the work of the detectives, who have been conducting the researches of Chief McCarthy and Detective Sylvain, at St. Charles. It is expected that the investigation will open on Monday next.

CARRIERS MURDER.
EVIDENCE AGAINST SISTER OF
DEAD MAN WEAK.

Quebec, April 11.—The young girl, Alexina Carriere, who as a result of the verdict of the coroner's jury is now in custody on a charge of being responsible for the death of her brother, has been sent to the district jail to await the further investigation of the case. The proof against the girl is considered in some quarters to be so weak that she is almost certain to be released when the investigation takes place. On the other hand it is said that other arrests are imminent as a result of the work of the detectives, who have been conducting the researches of Chief McCarthy and Detective Sylvain, at St. Charles. It is expected that the investigation will open on Monday next.

COUNTRY DEVASTATED.

Clubs and Dogs the Bane of the
Near Laurentians, According
to Guides Now in
Montreal.THEY DECLARE THAT FISH AND
GAME ARE BEING EXTERMI-
NATED IN OPEN VIOLA-
TION OF THE LAWS.

That the beautiful lake and mountain district immediately to the north of Montreal—a district which is unsurpassed in natural beauty anywhere in the Dominion—is rapidly being devastated of its fish and game, is the disquieting news brought into Montreal by four guides who have just arrived in the city in connection with the C. P. R.'s exhibit at the Automobile and Sportsmen's Show, now being held in the Arena. These guides are Joe Larocque and Arthur Huot, from Nominique, and P. Sigouin and A. Rousseau, from Mont Tremblant.

According to the statements which they made in an interview with a 'Witness' representative, the chief offenders in this direction are the members of the numerous clubs which have leased territory in that region. They come up into the Nominique and Mont Tremblant districts, they said, and indeed in the whole of the country north of Montreal, and shoot at everything that moves, their one idea seeming to be to destroy as much life as possible.

'And what do they want to bring dogs for?' said Joe Larocque. 'They ought never to be allowed to hunt deer with dogs. It does more harm than almost anything else. Dogs are not necessary in hunting deer, and the harm that they do can only have one result, which is to clear every deer out of the district. Do you think that the people who come on these club reserves limit themselves to the number of deer which they are legally allowed to kill? Oh, no. They kill lots more, and they make several journeys sometimes to take the meat and the skins away, and sometimes they go round the country and buy one or two skins to make out that the skins that they have over the legal number have all been bought. But that is not all. The dogs kill far more deer than the hunters ever see. Many of the deer die from sheer exhaustion after having been chased by the dogs. They often jump into a lake when they have been chased for a long time by dogs, and when they come out the other side they find a place to lie down, and there very often they die.'

Not only are the deer killed in great numbers in this way, but numerous fawns, he stated, are killed out of season, by people who go into the district for fishing in the spring and summer.

'The fawns are very fond of coming to the water then for a swim,' he said, 'and as their skins are at that time very prettily spotted, the fishermen kill them to make fancy waistcoats with.'

'Where is the game warden? Is there nobody in that district to see that the laws are enforced?'

'There is one man appointed by the government, I believe,' said Arthur Huot, 'but I have never seen him there. Some of the clubs have keepers there for certain seasons, but the whole thing is done in a very unsatisfactory way, and the law is openly violated every day. Probably you know that sawdust kills fish. Well, there is a law to prevent sawdust being dumped into creeks or lakes, and yet that is done every day in the district, the people actually hauling it to the water in open daylight with teams of horses.'

Lake Bourget at Nominique, and Lake Mercier at Mont Tremblant, were given as two of many instances in which all the fish had been destroyed by sawdust, and Larocque stated that Lake Nominique itself was threatened by this evil.

'I have travelled all over Canada,' he said, 'and that is one of the finest lakes I know for all kinds of fish. We have caught grey trout there as heavy as from thirty to forty pounds, and last year we had one twenty-two pounds. But sawdust is now beginning to come into the lake, and soon, if it is not stopped, the fish will be exterminated.'

'If only that country were properly protected,' he went on to say, 'it would be a splendid district for game. We have everything there except moose and caribou. We have deer, beaver, all kinds of fish, from maskinonge to brook trout, and in fact almost every form of wild life to be found in Canada. But if it goes on as it is going, we'll soon have nothing. I know a lake only about ten or fifteen miles from Nominique on which there are twenty-two beaver houses. There used to be plenty of beaver there, but now they are all gone. The farmers say they have moved. Yes, they have moved. They have moved to the store.'

The guides admitted that there were some clubs against which no complaints could be made, but they said that the whole system of leasing was in need of revision, and what also was an imperative necessity was a game warden for the district who was properly paid, and thus in a position to see that the laws were strictly enforced. Also, they would like to see the leases of some of the more flagrant clubs cancelled. That would soon cause the others to have a more wholesome respect for the laws.

Another point under the present system was that the district was not made attractive to tourists, who were ordered off the greater portion of the land if they went there. No less than two-thirds of the district, they estimated, was leased to clubs for trifling sums; some clubs having vast tracts of many square miles. This was killing the tourist business. If the government had the same regulations as the State of Maine, the tourist traffic would increase enormously, and would be a source of great revenue not only to the province, which would make many thousands of dollars per annum from licenses, but also to the people of the district, who would have a welcome ad-

dition to their income by acting as guides, and by providing food and lodging. As it was now, many people came so disgusted at finding that they mustn't look here or mustn't go there, because some club had leased the land, that they never came back again.

A FATAL EXPLOSION

MINER KILLED NEAR DORCHESTER, N. B.

Dorchester, N.B., April 11.—A shocking accident, with a fatal termination, occurred at the Intercolonial Copper Mines about three miles from Dorchester, yesterday afternoon. The accident was caused by the premature explosion of a stick of dynamite. Leander Crossman, of Fairview, was working in the slope getting a charge ready for firing when the explosive discharged. He was thrown 20 feet, horribly mangled, one eye was torn from its socket and the sight of the other destroyed, while the face was lacerated fearfully. After lingering in great agony until 8 o'clock he died. He was a widower with five children.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

FASHION CATALOGUE FOR SPRING
AND SUMMER, 1937.

For the convenience of our subscribers, we have arranged to supply a catalogue containing between 400 and 500 of the very latest designs for ladies' misses' and children's garments, also illustrated lessons on the making of fine lingerie and baby clothes, including the various embroidery stitches now in use, and the fancy stitches employed in the finishing of hand made garments. To obtain this book, send ten cents in money or stamps to Pattern Department, Daily Witness, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

5668—CHILD'S FRENCH PETTI-
COAT.

The French models for children's undergarments are especially recommended to be worn with the long-waisted dresses so popular this season. The model here pictured is quite simple and very satisfactory, as two skirts are included in the pattern, a straight gathered and a circular one. The waist is well fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and allows of two lengths, long or medium. The materials most employed are lawn, nainsook, linen and cambric, and tiny frills of lace or embroidery form the prettiest trimming. For a child of six years one yard and a half of material 36 inches wide will be required. Sizes for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

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

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