THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—Cool, showery.
Sun rose to-day at 5.22, sets at 6.40.

95TH YEAR NO. 86 | MONTREAL SATURDAY APRIL 12, 1902 | PRICE ONE CENT

READ THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF "A BLAZE OF GLORY," IN TO-DAY'S HERALD.

Dept. of Agriculture Archives Branch 31 Dec

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT HAS DONE GREAT WORK

Hon. Mr. Sidney Fisher Defends His Estimates and Makes Good Case.

GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT HAS INCREASED BUSINESS

Mr. McCreary Succeeds in Staving Off the Canada Northern Bill.

From The Herald's Staff Correspondent

Ottawa, April 12.—The Minister of Agriculture and the Opposition had a struggle for the dollar this afternoon and evening in the Canadian Commons. The minister did not get many dollars for his department, but the House, country, and particularly the Opposition, obtained a great deal of valuable information. Hon. Mr. Fisher took advantage of the curiosity of the Opposition to give them a large amount of information upon the details of a subject which most intimately concerns the prosperity of Canada, the subject of agriculture. Hon. Mr. Fisher showed that in every branch of the greatest business in the world, the production of food, the Canadian Agricultural Department was in the van of progress. From the selecting and planting of seed to the marketing of the product, whether fish, flesh, fowl or No. 1 hard, the department provided a guiding hand.

When the agricultural estimates were taken up and an item of $210,000 for promotion of dairying, cold storage, export and trade shipments was reached, Hon. Mr. Fisher said an increase from $160,000 last year had been decided on in order to improve the cheese business. The demand in England has changed from the character of cheese supplied by Canadians in the past. A softer cheese was demanded, and this required curing in a cooler factory. A scheme had been perfected by the Government for bringing up the standard of cheese. There was a curing department, an extension of the market division Men were to be employed to watch the proper loading and unloading of steamers and the demands of the market. The fattening of poultry, promoted by the Government, raised the amount shipped from Canada from $20,000 four years ago to $200,000 last year. Bonusing of cold storage in butter factories increased the value of the butter export from $1,000,000 in 1898 to $5,000,000 last year. Three-quarters of the factories in Canada get the bonuses. Cold storage is supplied in cars to the ports and at the ports private enterprise has provided cold storage. On many of the ships cold storage has been installed, partly at the expense of the Government. Apple and cheese shippers do not always want to go to the expense of cold storage, so the Government induced ship-owners to install a system of ventilation. This was an improvement, but a further improvement was found when the Government induced owners to fit two ships with a chamber in which air could be cooled and then forced through the compartments in which apples and cheese are stored. Ten more ships will be fitted in this fashion this summer, and in future any ship built for the St. Lawrence trade will be so fitted.

QUEBEC LEADS IN BUTTER.

In cheese production Ontario has taken the lead and Quebec in butter export. In the promotion of the live stock business a commissioner has been appointed. His two years' work has been largely in organizing farmers into live stock associations. The East and West have been the scene of his activities. An unexpected benefit was the creation of a large inter-provincial trade. The results of experiments and other information had been put before the public by bulletins and lectures by experts. Ontario was the home of the stock breeders, but an improvement had been made there, and more extensive effects were seen in other provinces.

The Fruit Act has improved the packing of Canadian fruit. Some penalties were imposed upon persons who did not live up to the provisions of the act. Not all the fruit was inspected, but 33,000 barrels had been inspected in Montreal. There was a heavy demand for inspection this year.

The cheese-curing enterprise is an experiment. The establishments would cost $8,000 to $10,000 each. There were no similar conditions, and no such system of cheese-curing elsewhere to guide the department in this plan of cheese-curing. There was no doubt the plan would be worked out satisfactorily. The Government proposed to build stations in Ontario and Quebec, and after the experiments were completed sell the stations to men who would run them as commercial enterprises.

KNAPP'S BILL PASSED.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company expected to get its bill through the House this evening. The Railway Committee had placed its stamp of approval upon it, and its third reading in the House was looked upon by most members as a matter of routine. But the bill is not yet a law. The first hour of the evening sessions of Wednesdays and Fridays are given up to private bills. The House passed two without a murmur. One incorporated the Knapp Tubular Steamship Company, the other the Crown Bank of Canada.

Mr. McCreary, of Selkirk, and the Canadian Northern bill came up simultan[illegible]. The Liberal member said some [illegible] things about the franchise sought [illegible] Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. There [illegible] precedent for a bill of the char[illegible] which had been approved by the House. In the Railway Committee it was stated that the extensions were for about 2,500 miles. Five thousand would be nearer the truth. The indefiniteness was shown by the provisions for a branch from Beaver Lake to Sullivan Lake. As there were probably 500 Beaver and 500 Sullivan Lakes in the North-West the line could run anywhere. He opposed the granting of the charter to the Red Deer River. It had only been asked for because another line had asked for one on a similar route. Manitoba was largely interested in this. That province was bound to guarantee bonds to the amount of $20,000 a mile on all Candian Northern Railway lines built in Manitoba, and any extensions had been considered in the light of this. Mr. McCreary wanted the bill held until the Minister of Railways was present to explain its features.

MR. McCREARY KEEPS THE BILL OVER.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was leading the House, said the committee had approved the bill, and he could not take the responsibility of holding a bill endorsed by the Railway Minister and the Railway Committee. Then Dr. Sproule, Mr. Oliver and members on both sides endorsed the bill, but Mr. McCreary kept them all talking until the hour for private bills was up, and the measure stood over.

A feature which came out was that the Minister and chairman of the Railway Committee, with whom the matter had been left, declined to sanction the increase in capital from twenty-four millions to thirty-five millions.

Mr. Loy (Beauharnois) was appointed a member of the committees on Private Bills, Printing, Public Accounts and Agriculture.

MR. ROSS SPEAKS OF ENGLISH TRIP

Mr. James Ross, managing director o fthe Dominion Iron & Steel Company, who returned from London yesterday, says that while in England he was approached by a number of gentlemen who were anxious to learn details of the Sydney enterprise, and public attention on the other side was being strongly directed towards Eastern Nova Scotia.

While Mr. Ross volunteered no information as to his success in the placing of $10,000,000 new capital which the company has decided to raise upon the British market, he stated that the exceptional advantages possessed by Sydney for such an industry had caused the widespread interest in the concern that is being felt throughout the British Isles. They do not consider that coal has to be carried by rail at all, feeling that switching would be a more appropriate term.

Mr. Ross returns with his conviction fully confirmed that there are no steel works in England so favorably situated for a complete development in every detail as those now nearing completion in Sydney. "We see a greater market in Canada," he remarked, "thar we had ever anticipated."

With respect to the rapid rise in Dominion common stock, Mr. Ross said he paid little or no attention to the exchange, his object being to look after the interests of the investors. There could be no possible doubt as to the extensive market which would be at the immediate command of the Sydney company, for, while Canada showed a much wider capacity for the absorption of the steel than the most sanguine could have ever looked for, the United States market was likewise at its doors.

THE MARKET FAVORABLE.

At the present time all of the American plants have orders far ahead of their capacities, and are buying steel billets wherever they can be found. For this reason the steel makers of Great Britain are likewise doing a flourishing business, as they have for some time been relieved of American competition. Mr. Ross had likewise noticed the fact that the British iron and steel makers were adopting new and improved methods, which would, no doubt, be an effective arm against the American competition of the future.

The market for Cape Breton coal abroad was also discussed by Mr. Ross, who explained that although the European market had just been opened to the Dominion Coal Company's output, its greatest efforts were directed to supply the markets near at home. Nothing, he said, would be neglected in furnishing the full home demand, and whatever can be spared when the output of the Dominion Coal Company reaches its maximum figure, will be sold on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Ross added that the troubles in connection with the Everett Company would not hinder the supply in that direction. The received had assured them that accounts would be paid and shipments continued as usual.

Mr. Ross then went on to speak of electric railway matters in England, and the success of the two-penny tube in London. It had carried 38,000,000 passengers in the first year of operations and paid a dividend of four per cent.

FAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Speaking of a fast Canadian steamship service, Mr. Ross said its desirability had never come more forcibly to his mind than during his recent homeward trip. He left Southampton in the early part of Friday afternoon and Cherbourg at 8 p.m., arriving at Sandy Hook on board the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, Thursday morning, and had the same class of ship been coming to Halifax or Sydney, she would have landed her passengers Tuesday night on Canadian soil, and on the following evening they would have been in Montreal.

"Just see what this means," he declared, "for while the Southampton-New York service requires four steamers, the Canadian line could do its work with three, and as such steamers would probably cost $2,500,000 each, the difference in the capital would be very considerable, not saying anything about the increased expense of running the New York line, which would be a good deal over $1,000,000."

BULLET REMOVED.

Unusual Operation Successfully Performed at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Street and is Badly Injured.

Hamilton Quinn, an eleven year old lad who was accidentally wounded by a stray bullet on March 28th, was the subject of a most interesting and remarkable operation at the Royal Victoria Hospital this week. The ball which was of large calibre, entered the head at the bridge of the nose, and was located just behind the right eye by the X rays. The physicians did not deem it advisable to operate until this week when the ball was successfully removed, and with the exception of the loss of sight of one eye a complete recovery was made.

The Herald's Directory of Auction Sales

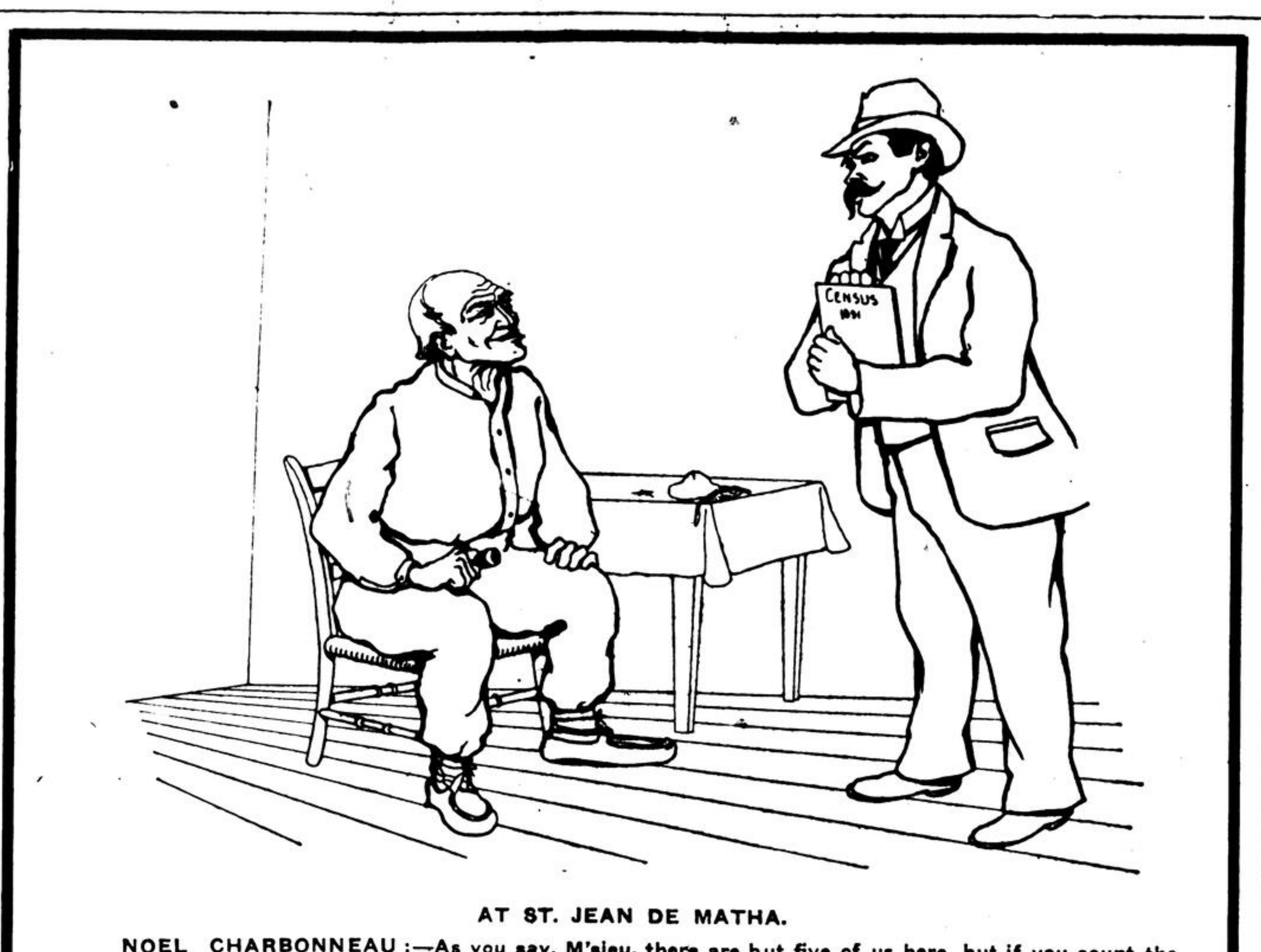
Full particulars of the Auction Sales (art, paintings, bric-a-brac, high class furnishings, household goods, every description of merchandise) will be found in THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD. The Herald is the only daily in Montreal publishing a complete daily list of auction sales. Some of these sales are more fully described in the advertising columns.

Auction Sales Monday:

Rae & Donnelly—Furniture, 10 a.m., 18 McGill College Avenue.

M. Hicks & Co.—Valuable Furniture, 10 a.m., 442 Argyle Avenue.

Fraser Bros.—Furniture, 10 a.m., 122 Stanley Street.



AT ST. JEAN DE MATHA.

NOEL CHARBONNEAU:—As you say, M'sieu, there are but five of us here, but if you count the boys and their wives, the girls and their husbands, and the children of all, we would be fifty-five.
ENUMERATOR:—I will count them all, good man (and not ask where they live). The names, please!

ESTIMATES FOR SCHOOL YEAR

Catholic Board of Commissioners Counts on a Surplus This Year.

A meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners was held last night with Mgr. Racicot in the chair. There were present Rev. Charles Larocque, Philippe Demers, Ald. Gallery, P. G. Martineau and J. R. Savignac.

The school committee submitted the following estimates of the expenses for the coming year in connection with the schools under the control of the board:

Catholic Commercial Academy..	$12,500.00
Champlain school....	11,625.00
Montcalm school....	12,225.00
Sarsfield school....	10,775.00
Belmont school....	7,725.00
Olier school....	9,300.00
Edward Murphy school....	6,348.00
St. Joseph school....	4,500.00
Plessis school....	5,350.00
St. Gabriel school....	4,750.00
St. Bridget school....	5,350.00
St. Ann's school....	3,850.00
St. Peter's school....	4,150.00
Meilleur school....	2,950.00
St. Alphonse school....	750.00
St. Alexis Orphans' Home....	300.00
Jardin de L'Enfance....	900.00
Institute for the blind....	300.00
Notre Dame Congregation, 13 schools....	31,050.00
St. Johns the Evangelist school..	3,600.00
Eleven secular schools....	5,540.00
Employes of school board....	4,978.00
Indemnities....	4,728.00
Maintenance of classes....	700.00
Expenses....	5,093.75
Commissioners' office....	2,000.00
Interest and sinking fund....	39,400.00
Hypothecated interest....	5,709.63
Pension fund....	1,350.25
Total....	$207,797.63

The taxes amount to $207,774.07 which, with the balance on hand, makes the total receipts amount to $228,947.75. Taking from this the total expenditure, $207,797.63, leaves a surplus of $21,150.12.

On Tuesday evening will take place the distribution of prizes to the pupils who attended the night schools. It will be held at the Montcalm school, St. Hubert and Demontigny streets.

CONTINENTAL BOERS HELD A CONFERENCE

Utrecht, Holland, April 12. — Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent, and other Boer leaders, had a long conference yesterday evening. Dr. Leyds afterwards asserted that the meeting was not connected with the conference proceeding at Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony. Peace, however, he added, could not be concluded without previous consultation with the Boer representatives in Europe.

CABINET MEETING IS ON BUDGET

London, April 12.—Both the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, attended the Cabinet council held at the Foreign Office at noon to-day. Prior to the meeting of the ministers, representatives of the Bank of England had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicating that the budget was a prominent subject of discussion by the ministers, especially as to the best means of issuing a war loan.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Almost every day violaters of the law who have been keeping disorderly houses are brought into the Recorder's Court as a result of the vigilance and energy of Chief Legault. Three cases of this kind formed yesterday's quota before Recorder Poirier, all its offenders having been apprehended under the direction of Captain Bellefleur, of No. 2 Police District. The first was that of Lavina Lewis, of Wolfe Street in whose house three girls were found. She was fined $100 and the inmates $30 each or three months in jail. The next on the list was that of Joseph Marquis and his wife whose place of abode is on St. Timothe Street, where eight girls were discovered. The charge against the man and woman was postponed until next Tuesday and the girls received the same sentence as those in the previous case. Corinne Bigras, who also lives on St. Timothe Street, was the last on the calendar. The judgment imposed on her was somewhat more severe, being three months in jail, a fine of $100 or six months additional, and the two females who were arrested in her house were each fined $50 or six months.

MR. "NED" CRANE DEAD AT QUEBEC

Mr. "Ned" Crane is dead.

This is the telephone message which was received in the city, from Quebec, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. K. P. McCaskill, of the Canadian Secret Service, a nephew of Mr. Crane, was summoned to the Ancient Capital last night, and when he reached the dying man's bedside this morning his uncle was unconscious, and had been in that state the greater part of the night. A few minutes before 10 o'clock death came.

Mr. Crane was well known to the travelling public of Canada. For many years he had been a Grand Trunk conductor and gave up that position to enter the service of the Dominion Government three years ago as immigration agent. He was stationed at Portland, Me.

Last November he contracted a severe cold and muscular rheumatism and neuralgia followed, and he had been confined to his bed the greater part of the time since then.

He was 68 years of age and unmarried.

ART EXHIBIT HAS BEEN A SUCCESS

Association Hopes Soon to Inaugurate a Permanent Exhibition,

The Canadian Art Exhibit, which has been in progress during the past three weeks at 21 Phillips Square, closes today.

The exhibit has been the most successful ever held, the sales reaching a total of double that of 1899. The patronage of the public has been generously distributed among the various artists.

There still remain unsold some large paintings, looked upon by connoisseurs of art as the masterpieces of the exhibit. These pictures will be hung on the walls of the studios of Montreal artists to whom they belong.

The Art Association will have an exhibition of Japanese water-color paintings beginning on April 22, and extending over two weeks.

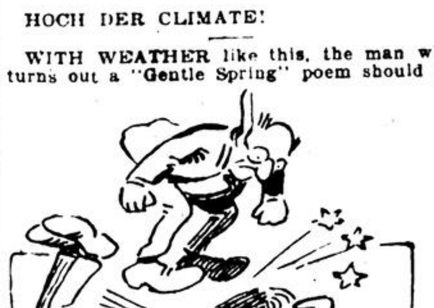
These pictures will represent the style of the more modern Japanese artists, and will, of course, be for sale.

The association hopes soon to inaugurate a permanent exhibition, where the work of Canadian artists will be always on view. It is believed that such a departure from the usual custom will tend to stimulate competition among the artists.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

HOCH DER CLIMATE!

WITH WEATHER like this, the man who turns out a "Gentle Spring" poem should be gently stepped on.



ALWAYS SUSPECTED that Prof. Perrin was one of the greatest weather guessers in the business. This is his own exclusive and special snowstorm.

GAZOOT CONTINUES to put "Great laughter") and ("cheers") after the remarks of the able Cons. in the House. This is no joke, either. The glad laugh has followed the Cons. for the past 7 years.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING." — Shakespeare.

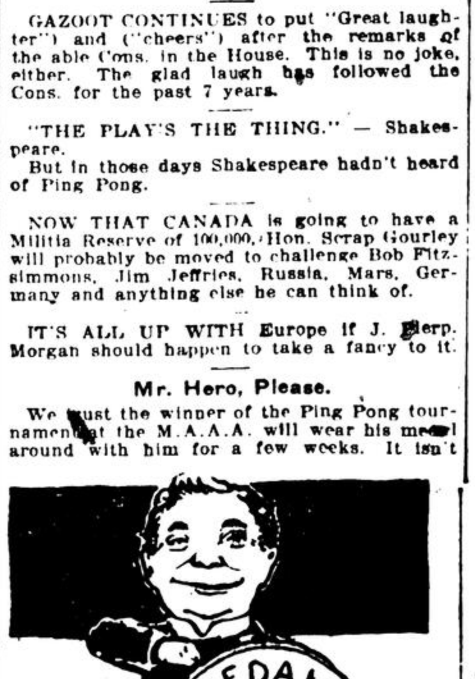
But in those days Shakespeare hadn't heard of Ping Pong.

NOW THAT CANADA is going to have a Militia Reserve of 100,000, Hon. Scrap Gourley will probably be moved to challenge Bob Fitzsimmons, Jim Jeffries, Russia, Mars, Germany and anything else he can think of.

IT'S ALL UP WITH Europe if J. Pierp. Morgan should happen to take a fancy to it.

Mr. Hero, Please.

We trust the winner of the Ping Pong tournament at the M.A.A.A. will wear his medal around with him for a few weeks. It isn't every day we get a chance to see a real live Ping Pong hero. Warriors from South Africa are so common just now.



A PARTIAL EXPLANATION of the unusual amount of drunkenness that has been visible on the streets during the past ten days is that this is house-cleaning season.

HOUSE-HUNTING has reached the acute stage.

"SOME MEN are known by the company they are unable to get into."—Chicago News.

IF MISS KATHRYN KIDDER looks like her picture in the Gazoot this morning, she ought to take something for it.

STATISTICIAN informs a gaping world that the chances of a young oyster reaching maturity are 1 in 1,145,000. There's a citizen who's got arithmetic down to an allspice. He will now oblige by figuring (1) on the chances to De Wet catching up with himself, (2) chances of Ping Pong players being able to convince experts that they haven't got a screw loose, and (3) who will see the first watering cart.

"STEYN IS AT Klerksdorp."—Cable dispatch.

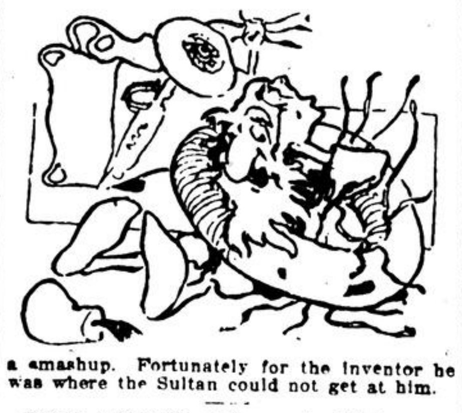
Sure, but where's DeWetdorp?

DEBATORS at a St. Catherine Street school of elocution had a debate on: "Is married life better than single life?" and the married argument won. The single men probably overlooked to say anything about putting stove pipes up and tacking down carpets.

BOER GENERAL DELAREY now spells his name De La Rey. Very swell. Latest will be Ex-President De Kru Ger and President De Steyn.

OFF DAY ON the London Stock Exchange to-day. They didn't settle the war.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO tried civilization in the form of an automobile and had a smashup. Fortunately for the inventor he was where the Sultan could not get at him.



PROF. PERRIN might go to Pittsburg to live. They had a big snowstorm there yesterday.

SOME LEATHER MEDALS TO THE *Fallen Heroes* IN THE *Ping-Pong Tournament.*

Many Subscriptions Received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the purchase of leather medals for the heroes wounded and laid away to rest in the M.A.A.A. Ping Pong tournament are piling up in a most satisfactory manner.

The Herald has bought a few bank vaults and grain elevators to store the money in, and just as soon as the tournament is over the medals will be purchased at Tiffany's tannery.

Late subscriptions are:

Ex-Pres. Kruger	$8,904.24
Hamlet	.43
Knocker	.50
Nancy Hanks	1.00
Watkin Mills	2.00
Winston Churchill, M.P. (Ping Pong Champeen of British Empire)	2.50
Ted. Roosevelt	4.00
Bertha M. Clay	3.60
Mr. Paderewski	4.11
Captain Dooley	750.20
Tommy Bannon	.60
Rud. Kipling	1.82
Emma Calve	8.00
Nordica	8.10
Prince Henry	2.00
Kaiser Wilhelm	10.00
Tom Sawyer	.05
Huckleberry Finn	.01
De Wolf Hopper	.50
Total	$842,696.40
Yesterday's subscription	20,678.20
Grand Total	$1,014,999.44

Cruel Blow.

"Are you aware of the fact," remarked Miss Cutting, "that I am a mind reader?"

"Nevah suspected it, weally," answered young Softleigh. "Would you—aw—object to weading my mind, doncher know?"

"Certainly not," she replied. "Bring it with you the next time you call."

TO PROMOTE SETTLEMENT.

Dominion Colonization Co. of Montreal Wants to Lease Timber Limits and Loan Money to Colonists.

Ottawa, April 12.—(Special.)—The Dominion Colonization Company, with headquarters in Montreal, is applying for a charter of incorporation for the purpose of acquiring, improving and leasing timber limits and lands in all parts of the Dominion of Canada. The company also applies for power to establish settlers and to advance them money for the forming of their establishment under the most advantageous conditions to promote colonization. The applicants are:—Albert Desjordy, Henri Dubois, Amedee Meunier, Elias Rivet, Avila Fiset, George Giguere, all of Montreal.

CANADA SHOULD BUILD A WARSHIP

Of Cape Breton Steel, Says Mr. Dick—Coal Prospects Abroad Are Good.

Halifax, April 12.—(Special.)—Alexander Dick, representative of the Dominion Coal Company, suggests that Canadians should build a warship at Sydney of Canadian steel, and present it to the British navy.

When asked as to his success in placing coal contracts during his recent trips to Europe, he said he had placed many new contracts in Scandinavia and Denmark, and was hopeful that the large ones would be closed when shipments to the St. Lawrence markets cease. He found competition abroad much keener than on his previous visit.

REV. MR. HILL BLAMES POLICE

"The purpose of the police authorities is obvious," said Rev. J. Edgar Hill this morning, in speaking of the Sunday trading case upon which Recorder Poirier gave his decision yesterday. "Their policy is very evidently to turn away criticism from themselves and to discredit the Sunday trading by-law and its supoprters by allowing the large stores to run wide open and bringing only some petty little case into court. The large stores have been open for months, and they have never tried to shut one of them, although they promised twice, on December 8th, and again on February 24th, that they would. to enforce the law, exercising a wide discretion in the case of very small fruit or sandy stores, that might be kept by widows.

"And now leaving the large stores alone, they begin with a trifling case on St. Lawrence Street, which they actually admit is one specially recommended. They have utterly failed to keep their promise, and, in fact, have done worse than nothing by trying to discredit the by-law and to make it appear unworkable, so that the amendment, which was defeated in December, may be brought up again."

PACERS' CLASS WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

Toronto, April 12.—(Special.)—The second day of the Canadian Horse Show was one of the most successful in the history of the show. The seating capacity last night did not meet the requirements of the public.

One of the largest classes of the show faced the judges when single horses in harness were called during the afternoon. The horses were neat specimens, and there were some handsome turnouts. The contest was close, and the judges required a good deal of time to decide between the top-notchers. The last event of the afternoon, the Toronto Hunt Plate, furnished an exceedingly interesting competition, several of the jumpers taking hurdles in fine style. One rider met with a mishap, his horse stumbling at the hurdle and throwing him. He struck rather lightly, however, and the soft tanbark saved him from injury. In the evening there was a keen competition for the red ribbon in the class for a pair of horses shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. Pacers were a new class in the premium list at the Toronto Show, and the entry was so numerous and of such good quality that the judgment of the committee in adding this feature was fully justified.

The only Montreal winner was as follows:—Mare or gelding, in harness, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches (2nd); T. Swan Smith, Montreal.

On the previous day, Rothervale, by Morglay-Happy Girl, owned by Telfer & Climie Co., Montreal, won the second prize for thoroughbred stallions, 4 years and over.

Merrylegs and Frolic, W. A. Grant, Montreal, took fourth place among the tandems.

LATE MADAME DE BELLEFEUILLE

There passed away early this week, in her 83rd year, Madame Caroline Flavie Anne Leprohon, widow of the late Joseph Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, seigneur of the Thousand Islands. She died at her home, the Manoir, at St. Eustache. The deceased lady was the daughter of Edouard Martial Leprohon, whose father came to Canada in 1756. She was the mother of Mr. Edouard Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, K.C., and Mr. Charles Lefebvre Bellefeuille, of St. Eustache. Her daughter is Mrs. (Col.) Panet.

WHAT CHILDREN IN ENGLAND ARE TOLD OF CANADA

Canadian Child Complains of What School Books Teach.

MILK AND MEAT ARE SOLD HERE BY WEIGHT

Extract From a Text Book in Use in Public Schools in Great Britain.

From time to time ludicrous incidents come to light to prove the lack of general knowledge some Englishmen have of Canada, its climate, topography, customs, etc.; but the following excerpt from a letter written by a little girl, until a month ago living near Montreal, but now residing in Leeds, England, would tend to show that even the school teachers in the Mother Country are ridiculously deficient in a knowledge of the largest colony within the British Empire. The letter was written to the editor of the Children's Department of The Herald, and is, in part, as follows:—

"The people here seem to know very little about Canada. A rude little girl asked me if I was black when I was born. Some of the pupils at school ask me if we speak English in Canada. They think we have no cars in the Dominion.

"Our geography lesson is now on Canada, and we are told some very funny things. In winter, according to our school books, Canadians dress all in furs and walk on snowshoes, it being impossible to walk on the soft snow with ordinary boots.

"Meat and milk are sold in a frozen state to customers, both articles by weight. The ice blocks of milk look like shafts of marble.

"Toboggans, made of wood, are used by the boys, who guide them with their hands."

HISTORY DOES NOT JUSTIFY SECY. HAY

Washington, April 12.—(Special.) While there is no doubt that the State Department attaches a good deal of importance to the recent report that a Canadian Government surveyor destroyed an old Russian boundary mark in the region of the disputed line between British Columbia and Alaska, there is much difference of opinion in Government circles regarding the matter.

By certain officials of the Government outside of the State Department the appointment of a commission of officers to "investigate" the reported destruction of a boundary mark that they believe never existed, is regarded as preposterous. It has been said freely by some of these officials during the last three days that Secretary of State Hay must have known that he was taking a course that was not justified by the plain facts of history.

CLERGUE'S UTOPIA FOR WORKINGMEN

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 12. — (Special.)—Premier Ross and his Cabinet inspected Mr. Clergue's industrial works here yesterday, and took a trip of inspection over the Algoma Central Railway. Owing to the steel plant not being yet all roofed in, the company were not able to give an example of steel rail-making. The making of steel was, however, witnessed, together with the rolling of the metal into billets, which is but one process removed from rails. An order will ultimately be placed here for rails for the Temiskaming Railway.

During the trip on the railway Mr. Clergue instanced Gourlais as typical of towns to be established. "Here," said Mr. Clergue, "we have laid out a town site on most modern principles. We are building 100 neat workmen's cottages at a uniform cost of $350. We have established water works, an electric light plant, and a sewerage system, and each householder has the benefit of all thhese conveniences. You may say this is extravagant furnishing for workmen's houses, but electric light costs less than kerosene would for the same light. The town is laid out on a oflwing stream. The saw mill employs about 50 to 70 men, which will nourish a population of 500 people. For the immediate future occupants of farms will find profitable employment in cutting hard wood on their own property, which we will buy from them, and after that they have good soil in all the valleys for agriculture in future. We will only settle one locality at a time; we believe in concentration, and thus we will avoid the straggling nature of settlements, which you see all the way from North Bay to Sault Ste. Marie. We have already arranged for 3,000 Scandinavian settlers, 590 of whom will arrive at Halifax on the 22nd. They are all mature men, and will be followed a little later by their families. There is also a colony of Danes and one of French-Candians to come to this vicinity."

BIRTHS.

BURWARK—On April 4th, at Lachute, the wife of H. E. Burwark, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COTTON — In Boston, on the 11th instant, Charlotte L. Flint, wife of Henry H. Cotton. Funeral will take place from residence of Miss Cotton, in Cowansville, Que., on Monday, the 14th inst. 87

What is Going On

TO-DAY.

Francais—Ward and Vokes in "The Head Waiters," 8.15 p.m.

Proctor's—"The Deacon's Daughter" and vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Royal—"The New York Stars, 2 and 8 p.m.

METHODS OF FILTERING THE WATER SUPPLY OF CITIES

Practical Remedies Now in Use in Various Places on This Continent.

HOW COAGULANTS AID IN PURIFYING WATER

Natural and Artificial Filtration.—Various Mechanical Improvements.

How to obtain an improvement in the quality of their water supply presents a problem at once pregnant with present interest and far reaching in consequence to the citizens and residents of Westmount, and that its satisfactory solution is freighted with more than passing importance is amply evidenced by the general, frequent and earnest discussions which it has recently invoked.

The condition of the water is currently believed to be such as to warrant the apprehension that its continued and extensive use may result in an epidemic of disease throughout the community, and the matter has assumed such a serious aspect that a short time ago the Board of Health felt constrained to advise that the water be thoroughly boiled before being used for drinking purposes.

The matter of securing an essentially purer supply of this most indispensable article is important in the highest degree alike to the welfare and progress of the town, and various means for attaining the desired result have been suggested. In this line the question of mechanical filtration, which seems to afford the most economical and effectual solution of the difficulty under existing conditions, has been extensively and vigorously agitated and has formed the subject of careful study and investigation both by the Town Council and by prominent citizens.

The water question will come up again for consideration by the council at the next meeting, at which time a special committee which was appointed some time since for the purpose of conferring with the Montreal Water and Power Company, which furnishes the present supply, will render their report, and it is not improbable that the matter will then assume some definite, shape and arrangements be made looking toward prompt action.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FILTRATION.

The subject of mechanical filtration in general may be considered under two principal heads: 1st, mechanical sand-filtration without coagulants, and 2nd, with coagulants. In the first place it may remove some misunderstanding when it is remembered that all filtration worthy of the name is sand filtration, whether natural or artificial. The term "natural sand filtration" is only properly applied to filtration through sand in its original place, such as spring water as it comes bubbling through the earth or the water in wells, and "artificial sand filtration" is merely an imitation on a larger scale of nature's process.

In the latter case large excavations are made to be used as shallow reservoirs and filter beds. Under-drains are provided to carry off the filtered water, and the shallow basin or reservoir is filled to a depth of three to five feet with gravel and sand. Raw water (that is water as it comes from the river, pond, lake, or other natural source) is then allowed to flow into the reservoir over the sand. It gradually strains through the sand leaving the dirt, vegetable matter, and other impurities on the surface of the sand, while the clean-filtered water settles into the under-drains and is carried off to the pump-house or reservoir for delivery to the consumers. It is quite evident that as the water passes through the bed of sand depositing its impurities upon the surface the sand will gradually become coated so as to interfere with and finally to stop the flow of water through the sand bed. This makes it necessary to draw off the water in order to clean the surface of the bed by hand-scraping, and (the filter-bed is out of use during the time it is being thus cleansed.

When this system is used (it is now practically obsolete), there must be a storage reservoir of sufficient capacity to supply the community with filtered water while the beds are being cleansed, or (there must be a sufficient number of surplus beds to insure an area for constant use equivalent in capacity to the full demand upon them. On account of the cold winters in Montreal this plan would be practically out of the question, as the shallow filter beds, even if covered, would be frozen solid during much of the time and reservoirs of sufficient capacity to last through the cold season would be impractical.

MECHANICAL SAND-FILTRATION WITHOUT COAGULANTS.

The next development in the purification of water by sand-filtration is found in what are known as the "mechanical sand-filtration" processes. The first without, and the second with coagulants. In these methods large tanks are provided in which the water is filtered in a similar manner as in the first process mentioned, except that the tanks are in an enclosed building, and the main practical difference is in the means and mode which it is possible to employ in cleansing the sand. Various methods have been tried but the one which has yielded the best results is by the operation of a set of valves which forces a swift reverse current of water through the sand beds which are stirred up by a system of mechanical rakes while the washing is in process.

"Mechanical sand-filters—without coagulants"—are made in many forms and for many uses, including the cleansing of city water-supplies. While the earlier forms of mechanical filters were erected solely for the purpose of cleansing water, and before the relation of certain forms of bacteria to the wholesomeness of water was at all well understood, it is nevertheless claimed that these filters effect a marked improvement in the wholesomeness as well as the cleanly appearance of the water.

MECHANICAL SAND-FILTRATION—WITH COAGULANTS.

The next development appears to be found in the process of "mechanical sand-filtration—with coagulants." The tank construction and general mechanism for city use are substantially the same in "mechanical sand-filters" whether used with or without coagulants. The use of a coagulant certainly represents a stage in the process of filtration development. It did not originate in connection with the use of "mechanical sand-filters," but was a natural and scientific result of an effort to counteract the evil effects of the deleterious matter found in contaminated waters. The coagulants commonly made use of are metallic iron, commercial alum, or sulphate of aluminum, and in a smaller and rather experimental way, certain other salts. The use of alum as a coagulant is so common as to be practically universal and has been found most effective. Only one-half a grain to a gallon of water is used.

Some idea of the effect of the alum upon the water may be had from the report of a special committee appointed by the city of Providence, R.I., which seems to voice the result of universal investigations and chemical analysis. It is in part as follows:

"The analysis of the purified water shows no trace of the alumina used, while the analysis of the wash water shows that the alumina is washed out with the other impurities. This feathery bed of precipitate flakes produced by the alum forms a filtering material of insoluble mineral matter which is well nigh perfect in its character. Bacteria are like the fine clay particles of some water, so small as to pass the sand or quartz, but they are caught by the feathery precipitate of aluminum hydrate, much as the bacteria contained in the air are prevented from entering a vial closed with sterilized cotton.

COAGULATES NOT HARMFUL.

"While it is necessary to add half a grain of sulphate of alumina per gallon of water filtered in order to obtain the most satisfactory results, yet upon comparison by the most careful chemical tests of the water applied to the filter and that of the effluent, there was found to be less alum in the filtered water than in the river water itself.

"Inquiry from numerous manufacturers using alum as a precipitant in various quantities in excess of the amount used in the experiments, revealed in no instance any incrustation or scaling in the boilers where such filtered water had been used. Communication with the various boiler insurance companies elicited no report of scaling where such water was used. There is no recorded instance where alum-treated water as a drinking water has produced any ill effects upon the consumers."

TYPES OF FILTERS.

Of course there are various methods and a great number of different types of mechanical sand-filters, but it is interesting in connection with this general kind of process and its cost that proposals were submitted to the city of Philadelphia indicate that complete mechanical sand-filters, according to the best American methods, can be erected at a cost, exclusive of the value of the land, of about $20,000, for a capacity capable of filtering 2,000,000 gallons in each twenty-four hours.

Many residents of Westmount express themselves strongly in favor of the adoption of some system of mechanical filtration.

St. Vitus's

Dance, or chorea, is one of the most pitiable afflictions humanity is called on to endure. That this disease can be cured, however, is proven by the fact that it *has been cured* by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The tranquilizing effect upon the nerves exercised by this remarkable medicine is witnessed to by thousands who have found healing and strength in its use. It not only cures womanly diseases, but it promotes the health of the whole body. It is a nerve-feeding, strength-giving, sleep-inducing medicine. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics. It cannot disagree with the weakest or most delicate constitution.

"When our daughter Lizzie had St. Vitus's dance, I happened to get one of your small books and read it," writes Henry L. Miller, Esq., of 1016 North 7th St., Burlington, Iowa. "Among other things I found that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured patients suffering from that trouble, so I went out and got a bottle. She was very bad at that time and could hardly talk. When I read about your medicine in that small book, I said to myself, with the help of God and that medicine we can cure our daughter. We did so. Four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' cured her, and I did not have to take her to the doctor any more. She is well, thank God and the 'Favorite Prescription' for it."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

C.P.R. MAY TAKE SHOPS ELSEWHERE

Unless Council Deals Promptly With Its Request for a Fixed Assessment.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is becoming restive under the protracted delays attendant upon the request that the City Council should set a fixed assessment on its property and projected workshops in the East End.

Unless a definite conclusion is reached at the meeting on Monday, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy intimates that the company may consider the advisability of taking the car shops elsewhere. The question has now been hanging fire for over six weeks, and the company's president considers that ample time has been given to reach some definite conclusion.

"The company," said N. S. Dunlop, the C.P.R. assessment commissioner, at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon, "was very much astonished that the question of the assessment to be placed on our East End property was not settled at the last meeting of Council. We had entertained the impression that all the necessary information had been obtained, and were of the opinion that the Council would be anxious to accelerate a matter which will redound so advantageously to the city.

"As far as the company is concerned it is a matter of prime importance that a speedy conclusion should be reached. The city has everything to gain and nothing to lose by consummating this agreement. Already I am told that people in the vicinity who formerly offered their property at 1 1-2 cents are now holding it for 20 cents. If that becomes general you will readily see how much the city is calculated to make by way of increased assessment.

"Now, I would urge the Council to deal with this matter promptly. I do not say it by way of bluff, but I would wish to mention the fact that the company has in view desirable sites elsewhere, and our president tells me that he is prepared to consider some of these alternative sites if the Council refuses on Monday to do something definite. A gentleman of influence in the East End has, I understand, an idea of securing permission to run a tunnel beneath the property. That would be just as objectionable as either a roadway across or a bridge above the property. It cannot be done. The buildings will run from one end of the property to the other, and will be interlaced with a network of tracks. All the construction work and rolling stock will be of the heaviest possible character, and these heavy works, you will readily see, preclude all idea of a tunnel."

CLAIMS TO REFUND.

"Are you prepared," asked Ald. Laporte, "if the Council adopts our report, to waive all claims to a refund on taxes paid at the Hochelaga workshops? In any event, I don't think you have a right to a refund."

"That is a question of law," responded Mr. Dunlop. "We paid between $30,000 and $50,000 more than we should. But we paid them in good faith, and the city has accepted them in good faith. If the matter is put through the Council on Monday, however, and we are accorded an assessment of $400,000 for twenty years, we will make no claim for the taxes which we maintain have been paid in error."

"As Ald. Bumbray's constituents demand a bridge across the middle of the property," said Ald. Laporte, "we should be able to prove to them one of two things: that they must forego either the bridge or the yards."

"That is easy," remarked Ald. Ekers. "We have the assurance of Mr. Dunlop that the C.P.R. is not prepared to talk either roadway, bridge or tunnel, and that, in default of a settlement, they are prepared to go elsewhere."

MEN EMPLOYED.

"There are other facts that we should ascertain," said Ald. Laporte. "We should know how many men the company will employ. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said that at some seasons there would be as many as 7,000, and I consequently think the basis in the agreement should be at least 1,500. Otherwise the company should be placed on the same standing as other real estate owners."

"Those are questions," remarked Ald. Carter, "that may be left for discussion after the report has passed the Council. After the fixed assessment has been determined, an agreement will have to be drawn up, and all the conditions necessary may then be embodied. The first thing to do is to pass the report. And unless that is done at the meeting on Monday, the company will not get to work much before July."

The committee then decided to again forward its report to Council for ratification.

SERVES MANY MASTERS.

At a recent meeting of the committee a communication was read from a Mr. Rochon, who charged that Mr. P. Terreault, the registrar in the assessors' office, while drawing a salary of $1,500 from the city, was making $3,000 by extra work, much of which was performed during the time he should be giving to the city.

Mr. Terreault denies the charge. He does, indeed, do extra work, but it is all performed after his office hours at the City Hall.

Both Messrs. Rochon and Terreault were present at the meeting, but the committee decided that the investigation could not proceed until the necessary witnesses had been properly summoned and authority had been secured from Council to take evidence under oath. The desired permission will be demanded from Council on Monday.

A special meeting of the committee will thereafter be called for Thursday next, when all the facts will be elicited.

MR. TERREAULT EXPLAINS.

In his letter Mr. Terreault writes that, in 1896, he was secretary-treasurer of the town of St. Jean Baptiste and secretary-treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners, and churchwarden in the parish of St. Jean Baptiste, at the same time practising his profession as a notary. After the annexation of the municipality in question to the city of Montreal, he was appointed registrar of the assessors' office at the same salary that he had formerly enjoyed in the employ of the village, it being tacitly agreed that he should continue to act for the parish and practice his profession. This he has always done outside his office hours, and without in any way affecting the city's interests.

"And now," he continued, "after sixteen years of faithful service at the City Hall, and with the certainty of always having done my duty to the entire satisfaction of the heads of my department, a Mr. Rochon, whom I do not know, writes a letter to your committee accusing me of doing and occupying other charges than that of my position at the City Hall.

"I do not deny the fact, as it is now nearly twenty years that I occupy the same charges of which Mr. Rochon greatly exaggerates the remunerations. The work necessitated by the said charges is done by reliable persons at my private office, at my residence, and I have only to verify the work done at the end of each week."

Mr. Terreault goes on to deny that he has even protested notes for the Merchants' Bank during office hours; these are always protested after 5.30 p.m.

"Would it be natural," he enquires, "to suppose that a notary would be obliged to abandon his profession because the corporation employs him to make searches at the different registry offices and analyze deeds concerning the initiation of properties?

"Some pretend that I make searches at the registry offices for the benefit of my clients, that are few. I can assure you that when I need certificates of searches for my clients, said certificates are made by the employes of said registry office, and that I pay for the same, as all notaries do.

"I moreover affirm that the work required of me at the City Hall is always executed with punctuality and to the satisfaction of the heads of my department, as they can attest if called upon to do so."

Tell Me Somebody

Who Wants to Get Well.

Let Me Tell Him My Way. I Will Pay the Cost, if it Fails.

I want not a penny from you.

All I ask is the name of a sick one—simply a postal, stating which book I shall send.

I wish to explain a treatment that I spent a lifetime in learning. Then let the sick one decide if he wants it.

If he tries it, and it fails, I will pay every penny of the cost.

I will do this at the start:—

I will send the sick one an order on his or her druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell that druggist to let him test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself. I will leave the decision to you.

Don't misjudge my offer, for I do just as I say.

I leave the matter to your honor. You could cheat me, if you would; but I trust you. I ask in return your confidence. There is no possible way in which I could be unfair with you.

In the past five years, I have furnished my treatment to over half a million people in just this way. My records show that 39 in each 40 paid for it, thereby admitting that it did what I claim.

That means that 39 in each 40 are cured.

This remarkable record results from the fact that I have learned how to strengthen the inside nerves.

I do not doctor the organ that is weak. But I bring back the nerve power which makes that organ act. I give it the strength to do its duty—nerve strength.

I know from a vast experience that in most chronic diseases there is no other way to get well. With any other remedy, the plan which I offer would bankrupt the man who made it.

Yet I cannot always succeed. Some of these troubles have causes, like cancer, which no man can cure. But those conditions are rare; and when a failure occurs, I alone am the loser. The patient is at least as well as he was, and not a penny the poorer.

If a man promised you wealth without the risk of a penny, how quick you would grasp it!

I promise you health; how much better is that!

Won't you merely write me about it?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 28, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (Sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

SAYS MR. CASS IS HEIR TO TITLE

Letter of His Solicitor, However, Seems to Betray a Lack of Information.

This morning's post brought the Herald an interesting letter asking for information regarding S. H. Chetwynd Cass, who, it stated, is the son of the late Captain Cass, of Montreal, and heir to the estate and title of the seventh viscount Chetwynd. The letter is signed "A. J. Hoff, solicitor of the estate Chetwynd." Mr. Hoff, however, is not widely known in Montreal legal circles, and could not be found at any of the hotels.

In his letter the writer says that through the death of Sir Joseph Alwyn Cass, 7th viscount Chetwynd in the peerage of Ireland, the son of the late Captain Cass, is now Viscount Chetwynd. The person wanted is S. H. Chetwynd Cass.

The statements contained in the letter are not in accordance with the facts known concerning Viscount Chetwynd. The writer of the letter, as a solicitor of a prominent estate is not well-informed regarding the title to be applied. "Sir" is not given a viscount.

But, granting this to have been a lapsus calami, how did Mr. Huff discover Joseph Alwyn Cass to be the seventh viscount Chetwynd, when that title is or was held by Viscount, Richard Walter Chetwynd, Baron Rathdown in the peerage of Ireland?

Chetwynd is the family name of Viscount Chetwynd. The title was created in 1717, Viscount Richard Walter Chetwynd was born in July, 1823. His father bore the same name, while his mother was Harriet, daughter of the late Walter Campbell. His heir is his son the Hon. Richard W. Chetwynd, born 1859. The viscount's address is 25 Elvaston's Place, London S. W.

The letter is written on cheap paper—the cheapest that can be had. It was written in Montreal and dated April 10th.

A. J. Hoff does not give his address, but asks for a reply through the columns of The Herald.

BOY FRACTURES SKULL.

John McKeown, the twelve-year-old son of George McKeown, 305 St. Hypolite, fractured his skull by falling on the curbstone near Shuter on Sherbrooke Street. He was picked up and taken to the General Hospital. His face is badly gashed, and several teeth knocked out. His recovery is expected.

WHAT IS THIS

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD?

Malt Breakfast Food is a true health food, recommended by the best physicians.

Malt Breakfast Food is made from the choicest strength-yielding Wheat and the purest health-giving Malt.

Malt Breakfast Food is a partially cooked food and predigested, quickly assimilated, and requires no digestive effort.

Malt Breakfast Food is a concentrated food for young and old, yielding true nourishment to the body and brain.

Malt Breakfast Food enriches the blood and builds up nerve centres and the tissues of the body.

Malt Breakfast Food is invaluable for growing children, invalids and convalescents; it is retained on the weakest stomach.

Malt Breakfast Food stands first in public estimation as a grain breakfast food.

Malt Breakfast Food is the acknowledged king of all cereal foods; it is used by royalty and the masses.

Your Grocer sells it.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

New Spring Catalogue,

Containing illustrations and prices of every household requisite. FREE to any address.

Colored Dress Goods.

Eoliennes, Voiles, Cupnille Sole, Canvas De Soie, San Toy, Grenadines, Iris Crepe, Crepelines. All the above Rich, Dressy Materials are complete in the latest fine shades.

SUITINGS

In Hop Sacking, Coverts, Cheviots, Coatings, Amazon Cloths, Tweeds, Zebelines, etc.

New Stripes in Albatross, for Blouses, etc.

Cream Goods

For Outing, Boating, Tennis, etc. A full stock of Serges, Cords, Mohairs, Ladies' Cloth, etc.

Dress Muslins, Etc.

A choice selection in Organdies, India Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Dimities, etc., lovely designs.

Grass Linens, in plain and pretty stripes.

Sheer Pine Apple Cloth (Silk and Linen), Sheer French Batiste (Silk and Linen). This dainty material is the novelty of the season. We have Embroideries, Collars, Laces, Fichus, Insertions, Ruffs, etc., to match the above Sheer Linens.

SPECIAL—A line of French Challies, 30c per yard.

N.B.—Samples of above sent to any address, and special attention given to mail orders.

China Dept.

A fine range of Dinnerware, including Stock Patterns. New and dainty designs in Tea Sets. Prettily Decorated Toilet Sets, in the newest shapes. A very complete stock of Cut Glass.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

Henry Morgan & Co.

MONTREAL.

The Ogilvy Store

THE BEST AND LARGEST KNOWN LINEN HOUSE.

REAL LINEN LAWN

36 inches ....$1.05, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard

SHEER LINEN CAMBRIC

36 inches ....$1.00 $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25 per yard

SILENCE CLOTHES

For Under Table Covers.

54 inches ....40c a yard 62 inches ....55c a yard

GREY SHEETING PLAIN

80 inch, or 9-4, at ....23c, 25c, 28c and 30c per yard

Real Water Twist Bleached Sheeting

66 inches wide, at ....25c PER YARD

Bleached Linen for Fancy Work

ART MAKE.

20 inches, at ....25c per yard 22 inches, at ....30c per yard

36 inches, at.............40c per yard

HEAVY MAKE.

40 inches, at ......40c, 50c per yard 45 inches, at ......45c, 55c per yard

54 inches wide, at ....55c and 70c

FINE MAKE.

36 inches wide, at ....35c, 40c, 50c and 60c per yard

Kid Gloves at Low Prices.

Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, in Black, White, Tan, Brown, Mode, Gray, perfect fitting glove, with gussets between the fingers, worth $1.25, FOR 75c PER PAIR.

Our Muslins and Wash Goods are all the Newest of the New.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE BEST ATTENTION.

SEE OUR MILLINERY DISPLAY FOR THIS SEASON.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STS.

See Our Ladies' $2.00 Dongola Laced Boot

With Medium and Wide Toe. Extension Soles.

NEAT, STYLISH AND COMFORTABLE.

RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame St., Chaboillez Square.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

The Gibson Girl

Famous all the world over as the creation of an American artist, is not any particular or individual lady. She is simply the conception of an artist of that name, of how the American girl should be presented in Art.

Hence the New Gibson Blouse

which is one of the leading American styles for the season. We have just placed in stock a shipment of Linens in white and all the new shades for these blouses. See them!

New Corset Squares

100, in all sizes, all the new colors, bought on exceptional terms, and will be offered as follows, on Monday:—Carpet square, 3 x 3 yards, at $3.75. Cheap at $5.00.

New Fancy Dress Muslins

Over 200 patterns to select from, all the spring novelties. Prices from 15c to 50c per yard.

Fast Colored English Prints

The finest collection we have ever shown. Prices from 10c per yard. 500 patterns to select from.

New Dress Goods

ALL THE SPRING NOVELTIES. New Voile De Paris, in plain and fancy, in silk and wool. From 50c per yard.

Country Orders Carefully Filled.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street.

Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740. Corner Metcalfe.

SALVATION ARMY.

General Booth's Birthday Celebrated by Special Services in Barracks.

The Salvation Army last night celebrated General Booth's birthday by holding a national meeting in its barracks, Major Taylor presiding. It was a decidedly interesting occasion, for the following countries were represented in national costume by the officers named, all of whom gave interesting information concerning the army work in their respective countries: South America, Ensign Bradbury; Germany, Mrs Ensign Norman; Sweden, Lieut. Holliday; Iceland, Lieut. Gates; Scotland, Ensign Huth; Denmark, Lieut. Webber; Switzerland, Lieut. Bullock; Belgium, Capt. Newell; Italy, Capt. Poole; Japan, Capt. Reynolds; Ireland, Capt. McGee; Africa, Lieut. Waugh; India, Capt. Brister; Alaska, Adjutant Ellery; Australia, Capt. Crego; Finland, Lieut. Ludlow; Wales, Lieut. Owens; Zululand, Lieut. Alford; Holland, Mrs. Ensign Hobkirk; Newfoundland, Adjutant Cale; England, Capt. Woods; France, Ensign Cabret; United States, Lieut. Langley; Canada, Ensign Parsons; army flag, Bro. Rogers.

During the evening musical numbers were given by Ensign Huth, Lieut. Owens and Lieut. Langley.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

FOR YOUR

Awnings AND Tents

GO TO

J. K. Bellon & Co.,

374 St. Lawrence Main St.

Phone Bell E. 1948. Merchants 720

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

HAMILTON'S

Monday Happenings.

Below we tell you of some of the special attractions we have planned for Monday's shoppers. The items are truthful word pictures of the goods that go on sale at Eight O'Clock Monday morning.

MONDAY'S SPECIAL SALE OF WALL PAPERS.

TWO ROLLS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE, is the keynote of our MONDAY'S SALE OF WALL PAPERS IN THE BASEMENT. This is a bargain that people will appreciate, especially at this season of the year. Wall Papers suitable for Kitchens, Bedrooms, Dining Rooms, Parlors, Drawing Rooms and Halls.

5c WALL PAPERS, Monday 2½c
15c WALL PAPERS, Monday 7½c
25c WALL PAPERS, Monday 12½c
10c WALL PAPERS, Monday 5c
20c WALL PAPERS, Monday 10c
50c WALL PAPERS, Monday 25c

And higher priced ones in proportion. As the quantities in some patterns are limited, you'd need to call early.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

2 YARD WIDE IMPORTED SCOTCH OILCLOTH, well seasoned, pretty pattern, nice colorings. Per square yard 19c

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES.

In all sizes, colors tan, brown and beaver, embroidered silk backs. Gloves that retail regularly at 75c. Monday, pair 49c

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, spliced heels and toes. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½. Worth 25c. Monday, pair 19c

LADIES' LEATHER PURSES.

Solid Leather Combination Purse and Card Case, "seconds." Regular 50c. Monday 15c

LADIES' SILK TIES.

46 inch long, all Pure Silk Hemstitched Ties, in all colors, 45c. Monday 19c

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS.

Beautiful assortment of New Ostrich Feather Boas, in white, gray and black, ranging in price from........ $3.99 to $25.00

PLATED HAT PINS.

A Big Job in Fancy Gold Plated Hat Pins, with imitation stone settings, up to 25c. Monday 5c

Our Ready-to-wear Hats

Afford us an especial pride, for they've caught the popular fancy stronger than ever before, and that's saying a good deal. Come on Monday and see them.. Prices range from .... $1.00 to $2.50

FLOWERS FOR HAT TRIMMINGS.

We have a bigger and better display than any two houses in the trade. It's worth your while to see our 10c, 15c and 26c bunches.

Thousands yards DOUBLE FACE SATIN RIBBONS, at HALF PRICE.

Thousands yards Black and Colored STRAW BRAIDS, at 5c yard.

Monday Specials in the Cloak Section

LADIES' CRAVENETTE RAIN COATS, 58 and 60 inches long, in Oxford, black, reseda and fawn, $10.00. Monday $6.95
LADIES' TUCKED TAFFETA SILK ETON JACKETS, ¼ inch tucks, lined white silk or satin, $12.50. Monday $8.95
LADIES' MOIRE VELOUR ETON COATS, trimmed folds of satin, lined in white taffeta silk. Special, at $12.00
LADIES' PURE SILK TAMELINE WAISTS, tucked, in black and all the newest colorings. Monday $2.98

We are now showing some very attractive NOVELTIES IN TAFFETA GIBSONS, in Blouse and Eton effects. All the rage in New York just now.

WHAT TO BUY MONDAY

These are snap shots of Bargains that will go on Sale at Eight O'Clock Monday Morning:

25 PIECES FRENCH TAFFETA SILKS, in black and all the most desirable colorings. Monday, yard 43c
42 INCH WIDE ALL WOOL BENGALINES AND POPLINS, in a splendid range of colors, 50c. Monday, yard 39c
34 INCH WIDE FOULARDINES AND SATEENS, in all the new spring shades. Look like silk. Monday, yard 15c
22c HEAVY FAMILY SHEETINGS, 2 yards wide. Monday, yard 15c
BEAUTIFUL HAND EMBROIDERED WHITE SWISS MUSLINS. Monday, yard, 45c
12½c ENGLISH TWILL SILESIA LININGS, black and colored. Monday, yard, 8½c
DOUBLE FOLD BLACK GRENADINES. Special, Monday, yard 29c

For 25c you can buy on Monday in the Grocery Dept.

2 packets Malt Breakfast Food.
8 lbs. Rolled Oats.
1 bottle New Maple Syrup.
2 packets Aunt Jemimia's P. F.
3 bottles Patterson's Sauce.
2 packets Shredded Wheat Biscuits.
3 lbs. California Prunes.
2 packets Swiss Food.

SPECIAL—WHITTEMORE'S GILT EDGE SHOE DRESSING, 20c BOTTLE.

IN THE BASEMENT

40c MILK PAILS, 3 gallon capacity, 40c. Monday 28c
40 FEET OF CLOTHES LINE. Usually sold at 15c. Monday 9c
PAINT BRUSHES, assorted sizes, 15c to 30c. Monday .... 10c to 23c

HAMILTON'S Cor. ST. CATHERINE and PEEL STREETS, and DOMINION SQ.

CLARKE'S

2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Ladies' Leather Belts

IN THE NEW SHAPES.

From 35c and Upwards.

The New Wrist Bags

All the Newest Leathers—Very Handsome.

Bags from 60c to $3.50 each

Direct From Maker.

TRADE RETURNS.

Ottawa, April 11.—(Special.)—The trade returns of the Dominion of Canada which were issued to-day by the Customs Department show a large increase in the business of the country for the nine months ending March last. There is an increase in imports and revenue as well. The aggregate trade for the nine months was $302,498,173 as against $282,297,452, an increase of $20,260,721. There was an increase of $13,082,578, in imports and an increase of $7,138,142 in the exports. The duty exceeded that of the nine months last year by over two million dollars.

The details are as follows.

	1901.	1902.
Dutiable goods	$ 78,001,163	$ 85,545,747
Free goods	51,010,958	55,186,962
Coin and bullion	3,328,946	4,670,936
Total	$132,341,067	$145,403,045
Duty collected	21,532,314	23,565,530
Exports.		
Domestic	135,683,921	144,546,873
Foreign	14,272,465	12,547,655
Total	$149,956,386	$157,094,528

The imports for the month of March were $17,128,582, an increase of $2,541,643, over March 1901. The exports for the month show a very slight increase, while the duty collected as $594,715, greater than for the same month last year. Altogether the trade figures show the business of the country to be in a very satisfactory condition.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SEIGNEUR OF VARENNES SHOT THIS MORNING

Mr. Albert Lussier Was Probably Fatally Wounded This Morning.

Mr. Albert Lussier, Seigneur of Varennes and formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly, was shot and probably fatally injured this morning. His son, Ainee Lussier, was arrested this morning, charged with the crime.

It is believed that the crime was committed during a moment of temporary insanity.

The story, as told to the police this morning, was as follows:—Early this morning the family were aroused by the peculiar actions of young Lussier, who finally began to show unquestionable evidence of insanity, and attempted to eject his mother and sister from the house.

His father interfered, and, it is said, was shot twice. It is feared the wounds will prove fatal.

This was all the information which had been received by the police this morning. Varennes, where the Lussiers have lived for many years, and where the crime occurred, is profoundly excited by the occurrence.

NEW YORK STOCK REPORT.

	Open.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	67¼	66
Amer. Locomotive, com	32	32
Amer. Sugar Refin. Co.	132⅝	132½
Atchison, Top. & Ste. Fee	79⅛	79¼
Atch. Top. & Ste. Fee, pfd.	98	98
Baltimore & Ohio	107	107⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	65¼	65¼
Canadian Pacific	117	118
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	168¼	167½
Colorado Southern	28	28¼
Colorado Southern, II. pfd	44¼	44¼
Consolidated Gas, N.Y.	225	225
Colorado Fuel & Iron	97¾	97¾
Duluth, South Shore & Atl.	17⅞	18⅛
D.'th. Sth. Shore & A. pfd.	33¼	33¼
General Electric	329¼	320¼
Kansas & Tex. com	25	25
Louisville & Nashville	118⅝	121¼
Manhattan Elevated	133⅝	133¾
Missouri Pacific	101½	101½
Minn. St. P. & S. St. M.	60	60¼
Metropolitan Traction	153	153
Erie Railroad	37	37
Erie Railroad I pfd	68¼	68¼
Erie Railroad, II. pfd	53½	58⅝
N.Y., Ontario & West.	32⅛	32½
Norfolk & Western com	57	57
Penn. R. R.	150⅝	150⅝
Phila. & Reading	57⅝	57¼
Phila. & Reading, I pfd	82⅝	82¾
Phila. & Reading, II pfd	68⅝	68⅝
Southern Ry. com	34¼	34⅝
Southern Ry. pfd	95⅛	95⅝
Southern Pacific	66⅝	66¼
Texas Pacific	41¼	41¼
U.S. Leather, com	12⅞	13
U.S. Leather, pfd	84¼	84¼
United States Steel com	41⅞	41⅝
United States steel pfd	93⅛	93¼
U. S. Rubber, com	17¼	17¼
Union Pacific, com	101⅝	101⅝
Union Pacific pfd	87⅝	87⅝
Wabash	23⅝	23⅝
Wabash, pfd	44⅝	44½
Wis. Cen., com	24	24

HEAVY BUYING OF C.P.R. SHARES IS SIGNIFICANT

Over 42,000 Shares Sold in Wall Street During the Past Two Days.

In the last two days 42,200 shares of Canadian Pacific stock have changed hands on the New York market, and people in Montreal are beginning to wonder where the buying is coming from.

The price this week has advanced from 113 1-2 to 116 7-8, and while Canadian Pacific is easily worth that figure and many are inclined to the belief that the stock is being bought by investors and speculators solely upon its merits, others are disposed to view the buying movement in Wall Street as somewhat significant.

Wall Street despatches of late have repeatedly stated that the movement is being engineered from Montreal, but this is doubted by brokers who are in a position to know pretty well what local operators are doing.

Of course the largely increased trading on the Montreal market can be attributed in the main to local people who have been bullish on Canadian Pacific for some time past and have believed that it should go higher in line with its present fine business and magnificent prospects.

A Wall Street despatch yesterday stated that a pool was working in Pacific and quietly acquiring stock.

This is more than likely, but leaves the "Street" still in the dark, as the personality of the pool is the chief matter of interest. Many are inclined to think that the entrance of the Vanderbilt interests into Canada is a significant feature in connection with the buying of Pacific, but theories of this kind are purely imaginary.

Sales of Canadian Pacific in New York yesterday amounted to 23,400 shares.

The highest figure Canadian Pacific ever touched previous to to-day was 117, which was attained in May, 1901, just previous to the crash in Wall Street that attended the corner in Northern Pacific shares.

UP AGAIN.

Canadian Pacific went to 118⅝ in New York this morning and at 11 o'clock was quoted at 118¼. Business was very heavy there and was also active in Montreal.

SALES UP TO 11 A.M.

150 Pacific at 116⅛.
125 Pacific at 116½.
100 Pacific at 116⅝.
425 Pacific at 117.
100 Pacific at 117.
100 Pacific at 116⅞.
125 Pacific at 117.
275 Pacific at 117.
50 Pacific at 116⅞.
50 Pacific at 117.
50 Pacific at 117¼.
300 Pacific at 117½.
100 Pacific at 118.
100 Pacific at 117⅞.
100 Pacific at 118.
200 Pacific at 118⅛.
150 Pacific rights at 3¾.
550 Pacific rights at 3¾.
100 Pacific rights at 3¼.
475 Pacific rights at 3¾.
50 Pacific rights at 3¾.
275 Steel common at 69.
750 Steel common at 69.
300 Steel Common at 69.
200 Steel common at 69½.
100 Steel common at 69⅛.
450 Steel common at 69.
100 Steel common at 69⅛.
275 Steel common at 69.
50 Steel common at 69¼.
10 Steel common at 68½.
50 Steel common at 69¼.
50 Steel common at 68¾.
200 Steel common at 68½.
50 Nova Scotia at 99½.
25 Nova Scotia at 99¼.
2,000 Steel Bonds at 91¾.
1,000 Steel Bonds at 91¾.
50 Steel pfd. at 94¾.
100 Steel pfd. at 95.
25 Steel pfd. at 95¼.
25 Power at 101¾.
450 Power at 101¾.
25 Toronto Ry. at 118¼.
25 Dominion Coal at 139.
50 Dominion coal at 139.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said: Americans in London strong and fairly actice ⅛ to ⅝ in advance with exception I. & N. and Anaconda. Preliminary cash figures indicate a small gain by banks after heavy subtreasury. Collection. Bank statement will depend on amount of decrease in loans. Illinois Central is building a line that will tap rich mineral deposits in Illinois. Sterling closes firm on easier tendency in call money. Reports that anthracite miners were ordered out unfounded and no trouble expected. Baltimore interests that financed London trolley deal intend to withdraw. Eight large Cripple Creek Mining companies combine capital $5,000,000, Reported Moore Bros., gained control of L. & N. Peace negotiations in South Africa still in progress. Big Four bidding for Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton. Amalgamated dividend expected to be half of 1 per cent. No early prospect of gold shipments. 22 roadsfor first week in April show net increase, 6.29 per cent. for first week in April. Canadians very bullish on Canadian Pacific. R. I. offical says reports received, show no damage done to wheat in their territory. Plant is hardy and promises big yield. Norfolk and Western 1st week March, increase $53,541 from July 1st; increase $775,958. Twin City 1st week April increase, $5.589.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Pianos must be cheap at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine Street, or other dealers would not try so hard to keep would-be buyers from calling there.—adv.

CLARKE'S

2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Ladies' Leather Belts

IN THE NEW SHAPES.

From 35c and Upwards

The New Wrist Bags

All the Newest Leathers—Very Handsome.

Bags from 60c to $3.50 each

Direct From Maker.

Too Late for Classification.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE — A NEW YORK piano, $4.00 per month. For particulars, apply to C. C. Holland, 2411 St. Catherine street. 87

FOR SALE OR TO LET — DELIGHTFUL house on Bellevue Island, just opposite St. Annes; all furnished, water in house, bathroom, 9 bedrooms, double parlors, sub basement, beautiful garden, boat house, laundry house. One of the choicest summer residences near Montreal. Cost original owner $18,000.. Selling price now, $7,000. Would exchange for city property. Further particulars, C. C. Holland, 2411 St. Catherine st. 87

TO LET — 18 AND 20 KINKORA AVENUE, off 1000 Dorchester st., 6 rooms each, heated by hot water furnace; electric light; pleasant situation. Rent $13.00. F. Hamilton, No. 2 Kinkora. 92

WANTED — SMART BOY TO ASSIST IN warehouse and factory. Apply to S. T. Greenleese & Sons, 8 St. Helen st. 90

WANTED — A SMART OFFICE BOY, WITH references. Apply Room 236 Temple Building, at 9.30 on Monday morning, 14th inst. 90

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAIST HANDS. Apply 654 Sherbrooke st. 91

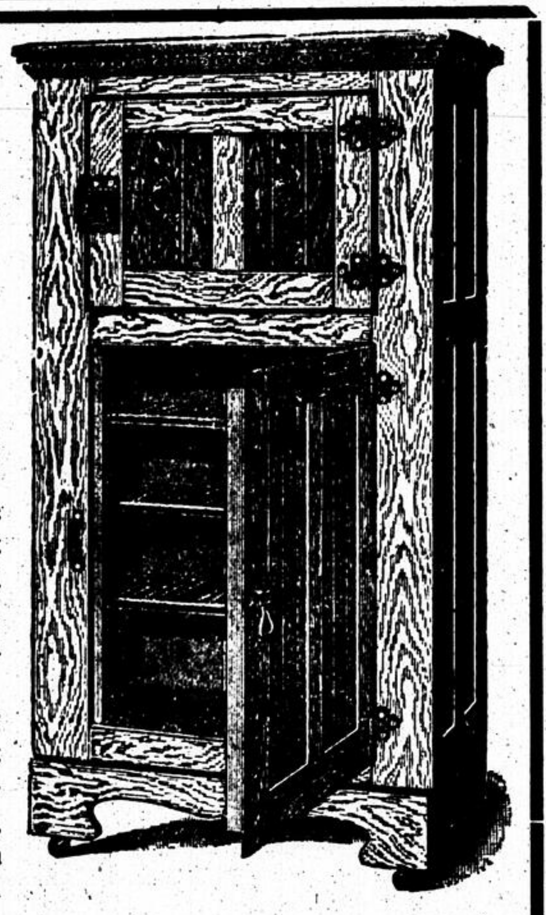
TO LET — A COMFORTABLE UPPER dwelling, on the south side of Prince Arthur st., containing five rooms, and in good repair. Rent $180. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co., Merchants Bank Building. 86

FOR SALE — AMONG THE 5TH ANNUAL clearing sale bargains at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine st., is a fine "Berry," of Boston, square piano, 7 1-3 octaves, carved legs, sale price $75 cash, worth double. Other bargains in uprights by Morris, Steinway, Heintzman, Evans Bros. and others. New upright pianos cheap for cash or $7 monthly. Exchanges made. Open evenings.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT TO go to Lakeside for summer; no washing; Protestant. Apply to 383 Mountain st. 91

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant; no cooking. Apply, afternoon or evening, 59 Park ave., city. 91

LEONARD CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS



Cold Facts

The principal reasons why you ought to buy a Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator are that it keeps things cold and pure; it uses little ice, and it can be taken apart to be cleaned.

In every one of our Refrigerators we put twenty-five years knowledge and experience. Beautifully finished in natural hardwood.

McClary Mfg. Co., 93 St. Peter St., Montreal.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO BUSINESS AT 334 ST. PAUL STREET.

Sole Agents for Canada. Wholesale Only.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE LEONARD REFRIGERATOR.

After May 1st we will be pleased to see friends at 334 ST. PAUL STREET, immediately opposite the J. L. Cassidy Company.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

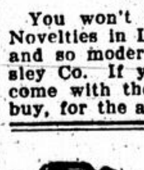
Albert Voultier, 16 years of age, employed as a workman in the large plant of the Hodgson Iron and Tube Co., in St. Henri, met with a fatal accident at 9.30 this morning. He was in some manner entangled in a cog wheel, and was a crushed and mangled corpse when extricated. Death was instantaneous. The Coroner has been notified, and an inquest will be held on Monday.

HALF OF VOTERS DISQUALIFIED.

St. John, N.B., April 12. — (Special.) —The St. John civic elections take place on Tuesday next. There are over 9,000 names on the voters' lists, but more than 4,400 are disqualified, not having paid their taxes.

STYLISH GARMENTS.

You won't find in Montreal half so many Novelties in Ladies' Stylish Coats and Capes, and so moderately priced, as at The S. Carsley Co. If you want a Coat or Cape, and come with the intention of buying, you will buy, for the assortment is irresistible.—adv.



Funeral Notice

S. O. E. B. S.

Denbigh Lodge, 96

Members of the above Lodge are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother J. Roberts, from his late residence, 51 Congregation Street, Point St. Charles, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m.

By order,
W. J. EVANS, W.M.

WANTED — A HOUSEMAID, WILLING TO go to country; small family; good wages. Apply 458 Elm ave. 91

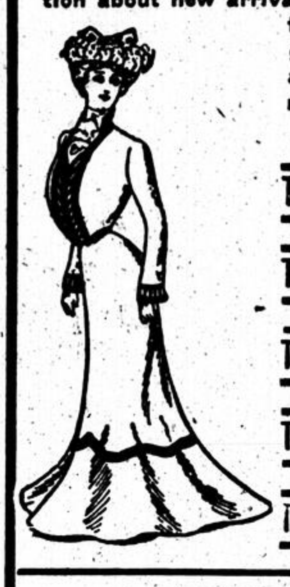
THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. April 12th, 1902.

RARE VALUES IN

LADIES' SUITS AND COATS

The Store's News Letter to-day contains some interesting information about new arrivals in Ladies' Coats and Tailor-Made Suits direct from the leading Fashion Centres of the world. garment is a perfect masterpiece of workmanship and design, attractive, tasteful and handsome—moderately priced.



The Glasgow LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUIT, made of Vigogne Cloth, in black and navy, smartly cut, nicely finished. Price $6.40

The Sidmouth LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUIT, in Creighton Cloth, tight fitting jacket, bolero effect, lined satin, well cut, gored skirt. Price $16.90

The Lynton LADIES' BLACK TAFFETA SILK ETON COAT, tucked all over, trimmed black satin straps, lined white satin. Price $9.75

The Torquay LADIES' SEMI-SACQUE COAT, in Fawn Herringbone Cloth, double breasted, bell sleeves and velvet collar. Price $4.80

The Cromer LADIES' SEMI-SACQUE COAT, in Fawn, Drab and New Blue Cloth, yoke back and front, trimmed self applique. Price $9.00

BUSY TIMES NOW IN NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS

DRESS
GOODS

The Company's stock of New Black Dress Fabrics is certainly the most stylish in Canada. Fashion has always a kindly smile for Black Dress Goods, and Black Goods Values are the special pride of The Big Store. There is a rich grandeur in the exquisite Grenadines, Armure Cloth, Voile de Paris, and Crepelines.

"GRENADINE" — NEW BLACK WOOL GRENADINE, in a large variety of pretty checks and stripes. Special.... 60c
"ARMURE CLOTH" — NEW BLACK SHADOW ARMURE CLOTH, made of fine quality wool, rich finish, 44 inches wide. Special 74c
"VOILE DE PARIS"—NEW BLACK ALL WOOL VOILE DE PARIS, rich, bright finish. Makes a stylish Costume. Special 98c
"CREPELINE" — NEW BLACK CREPELINE, Silk and Wool mixed. This is the very latest material for Ladies' Dresses. Special $1.25

WATERPROOF COATS

Monday The Big Store will offer some Special Values in Ladies' and Men's Waterproof Coats.

Ladies'

LADIES' NEW WATERPROOF COATS, yoke back, double breasted front, large collar, finished plaid, rubber lining, in blue, black and drab. Special $3.15
LADIES' HANDSOME WATERPROOF COATS, in gray and olive drab, straight, loose back, double breasted front, finished wide sailor collar, lined plaid, rubber finish. Special $4.75

Men's

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S FAWN VENETIAN CLOTH WATERPROOF COATS, velvet collar, finished with Raglanette skirt and side pockets. Special $4.15
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' EXTRA FINE QUALITY VENETIAN CLOTH WATERPROOF COATS, in dark gray, velvet collar, finished Raglanette skirt and side pockets. Special $7.50

MONDAY'S SLEDGEHAMMERS

	Regular.	Monday.
Good Creamery Butter	23c	20c
Canadian Cheese	15c	12c
Wheat Marrow	15c	12½c
Hungarian Flour, 24½ lbs.	65c	55c
Cream of Wheat	25c	18c
Pears' Unscented Soap	15c	10½c
Olive Oil Soap	5c	2½c
Old Brown Windsor, dozen	30c	20c

	Regular.	Monday.
Steel Enamel Jugs	38c	19c
Wire Flower Baskets	30c	19½c
Strong Match Safes	8c	4½c
Comb and Brush Case	20c	12½c
Cups and Saucers	8c	5c
Cut Crystal Jugs	25c	15c
Tea Sets, 40 pieces	$2.25	$1.75
Toilet Sets, 10 pieces	$2.75	$2.25

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED

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

CLOSING DAYS OF THE Liquidation Sale

OF THE J. HOOD CO.'S

—BANKRUPT STOCK OF—

Steel Engravings and Art Reproductions.

This exceptionally fine stock will be offered at Private Sale at a discount of **50** per cent. off the J. Hood Co.'s prices for ONE WEEK LONGER,

Commencing Monday, April 14th,

At No. 221 ST. JAMES STREET,

The assortment comprises Steel Engravings in the artist proof, remarque and print state; Etchings, Photograveurs, Mezzotints, Fac-similes of Water Colors, Hand Colored Engravings, Carbon and Platinum Photographs, which embrace Landscape, Animal, Figure, Group, Marine, Hunting, Fishing, Sporting, Military and Religious subjects. Also a limited number of Artists' Proofs copies of recent Royal Academy pictures.

* An exhibition of Water Colors by English and Canadian Artists on view in the Art Gallery in rear.

REMEMBER HALF PRICE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, Manager.

WILDER'S FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Take a Walk

Through our Show Rooms. Our salesmen are always happy to explain the difference between the cheap made furniture and Wilder's kind.

Bed Room Sets from $12.00 UP.	**Side Boards** from $7.50 UP.	**Dining Tables** from $5.00 UP.	**Hall Racks** from $7.50 UP.
Parlor Sets from $15.00 UP.	ALL **Feather Pillows** $1.25 A PAIR.	**Morris Chairs** from $3.00 UP.	**Book Cases** from $1.25 UP.

WE SELL REFRIGERATORS—Our Line at $8.45 are selling fast.

☞ Avoid the great May rush. Place your orders now for Carpets and Oilcloths.

258 ST. JAMES STREET.
1837 NOTRE DAME STREET.

We give Cash Receipts

2415 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
2080 NOTRE DAME STREET.

H. L. PUTNAM'S Real Estate Advertisement.

FOR SALE ON DOMINION SQUARE, facing the Windsor Hotel, a full-size house of three flats and basement, in good order. Will be sold $1,000 under the price of any other house in the row. Price, $7,000. This is a sure purchase for a future profit.

FOR SALE, RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS ON DORCHESTER STREET LEVEL,

with two frontages, and containing about 25,000 feet of land. The house is heated by hot water, and is in good order. The whole would be sold at 65c per square foot.

FOR SALE, 1015 DORCHESTER ST., near Mackay Street, a full-sized Stone Front House, with side lights; hot water heating; oak floors; numerous fireplaces. A low price would be accepted.

FOR SALE, 552 SHERBROOKE ST., near St. Lawrence Street, a Modern Stone Front House, with side lights, and pleasant surroundings. The house has hot water heating, and most modern conveniences, and the owners are anxious to sell. Price, $7,500.

FOR SALE, NO. 4 DUROCHER ST., a Small Stone Front Cottage, just above Sherbrooke Street, being sold to satisfy a claim. A very low price would be accepted.

FOR SALE, 177 MANSFIELD ST., a Stone Front House, close to Sherbrooke Street; contains three flats and basement. Price, only $4,100.

FOR SALE, LARGE VACANT LOT, corner of St. Lawrence, Ontario and St. Charles Borromee Streets (three frontages). Owners anxious to sell, and a low price would be accepted.

FOR SALE, ST. LUKE ST., HOUSE AND STABLE,

(latter costing over $1,700), a comfortable, full-sized family house, with stone front; hot water heating, and in good order. Price, $7,500.

FOR SALE, ADJOINING ST. JAMES CLUB,

on University Street, a comfortable house and lot, with a total frontage of 51 feet, and a depth of 95 feet; a rapidly improving locality.

FOR SALE, AT DIXIE,

facing the Golf Club, and with river frontage, a convenient Summer Residence, with grounds, handy to all the centres of summer life on Lake St. Louis. Owner living abroad, and anxious to sell.

FOR SALE, ARLINGTON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT,

a Pressed Brick Cottage, in this favorite street, will be sold at a loss to close an estate. Price, $5,400.

FOR SALE, MOUNTAIN STREET,

with side lights, a Fine Modern Flat building of three dwellings and janitor's quarters; always rented. Owner anxious to sell.

FOR SALE, SHERBROOKE STREET,

a large Detached House, with about 10,000 feet of land, with a frontage on Sherbrooke Street of 62 feet. Lane in rear. Would be sold at the price of the land.

FOR SALE, WESTMOUNT,

Detached Cottage, suitable for a small family, close to the Park; superior design and finish; a perfect little gem inside. Price, $6,500.

FOR SALE, MOUNTAIN STREET,

above St. Catherine Street, a Handsome Semi-Detached Residence, with all modern conveniences, including twin furnaces, electric lighting, open plumbing; small conservatory, with separate heating appliance. Ground floor contains double drawing room, library, cloak room, pantry, dining room and conservatory. Upper floors, ten bedrooms and sitting room.

FOR SALE, OUTREMONT,

a Modern Detached House, with hot water heating, close to car service, and having all city advantages. Built specially for present owner. Price, $4,500. Terms easy.

FOR SALE, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE,

of latest design and finish, hot water heating, electric lighting, pleasant outlook. Price cut for sale to $7,500.

FOR SALE, CHURCH STREET,

Modern Flat House, containing three dwellings; always well rented, and in good condition. Owner anxious to sell, $7,500.

FOR SALE, LEWIS AVENUE, WESTMOUNT,

a Modern Brick Cottage, well situated, and handsomely finished. For sale at $3,500.

FOR SALE, SHUTER STREET,

a Beautiful Corner House, with sunny exposure; six bedrooms on one floor; small stable in rear. Every modern convenience. Price, $8,500.

FOR SALE, PRINCE ARTHUR ST.,

a Stone Front House, close to Shuter Street; house heated by hot water, and in good order. Owner would accept $5,500.

FOR SALE, UNIVERSITY STREET,

Two Handsome Stone Front Houses, with hot water heating, situated close to McGill College gates, and possessing many advantages for houses of their value. Owner would accept $5,000 each.

FOR SALE, DUROCHER STREET,

a Charming Cottage at the upper end of the street, with many pleasant features. Suitable for a small family; a dainty house, lighted by electricity. Price, $6,000.

FOR SALE, WOOD AVENUE,

A semi-detached house of modern design, with extension, hot water heating, side lights. Six bedrooms, cemented cellar. Owner anxious to sell. Offers solicited.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st. Floor., Temple Bldg.

SPECIALTY IN

FRESH FISH!

CHOICE ROE SHAD,
SILVER PERCH,
SEA TROUT,
NEW YORK SOLES,
BLUE FISH,
CHICKEN HALIBUT,
LIVE AND BOILED LOBSTERS.
Sugar-Cured Gaspe Salmon,
Lettuce, Celery Cukes,
New Beets and Radishes,

Neilson & Tees,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Telephone Up 2735.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Silk Umbrellas, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gloria Umbrellas and Cotton Umbrellas, by the thousand, for the millions, at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd.—adv.

THE HERALD

Established 18[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By the year $3.00
Six months 1.50
One month .... .25

Orders for the delivery of The Herald at residences or places of business may be by postal card or through Telephone Main 343.

When The Herald is not found on sale at news stands, intending purchasers should communicate the fact to the office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of The Daily Herald is largely in excess of that of any of the other English papers—with one exception—published in Montreal. Its circulation in all parts of the Dominion is growing rapidly, and it is now in the front rank of Canadian advertising mediums. Rates on application.

JOB PRINTING.

The Herald's Job Printing and Book Binding Departments are among the largest in the Dominion, and are equipped for the execution of the finest work.—W. H. Sharpe, Supt.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Department .... Main 751
Business Office .... Main 343
Job Department .... Main 1919

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
603 Craig Street, Montreal.
JAS. S. BRIERLEY,
Managing Director.
F. ABRAHAM, Sec.-Treas.
W. J. TAYLOR, Business Mgr

THE STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM.

To arrive at a just view of the course that ought to be pursued in respect of the application of the Terminal Railway Company to obtain an entrance to the city, it may be well to look forward to the time when the contract with the Montreal Railway will have expired. Suppose that at the end of that period the city of Montreal decides to take over, if not the whole plant of the company, at least the trackage and the apparatus for transmission of power. The authority of the City Council extends only to its boundaries. The city is not likely to be authorized by the Legislature to go into the railway business elsewhere on the island or in the neighborhood. The position would be, therefore, that the city would be in possession of the trackways, and one or a dozen companies operating outside the city would be bringing their cars to the city boundaries. What should be done? Evidently it would be to the advantage of the city to encourage such traffic, and to encourage it equally in all directions. Towards Bout de l'Isle, towards Sault aux Recollet, towards Cartierville, towards Outremont, towards Westmount and the Upper Lachine country, towards St. Henri and Lachine, towards Victoria Bridge, St. Lambert and the south shore of Lake St. Louis, towards Longueuil, the south shore of the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu—in all these directions lines will be running, and it will be the part of Montreal to treat passengers from all alike when they arrive at the boundary. The wise policy would be to treat all such passengers on the same basis as residents, charging the lowest possible uniform fare within the city, with universal transfer privileges. Clearly, the most desirable arrangement in such circumstances would be to collect the regular city fare as soon as the boundary was crossed, that amount to be paid over to the city or a leasing company as the case might be, and the owners of the car to receive a certain rebate, the amount of which could easily be fixed between the parties with the assistance of the city. The amount of such rebate would naturally be determined according to the length and frequency of run, and would in effect be a rental charge for the car while employed on the streets of the city.

If that could, as it doubtless would, be done at the expiry of the present contract, why could it not be done now, not only in respect of the Terminal Railway, but also in respect of the other suburban lines which, whether owned by the Montreal Company or not, are foreign to the territory covered by the contract to which the city of Montreal is a party? Indeed, it is not alone the Terminal Railway's application that makes it desirable to have this matter set right. There is a strong motive supplied by the inability of the City Treasurer and the Street Railway to agree upon the amount the latter should pay the city as percentage of its gross receipts. The attitude of the city towards the company ought to be very simple. It ought to be very easy for an auditor employed by the city to go to the [illegible] books and there ascertain the number of persons carried for any distance within the city boundaries—whether they boarded the cars beyond the boundaries making no difference — ascertaining also the amount collected from them in accordance with the bargain made, and levying upon that sum, again according to the terms of the bargain. As the case stands now this is not even attempted. The Montreal Street Railway Company, owning and operating lines outside the boundaries, does not attempt to live up to the absolute terms of its agreement with the city in this particular. For the City Treasurer there is no Montreal Street Railway outside the boundaries. For the company there is. And the company's officials, after fixing to their own liking a scale by which their receipts can be apportioned to inside and outside business, send in to the City Treasurer such a sum as is indicated by the calculation. There can be no check upon the calculation. It is purely arbitrary. And its only pretension to accuracy is involved in a wholly fanciful division of the average number of miles Westmount passengers are carried in Westmount and in Montreal respectively. As to this, it is only necessary to say that the contract with the city takes no account whatever of mileage, a five-mile ride costing exactly the same as a ride for a hundred yards. The essence of the whole bargain is the collection of a uniform fare from every passenger transported from any one point to any other within the city boundaries, and the payment to the city treasury of a stipulated percentage of the gross. When the City Council permitted the boundary to be crossed at will by the railway companies, without arrangement of any sort, it allowed the door to be opened to this evasion. The present is an opportune time to assert the rights of the municipality. The men who neglected their duty have been turned out of the City Hall, and a new set put in their places. Now that these two questions force a review of the street railway situation, let us have the business set right for the future.

WAITING FOR THE NEW TAXES.

The problem which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to face on Monday next when he presents the annual balance sheet of the British nation, which but for his illness he would have submitted to the House of Commons on Tuesday last, is how to raise $100,000,000 fresh taxation from a people who feel the burdens of taxation sufficiently heavy already. For two years in succession the British public have borne without a murmur a load of financial responsibility without a parallel in the world's history, and in some directions the weight is found to be oppressive. The income tax, always the easiest and the surest way of raising the money, is now so high that any proposal to raise it further would provoke tremendous opposition. Some of the staple articles of daily use are barred for reasons that can be readily understood. An increase in the export duty on coal would meet with strong resistance because one of the effects of it would be to limit the coal exports and restrict a diminishing commerce as well as make the revenue lose more than it would gain. The liquor interests would be antagonistic were the beer duty to be increased, and data are already being published to show that spirits yield the revenue much more than they do the producer. It is predicted that in this year's budget the public may look for sensational departures in the way of new imposts of a character which the present generation has not experienced. Institutions which by a legal fiction have managed to escape the taxation that would in ordinary circumstances have fallen upon them will now, it is said, be brought within its range.

The Chancellor has hinted that clubs, which up to now have in the eyes of the law been regarded as private houses, will be called upon to pay special taxes. It is also probable that some articles of luxury, notably champagne and cigars and cigarettes, are embraced in the Chancellor's scheme. It is anticipated that a further tax of four shillings and sixpence per hundredweight, roughly speaking, a half penny a pound, will be put on sugar. Thanks to foreign bounties and free trade, this article is exceptionally cheap in England, and the country has had its supplies practically at less than cost. It is thought that the nation can afford to pay more for it, and the belief is strengthened by reason of the fact that the price of it has, notwithstanding recent taxation, declined. Last year's enormous crops lowered the cost to such an extent that the duty of four shillings and two pence was more than counterbalanced. The sugar trade, although it gave the revenue an additional twenty-five million dollars in the last twelve months, is in a sounder state than it ever was before. Even the retailer, who in former times made no profit out of it, and was said to keep sugar simply to attract tea customers, now gets a fair revenue. It is not expected that there will be any addition to the tea tax, which was raised in 1901 from four pence to six pence a pound, although wholesale merchants have taken advantage of the scare to reduce their stocks. A bicycle tax was much talked of some years ago, and it may continue to enjoy immunity, although the possibility of introducing it has been discussed. In 1896 the matter was seriously considered by the Treasury. There were then probably three million riders in the country, a large proportion of whom rode for amusement. To-day there are not more than two million people who own machines, and they are people who use the "wheel" for business purposes—artizans who manage thus to get further out of the cities into the suburbs, express boys, servants, and the like. The bicycle has ceased to be fashionable, and thus passes out of the sphere of special taxable articles. There is, however, a fear lest the Chancellor check the automobile industry in the country by proposing a tax on self-driven vehicles.

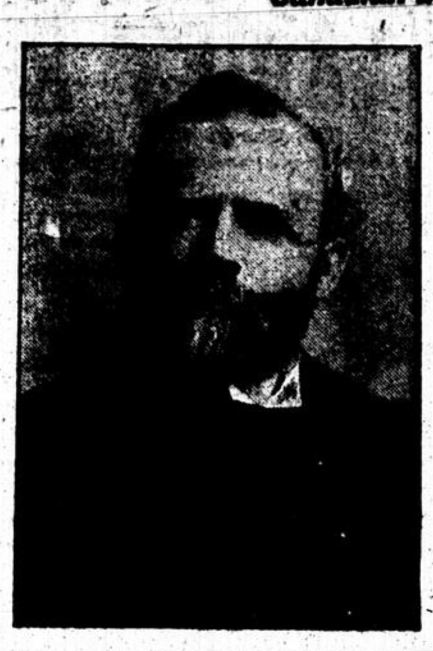
The contemplation of a revision of the cigar and tobacco tax is by no means disquieting. The enormous growth of the cigarette habit in England and the cheapening of these paper-covered smokers make them a legitimate field for the Chancellor's exploitation. The cheapening of cigarettes has increased their consumption among school boys and young people to whom smoking is injurious as well as demoralizing. The duty on cigars is five shillings and six pence a pound, irrespective of price, and this means that a cheap Indian cigar pays the same to the revenue as the finest Havana of equal weight. There may be a readjustment, so that cigars will pay according to value as well as weight. Wines offer an obvious field for the activity of the tax gatherer; and there is a possibility that champagne will be required to pay more. Champagne, so called, has greatly cheapened in England during the past ten years. Most of the wine sold in the British Isles as champagne is not champagne at all, but saumur; but for revenue purposes there is no reason why the two should not be classed as one, seeing that the consumer regards them as such. Even the wine traders admit that these liquors can stand a heavier duty. The profits of the middle man on many brands are enormous, and the wine trade would prefer that additional taxation should be imposed on these rather than on the cheaper wines, whose consumption rapidly falls off under taxation. The trade of the country is waiting the new budget with calmness, and, compared with April of last year and April of 1900, there is practically no abnormal excitement outside the sugar and wine trades.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The decision rendered by Mr. Justice Wurtele yesterday in the telegraphers' case makes the City Council look silly. His Lordship holds that the prerogative of mercy is not vested in the Finance Committee, that they cannot pardon even the friend of an alderman, and that they had no constitutional authority to mitigate the sentence passed by Mr. Recorder Weir. The trick of handing the City Treasurer a cheque, which that official immediately handed back to the accommodating individual who presented it, has therefore had no effect whatever except to make the aldermen look ridiculous and to place the City Treasurer in a very unenviable position. It is to be regretted that the latter should have consented to become a party to the subterfuge. If he had taken the cheques, deposited them, and then paid out the sums on the authority of Council in the usual way, his position would have been unassailable. Hereafter, probably, the members of the Council will be more careful about assuming the functions of the Department of Justice, and possibly aldermanic candidates will be more careful about employing personators.

THE MONTREAL HERALD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY

Canadian Legislators.



MR. GEO. TAYLOR, M.P.

George Taylor, member of the House of Commons for South Leeds, was born in his own constituency, in 1840, in the Township of Lansdowne, the second son of the late Wm. Taylor and Anne Graham his wife, who in 1816 emigrated from the County of Wexford, Ireland. He was educated in Lansdowne, and went into business there. In 1879 he was warden of the united counties (Leeds and Grenville). For five years he was reeve of Gananoque. He is one of the older members of the House, having entered it in 1882, and been returned continuously, with majorities ranging from 160 to 488, ever since. His record as chief Conservative whip is one of many years of energetic labor.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

NOT ENOUGH POLICE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Please allow me a chance to speak a little regarding such things allowed around our streets, as drunken men loitering around street corners, assaulting respectable people and using insulting words to young girls and married women, so that it is not safe even to send a child on a message to a shop later than six o'clock. On Saturday evening, at half-past five, on the corner of Gain and Dorchester streets, three or four men insulted a man who works in a rubber factory. One struck at him, but got the worst of it; he got knocked down instead. Finally several respectable men went to his assistance and drove them off. We want more police in the streets; one man cannot do three streets by himself, and be everywhere. The police have done everything in their power, but such gentry see the policemen coming and they go away until he has gone, then they return. Eye-Witness.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I was looking through the columns of the issue of April 3rd, and I noticed an article with the heading, "Licensed Victuallers." The article was a report of a meeting of the association. In the meeting the president made a speech, and, in connection with his speech, he said (in referring to the result of the vote taken in Manitoba on the question of prohibition), that he hoped, and believed, that the answer of the sister province would be such as to silence forever those fanatics who would strike at the liberty of the people. If you can give me a little space in your columns I would like to ask two or three questions. 1st. Who are the fanatics he refers to? Are they the people who would bring their fellowmen down, or lift them up? Are they the people who would make their fellowmen drunkards, or sober men, industrious men, and good citizens? Let the president answer first to his own conscience, and then to the people. 2nd. Liberty of the people. Talk of liberty in connection with the liquor business. How? Where does he get it? The only liberty I know of is found in the license obtained from the Government; so far there is a show of liberty. That is only legal liberty. What about the moral liberty? As to the result of the vote taken in Manitoba, the liquor men need not take any credit to themselves on that point, for the temperance people intended to let it go. They had decided not to accept the bill of Mr. Roblin, and they did not vote at all, in their strength. But when the provincial elections come on, Mr. Roblin will very likely find them out to vote, but not for Mr. Roblin.

P. ORSER.

Gananoque, Ont.

ROYAL INSURANCE OFFICES.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—In your article last night on the demand for offices down town, I am made by your reporter to say that the offices in the Royal Insurance Building were rented by me. This is an error which I feel constrained to correct. Mr. Stevenson Brown had charge of the renting of these offices, and not myself.

H. L. PUTNAM.

HITHER AND YON

CANADIANS AT DOORNBALT.

'Twas only a band of Canadian lads,
That crouched on the African veldt,
Fighting the Boers on their native sod,
Right royally at Doornbalt,
They faced the foe and withstood the blow
Outnumbered by numbers in war,
But they stood by their guns like true mother sons,
Of a country they thought of afar,
When asked to surrender their leader sprang up
And levelled a Boer to the dust,
"Surrender! No! no!" he valiantly cried,
"It's die like soldiers we must."
So this brave little band, from Canada's land,
Were surrounded by numbers too great,
And were captured, undaunted, but still full of fight,
And their courage we're proud to relate.
Three cheers for the boys from Canada's shores,
Who were led by Carruthers that time,
Who kept the Boers back, and much on the rack,
And broke up their fighting line.
Who would not surrender when called to give up,
But fought to a finish or death;
Who loved native land, and their sovereign too well,
And spent their last bullet and breath,
In defending the right with all of their might,
'Gainst a foe whom they could not repel.

SANDY.

"War is Hell."

Boston Post: The truth of General Sherman's very rude expression is borne in upon the minds of the American people by one disclosure after another in the Philippines. The court-martial of Major Waller, of the Marine Corps, at Manila, on charges of executing captured Filipinos without trial, is the latest. Major Waller's defence is that he was simply carrying out the orders of General Smith, commanding the American forces in that island. He says that General Smith "instructed him to kill and burn; said that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be; that it was no time to take prisoners, and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness. Major Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing, and he replied: "Everything over ten."

General Smith, it should be said, testifies that his instructions were well within the rules of civilized war, and that there must have been some misunderstanding. But the terrible fact remains that the accused major supposed that he was simply carrying out orders in making his campaign a campaign of reprisal and murder, and did not hesitate to perpetrate the horrors which he thought he was bidden to perpetrate.

What sort of a school is this for the American soldier? Within the life of the generation which is now passing off the stage, we have fought a great civil war, we have driven Spain off from this hemisphere, and no blot has appeared upon our humanity. This war of subjugation in the Philippines seems to have demoralized our soldiers, and brought about a reversion to a type not far removed from savagery. Is the possession of sovereignty over those Asiatic islands worth the price we are paying? Governor Taft, it is now charged, has suppressed, in his testimony before the Senate committee, the report of the Governor of Tayabas Province, referred to in General Miles' letters to Secretary Root. What worse is there behind?

Wanted to Pay Mr. Morgan.

New York Times: A Fifth avenue art dealer tells with keen relish a new story of J. Pierpont Morgan. The financier was viewing a new painting which had just been hung in the gallery, when a woman who bore the hall mark of a newly acquired wealth swept in and was soon questioning Mr. Morgan about the merits of the painting. Mr. Morgan was soon giving an accurate and somewhat technical estimate of the work.

When Mr. Morgan had gone Mrs. Newly Rich said to the art dealer:

"That gentleman is an art critic, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes," said the dealer, "he is a very good judge of art."

"But it must be a poor way of making a living," commented the woman. "Couldn't you send him a check for his courteous services to me in explaining those paintings?"

"Oh, dear, no," said the dealer, in horror; "that was J. Pierpont Morgan."

He Fought the Lynx.

The school teacher at Millertown, Newfoundland, has distinguished himself by despatching a lynx with a blow from the butt end of his gun. A few evenings ago, with his rifle on his shoulder, he started for the woods in pursuit of game, and had just entered a lonely path when he found himself face to face with a wild-eyed lynx. The cat-like animal was the first to take in the situation, and, before the pedagogue could ask him if he wasn't too early for school, made a spring for the teacher's throat. The latter was equal to the occasion, and not having time to fire, clubbed his rifle and met the beast half way with a blow that laid him low. The gun was badly damaged, but the teacher came through unscathed, and is now the hero of Millertown.

Cost of Wars.

St. John's (Nfld.) Herald:—Though we are in the twentieth century—the era of The Hague conference and wireless telegraphy—the world is spending more money on warlike preparations than ever before. The Philippine affair has already cost $800,000,000 or more, and expense is going on at the rate of $12,000,000 a month. Britain has spent a billion of dollars on the Boer war, and the end is not yet. This is the sum the wars of Napoleon cost France in thirteen years.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

The following story is told and vouched for by a well known Montrealer. It differs so radically from the usual hunting story that it is worth perpetuation.

"I once went to a station on the Great Rush Railway, not far from a river where wild geese often stop on their way South. On this occasion the station agent, who preferred eating to killing game, told me that several flocks of geese had passed over the station lately. Not being an "old honker" hunter, I simply remarked that I hoped somebody would shoot him one of those noisy birds, and I went off to the snipe grounds. On my way home I met Mr. Agent aagin, looking very happy—he had a fine Canada goose in his hand. He told me that as he had a dread of guns he had not shot this bird. It became his in this way: He had been in the habit of taking a short cut across a field to supper. This evening was a dark one; he had just got to the middle of the field when he saw something, light in color, indistinctly, before him, willing to dispute the road with him by expanding and making a hissing noise. Our gentle friend quickly gave him a wide berth, and out of breath was soon telling his better half that he had met a ghost in the meadow. After his excitement had calmed down he took his supper, lit his pipe and returned to the station by the road. When he got there a little boy sold him a fine goose for 75 cents, and afterwards said that he had just killed it with a stick in the field opposite the station. It had been wounded by a farmer who had not seen it fall."

For twenty-four years Vapo-Cresolene has been extensively used for all forms of throat and bronchial troubles. All Druggists.

DOUBLING THE HORN

(Written for The Herald by Colin McKay)

The tall ship reeled o'er the turbulent seas—blown about like a bubble—
And the captain stood on the spray-swept poop, seeing her thro' her trouble.

Six days, six nights, he'd kept the deck, weary and wet and cold,
Till his face was grey as a brine-bleached cliff, as grey and seamed and old.

Six days—six nights—the ship had threshed through the raging Southern sea,
And now at the dawn of the seventh—the loom of ice on her lee.

Calmly the mustered crew await the master's stern commands—
Smiting their breasts to stir their blood, blowing their numbed hands.

The old man lifts his blood-shot eyes to the goosewinged maintopsail,
Then licks his lips and thunders above the war of the gale,

"Single reef the maintopsail, goosewing the fore and mizzen. Ho!
She's got to walk to windward or go smashing in the floe.

One watch aloft must do the work, for the risk is very great,
And I wouldn't lose all hands at once. Lead aloft there, second mate."

As little he recked of our lives as I wot, God of our silly souls,
Saving as instruments of his will to keep his ship from the shoals.

Sternly he took us and flung us straight in the teeth of death.
With never a thought of our peril, nor a tremor in his breath.

But ever the merciless master, seaman will gladly obey,
Counting in honor to die whenever he points the way.

So, into the rigging the second mate went, we warily following on.
While a squall of snow shut out like a blind the dark and dismal dawn.

Aloft her frozen fabric like a fairy ladder swings,
In a 'wildered maze of pelting snow, with the roar of rushing wings,

The fierce blasts beat us blow on blow against the strumming shrouds,
But warily we fight our way up towards the flying clouds.

A slat of the yard and two strong men went straight to Davy Jones,
But the captain, in his ruthless way, thundered in trumpet tones

"Ho; bear a hand there, lively now. Nevermind the fools that fell,
Get sail on the ship, or by the gods, you'll all be bound to hell.

"Lay out on the yard you lubbers—don't stand like a herd of goats.
Kick 'em out second mate, kick 'em out. Jump down their scurvy throats."

The tongue of the captain stirs us more than the boots of the second mate,
And warily we go to our work with a soul for any fate.

Our fingers burst with the bitter cold, the red blood starts from the tips,
And the hurtling hailstones blind our eyes and flay in our faces like whips.

But still like frenzied men we toil with the hard and frozen sails,
While the captain curses us handily, and the second mate ramps and rails.

The weary ship heels down to the blast, and shrieks in agony,
Then valiantly she draws away from the crashing death on her lee.

Oh, gallantly she bears the strain, and leaps through a smother of spume,
Till she leaves astern and to leeward the ice-pack's fearful loom.

Ay, she walks to windward bravely, away from the grinding pack,
As the passing snow squall sweeps the gloom from the heaven's waring rack.

The good ship threshes to windward, smashing the seas to stubble,
And the captain stands on the icy deck seeing her thro' her trouble.

A Car of "Pabst" Milwaukee Beer

Coming into store this morning, via Canadian Pacific Railway, direct from the Pabst Brewing Co.

THE BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING

The Pabst "Blue Ribbon" Beer. $1.60 per dozen glass pints / $15.00 per cask of 10 dozen pints
The Pabst "Finest Export" Beer. $1.40 per dozen pints / $13.25 per cask of 10 dozen pints

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee.

Only 184 Kegs
Norwegian Spiced Anchovies
Remaining in Stock This Morning.
DELIKATESSE ANJOVIS
From Mr. C. Houge This, Stavanger, Norway.

18 Kegs Norwegian Spiced Anchovies .... 95 cents each
34 Half Kegs Norwegian Spiced Anchovies .... 60 cents each
83 Quarter Kegs Norwegian Spiced Anchovies .... 45 cents each
49 Eighth Kegs Norwegian Spiced Anchovies .... 35 cents each

Only 44 Kegs SCOTCH HERRINGS on Hand
33 Kegs (East Coast) Scotch Salt Herrings .... $1.25 per keg
11 Kegs (West Coast) Genuine Lochfyne Salt Herrings .... $1.50 per keg

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TRY THE OLDEST FISH MARKET IN THE CITY.
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1163 St. James Street, Cor. Fulford. (WHERE ALL CARS TRANSFER.)
CASH ONLY. ONE PRICE ONLY.
Bell Telephone Up 2739. Merchants Tel. 1207.
MONDAY SPECIAL SALE

SPECIAL
Black and Navy Blue Serge, 54 inch wide, Heavy weight, real value 75c. FOR MONDAY 59c

SPECIAL
15 pieces Tweed, for Costumes, assorted colors, value 45c. FOR MONDAY 32c

SPECIAL
10 pieces Black and Colored Bengaline, all wool, value 70c. FOR MONDAY 45c

SPECIAL
Black Venetian Cloth (Priestley), sponge, warranted not to spot, value $1.75. FOR MONDAY 1.24

SPECIAL
1 big lot of Colored American Wrappers, fast colors, value $1.50. TO BE SOLD FOR MONDAY 73c

SPECIAL
10 doz. Ladies' Colored Blouses, fast colors, well made, value 75c and 85c. FOR MONDAY 49c

SPECIAL
Ladies' Homespun Skirt, all stitched, real value $2.75. FOR MONDAY $1.95

SPECIAL
We have about 35 doz. of Gents' Felt Hats, which we want to clear out. We will sacrifice them at only. FOR MONDAY .... 50 p.c. Reduction

SPECIAL
1 big lot of Puff Ties, assorted colors, real value 50c, 65c and 75c. To be sold at, FOR MONDAY 25c

SPECIAL
50 doz. of Gents' Colored Pleated Front Shirts, fast colors, value $1.25. FOR MONDAY 75c

SPECIAL
100 pieces of Colored Dimity Muslin, American goods, up-to-date patterns, value 35c. FOR MONDAY 22c

SPECIAL
20 pieces of Black Mercerize, fast black, real value 30c. FOR MONDAY 15c

SPECIAL
5 cases of Toilet Paper, in rolls, value 15c roll. FOR MONDAY 5c

SPECIAL
Good Large Tin Boilers, sold everywhere at 75c. TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY ONLY AT. 39c

Our Store Closes at 6 O'Clock Every Thursday Only

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300 ST. JAMES ST.

OFFICES TO LET

Two rooms, "en suite," first floor Wilson Building, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill, with vault and every convenience. Rent, 60c per sup. foot, including caretaking and electric lighting. Apply to Jos. C. Beauchamp, Manager, Room No. 423, on the premises.

FOR YOUR
Awnings and Tents
GO TO
J. K. Bellon & Co.,
374 St. Lawrence Main Street.
Phone Bell E. 1948. Merchants 720

Still 2 Days More

Did you notice the Temperature Friday?

We will offer again Monday and Tuesday, at Manufacturer's Cost Price, the very latest novelties in Skirts, Dresses, Coats, Collarettes, etc.

THE
MARCHAND
FACTORY,
1869-1871 Notre Dame.
Bell 'Phone East 1900.
Bell 'Phone M. 4479.

This means 75 or 80 per cent. better bargains than at retail prices.

Monday and Tuesday

TAILOR MADE COSTUMES, $10.00, for $3.48

500 TAILOR MADE COSTUMES will be sacrificed during this sale only. It is useless for you to attempt to procure one at that price after this sale. This Costume is of Cheviot, brown, drab and assorted colors, tailor made coat, very well lined, new style skirt, with stitching. Never before offered at less than $10.00. Take advantage, only $3.48

AN OPPORTUNITY WHICH WILL NOT BE REPEATED.
FANCY COSTUMES.

200 CLOTH COSTUMES, in gray, blue, drab, new style coat, with silk applique and vest of the same stuff, very well lined, extra finish, "Flare" skirt, with silk applique, very well lined. We are selling this Costume for $12.50. For this Special Sale, only $4.53
This bargain will not be repeated.

PRETTY DRESS COSTUMES.

200 COSTUMES, in English Serge, Oxford gray and black, bolero coat, with silk collar, stitched, and silk vest, very well lined, tailor made; "Flare" skirt, with cording and silk applique; cording worked in points, very latest pattern. No other house could offer you this Costume at less than $20.00. As we manufacture them ourselves, and for this Special Sale, only $9.19

A REAL BARGAIN.
OUR RICH COSTUMES
From $32.50, for $19.48.

95 IMPORTED CLOTH COSTUMES, all wool, in brown, drab, chocolate, gray, navy blue, royal blue, and black; latest style coat, long waisted, lined with silk, and trimmed with fancy cording and silk applique, stitched, silk collar, "Flare" skirt, frilled and trimmed with cording and fancy silk applique, very well lined. The prettiest Costume of the season, made by us for this Special Sale $19.00

2—STORES—2
1871 Notre Dame Street.
BRANCH:
1453 St. Catherine St.
THE SAME PRICE AT BOTH STORES.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

A LOT OF ASSORTED SKIRTS will be given during this Sale. These Skirts are made of all sorts of stuff, lined or unlined, with fancy stitching, in black and different fashionable shades. In this lot of Skirts not one of them sells for less than $3.50 to $5.00. Useless to come after these two days. For 97c

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A SKIRT AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

250 SKIRTS, in Cheviot, black or navy blue, "Flare" style, with satin applique or fancy cording, very well finished. These Skirts are worth from $6.50 to $7.25. For this large Sale, which is sure to cause a sensation in Montreal, because of these low prices $2.23

FOR $3.79.
FINE DRESS SKIRTS.

150 SKIRTS, in Light or Heavy Serge, gray, navy blue and black, tailor made, "Flare" style, with cording and silk applique, done with our new machine. This Skirt is a bargain at $10.00. At manufacturer's cost price, to lessen our stock $3.79

OUR LEADER.
$12.50 SKIRTS FOR $6.98.

SKIRTS, in Imported Cloth, blue, brown, gray and black, tailor made, "Flare" style, with fancy cording, very well lined, first class finish, in all sizes. The only house manufacturing Skirts of this kind. Take advantage during these two days $6.95

WE HAVE SKIRTS FROM $1.17 to $50.00.

Look at our windows each week and you will see the very Latest Novelties, proof of the superiority of our workmen, and at Manufacturers' Prices.

BLOUSES! BLOUSES!

OUR BLOUSE STOCK IS COMPLETE. We have the Latest Novelties and prettiest patterns.

We have them in all kinds and all prices. But for this Sale we will give a special discount of 20 per cent. Ask for this after you have bought.

Ladies, we beg to draw your attention especially to our Department of Summer Capes, Chiffon Capes, Lace Capes, and Silk Capes, etc. Being early in the season, a discount of 25 per cent. will be given on these goods.

UNDERSKIRTS! UNDERSKIRTS!

Take advantage of this Special Sale to procure one of our fashionable Underskirts in Mercerised Sateen, with accordeon pleating and frills, in all the prettiest colors and black. Worth $3.50. For this Sale $1.19

If you do not find in this large Ready Made Department what you require, we will make to order a Skirt, Costume, Cape, etc., at the manufacturer's price.

NOTICE.—Finally, to give us the necessary time to prepare these numerous bargains, our stores will not be open on Monday Morning until 9 O'Clock.

Marchand,
1869-1871 Notre Dame St.
BRANCH:
1453 St. Catherine Street.

Our Spring and Summer Catalogue contains much of interest to shoppers by mail.

Scroggie

Tucked and Hem-Stitched Silks

A very select assortment of exceedingly beautiful effects, quite the vogue for entire Waists, or Waist Fronts.

Fancy Tucked Silk, with lace insertion, in white, cream or black, $1.45, $1.55, up to $3.45 yard.

Fancy Tucked Silks, with hemstitching and silk embroidery, in white, cream, black, and leading colors, $1.65 yard and up.

White China Silks, with embroidered spots and small figures, 24 in. wide, 85c yard.

Colored Dress Goods

A constantly changing stock here;—new goods to replace the sold-out lines continually coming to hand. These hints of late arrivals:—

New All Wool Challies, dotted, striped, or Paisley patterns, light and dark grounds, 33 in. wide.

Voile de Paris, in bluet, navy, fawn, pearl gray, and goblin, 44 in. wide, 79c yard.

Self Colored Delaines, light gray, navy, light blue, fawn, brown, and old rose, 45c, 55c and 69c yard.

Silk and Wool Poplin, colors pearl gray, silver gray, goblin and old rose, 45 in. wide, $1.25 yard.

Navy and Black All Wool Serge, double width, actual value 29c yard, for 17c.

Sateens and Grenadine

in new and decidedly pretty patterns and colorings. The prices sustain our acquired reputation for liberality in value-giving.

Sateens, in navy blue and white, black and white, gray and white, pink, black and white, light blue and white, old rose and white, etc., 19c, 22c, 25c, 29c, 33c and 35c yard.

New Panne Sateens, gray and white, pink and white, blue and white, and old rose and white, 35c yard.

Cotton Grenadines, colors pink and white, blue and white, black and white, yellow and white, and red and white, 30 in. wide, 39c yard.

See the Display of Goods in one of the St. Catherine Street Windows to be Sold at 50c—Leather Goods, Corded Shopping Bags, Photo Albums, Watch Chains, Etc.

Monday's Price List for The Grocery Department

The real excellence and economy of our Groceries are well known to discriminating shoppers.

Clover Leaf Salmon, 12½c tin.
3 packets H.O. Rolled Oats, 25c.
Best Laundry Starch, by the 7 lb. packet, 5½c lb.
1 dozen cans Tomatoes, Corn, Peas or Beans, for 85c.
Walnuts and Almond Nuts, 12½c lb.
Boned Turkey, Chicken, or Duck, 20c 1 lb. tin.
2 lb. can Red Pitted Cherries, 12½c.
Pie Peaches or Pie Pears, 12½c tin.
C. & B. Marmalade, 2 lb. tin, 25c.
Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder, 18c large packet.

Tea Drinkers Express Thorough Satisfaction with Strathcona. A Tea-pot Test is Sufficient to Demonstrate that it's the Very Best Value Obtainable. 25c lb.

W. H. Scroggie, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

AUCTION SALES

Special and Peremptory Sale

—OF—
75 Cases and Bales
—OF—

Woollens & Worsteds,

Serges, Suitings, Etoffes, Friezes, Pantings, Linings, etc.

(By Catalogue)
At Auction.

The subscribers will sell at their Salesrooms Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, April 16th,

At 10.30 O'Clock A.M.
(For account of manufacturers)
75 Cases and Bales Woollens and Worsteds.
—ALSO—
53 Cases Clothing, Underwear, etc.

To be sold in "Case Lots" and without any reserve whatever.

The attention of Jobbers and Clothing Manufacturers is specially invited to this important sale.

Catalogues mailed on application.
Liberal terms.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT TRADE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

Woollens and Worsteds, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.,

By Auction.

At our Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, April 16th,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.

A large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., etc.

Also—At 10.30 O'Clock A.M. (By Catalogue), for account of Manufacturers—75 Cases and Bales Woollens and Worsteds. 53 Cases Clothing, Underwear, etc., etc.

Also—At 3 O'Clock P.M.—50 Cases Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, etc.

Easy terms.
Sale without any reserve.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS
943a St. Denis

Preliminary Notice

SALE OF
HANDSOME FURNITURE,

Best Carpets, Costly Piano, Pictures, Brass Gasaliers, etc., etc. Everything as good as new, at the above residence,

Thursday Morning, April 17, 1902.

Sale at 10 o'clock.
RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Aronson & Rutenberg,
PAWNBROKERS.

The important Sale of Unredeemed Pledges, consisting of Jewellery, Clothing and Furs, will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 15 and 16, 1902, at our rooms, Nos. 241-243 St. James Street. Goods on view Monday.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers.

Coming Auction Sales

BY FRASER BROS.

SATURDAY, 12th, at 2.30.—Household Furniture, Carpets, Piano, etc., at No. 87 Metcalfe Avenue, St. Henri.

MONDAY, 14th, at 10 O'Clock. — Superior Household Furniture, Decker, New York, Upright Piano, Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Gas and Electroliers, Brass Andirons, Brass Bedstead, splendid large Wardrobe, with plate glass door, fine Bookcase, etc., etc., at No. 122 Stanley Street.

MONDAY, 14th, at 2.30.—Excellent Household Furniture, Brussels Carpet, etc., at No. 53 Esplanade Avenue, east of Park Avenue, off Duluth Avenue.

TUESDAY, 15th, at 2.30.—Regular Auction Horses, Vehicles, Harness, etc., at our Depository, No. 131 to 137 Inspector Street.

WEDNESDAY, 16th, at Ten O'Clock.—Handsome Household Furniture, valuable, nearly new Evans Bros.' Upright Paino, best Carpets, good Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Brass Gasaliers, etc., etc., at No. 309 Pine Avenue, near Bark Avenue.

THURSDAY, 17th, at 10 O'Clock.—Very Neat Household Furniture, good Carpets, superior Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, at No. 123 Shuter Street.

THURSDAY, 17th, at 2.30.—Neat Household Furniture, Carpets, excellent, nearly new, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, etc., etc., at No. 125 Shuter Street.

FRIDAY, 18th, at 10 O'Clock. — Extensive Regular Auction of Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Stoves, etc., etc., at our Salesrooms, No. 453 and 455 St. James St.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.

GREAT
Trade Sale

WEDNESDAY, 16th April,

At 10 A.M.,
At our Rooms, No. 69 St. James Street,
A BANKRUPT STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

Amounting to $9,800.00,

Consisting of Tweeds, Meltons, Beavers, Dress Goods, Cotton, Calicoes, Silks, Velvet, Gloves, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Lace, Linings, Silicia, Braid, Socks, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Farmer Satin.

30 cases assorted Shoes, for Men, Women and Children.
10 cases Underwear.
5 cases Calicoes.
8 cases Flannelettes.
100 dozen Caps.
600 cases Currants.
300 cases Prunes.
200 cases Soap.
50 cases Black Tea.
10 cases Fancy Goods.
3000 pieces Wall Paper.

Also — A Bankrupt Stock of LADIES' WRAPPERS, BLOUSES, etc., etc.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers and without reserve.
Liberal terms.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers,
69 St. James Street.

Notice of Sale

Of Property.

We have received instructions of interested parties to sell by public auction, at our Rooms, 69 St. James Street, at Eleven O'Clock A.M. on FRIDAY, 18th APRIL, the following property, bearing civic numbers 2165-2167-2169 Notre Dame Street West, 66½ feet front on Notre Dame Street, of which 21½ feet frontage are covered by a stone and brick building, with a depth of ninety feet; the remaining 45 feet frontage having a depth of 80 feet.

To be sold without any reserve.
For particulars, apply to

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

LABOR NEWS
(Contributed.)

MANY PLUMBERS SIGN AGREEMENT

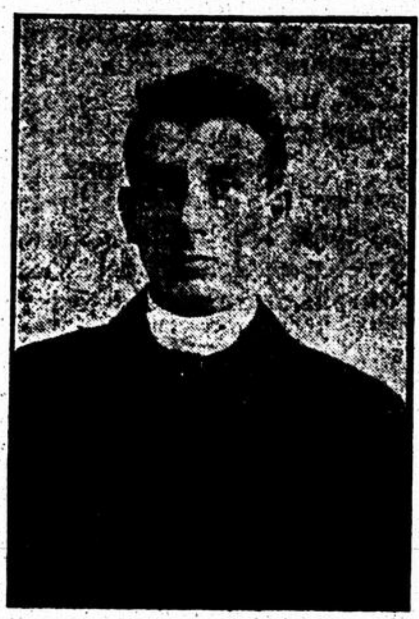
Plumbers and Steamfitters Union Hear of Only Two Who Hold Out.

The regular meeting of the Plumbers and Steamfitters was held last evening, the attendance being unusually large. The scale committee reported that the master plumbers were steadily signing agreements conceding the new schedule. Some of the bosses had asked for time to consider the matter, but up to the present only two had definitely refused to grant the scale.

If there are any other masters who have not come to an understanding with the union by the 1st of May, their employes will be ordered out on strike.

LABOR AND COMMERCE.

The American Federation of Labor is opposing a bill before the U. S. Congress to form a Department of Commerce with which a labor bureau is to be incorporated, while the order of the Knights of Labor supports it. The A. F. L. holds that one department cannot conserve the welfare of both capital and labor, as the interests of each are antagonistic, and therefore demands the establishment of a labor department under the control of a Cabinet officer, and independent of any other department.



MR. BERNARD ROSE,
President of the Independent Tailors' Union.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has also declared that the Labor Department at Ottawa should be placed under the control of a Minister of Labor, chosen from the ranks of the labor representatives in Parliament.

BRICKLAYERS' OFFICERS.

The Bricklayers' Brotherhood met last evening and installed the following officers:

President—A. Charpentier.
First vice-president—P. Nadeau.
Second vice-president—E. Brunet.
Recording secretary—J. Monette, jr.
Corresponding secretary—J. H. Bernier.
Treasurer—E. Berthiaume.
First collector—P. Laurent.
Second collector—A. Gagnier.
First conductor—W. Kerr.
Second conductor—J. Laverdue.
Auditors—W. Laverdue, A. Laurent, A. Brier.

Delegates to Federated Trades and Labor Council—A. Charpentier, J. Monette, P. Nadeau, J. H. Bernier and A. Gagnier.

Messrs. N. Larleteire and P. Deguise were chosen general representatives of the International Union in Montreal and vicinity.

ASK MINIMUM WAGE.

Mr. W. H. Kennedy, of Toronto, International vice-president of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, is in the city in the interests of his union. He will aid the local organizations in its efforts to establish a minimum wage of $3 per day.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS.

The Operative Plasterers' Union will hold a special meeting this evening at 560 Dorchester street to receive the report of the scale committee, and to consider the question of ordering a strike to enforce their demands for better working conditions.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

A special meeting of the Electrical Workers' Union will be held this evening in York Chambers, St. Catherine street, the object being to devise plans for the formation of a new local, and to discuss the determination of a minimum rate of wages.

ECONOMIC LEAGUE.

The Economic League held a small meeting last evening, when Mr. J. B. Mack advocated the calling of a convention of representatives of local labor unions for the purpose of inaugurating a general agitation for a shorter work-day. The Road Committee's treatment of its employes was also criticised at some length.

SATURDAY MEETINGS.

International Bakers' Union—1796 St. Catherine street.
Independent Bakers' Union—Corner Logan and Maisonneuve streets.
Cigar-makers' Board — Blue Label Hall.
Typo's committee — 560 Dorchester street.
Printing Pressmen's Union—231 McGill street.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Barbers' Protective Union—251 St. James street.
Socialist League, No. 1—712 Wellington street.
Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood—590 Wellington street.
Carpenters' Assembly, K. of L.—7 St. Lambert's Hill.
Ship Liner's Union—1647 Notre Dame street.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists 40c. and $1.00
LYMAN SONS & CO.
MONTREAL.

AUCTION SALES.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

M. Hicks & Co.'s Auction Sales

—FOR—

Next Week:

MONDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK—
Valuable Furniture and Effects, at the residence of the late Alphonse Mallette, Esq., 442 Argyle Avenue (Westmount).

TUESDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK—
Sale of Westmount Property, at our Rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—
Furniture and Carpets, for Insolvent Estate Steel & Brunet, at 1813-1815 Notre Dame Street, at 2.30 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—
Sale of Neat Furniture and Effects, at 20 Hanover Street, at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—
Continuation Sale of Furniture, etc., for Estate Steel & Brunet, Notre Dame Street, at 2.30 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING AT 10—
Furniture and Effects, at No. 102 Union Avenue.

FRIDAY MORNING, AT 10—
Furniture and Effects, at 127 Metcalfe Street.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—
New and Secondhand Furniture, at our Rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street, at 2.30 o'clock.

Several important sales to be announced later.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Sale of Real Estate by Auction

In Re JOHN HOOD, of the Town of Westmount, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by auction, at Rooms, No. 1821 Notre Dame Street, on

TUESDAY, 15th APRIL, 1902,

the real estate, as follows:

A lot of land situate on the N.E. corner of Montrose and Aberdeen Avenues, in the Town of Westmount, fronting on Aberdeen Avenue, and measuring 78 feet in width in front and in rear, by 101 feet in depth. About 7,878 square feet.

Sale at 10 O'Clock A.M.
Particulars at office of Curator.

A. W. STEVENSON, Curator.
Bank of Toronto Chambers,
Montreal, 27th March, 1902.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

VIOLENT SCENES AMONG DEPUTIES

Universal Suffrage Agitation in Belgium Leads to Riots and Deaths.

Brussels, April 12.—The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was characterized by violent scenes. The Premier, Count de Naeyer, referring to the deplorable events of yesterday, said: "The appeal of the Socialists to the population proves that it is their avowed plan to continue the struggle even after Parliament has pronounced on the revision bill. Their aim is the dethronement of power and the triumph of revolution. The Government is resolved that the debate on the revision bill shall occur in spite of the assertions of the Moniteur Socialiste as to the contrary."

VIOLENT ALTERCATION.

At this point of the Premier's speech violent altercations, which nearly led to blows, arose amongst the deputies of the opposing parties. Liberals and Socialists engaged in a sharp discussion concerning the agreement concluded between them for the defence of universal suffrage, and M. Deblon, a Socialist, shouted, "We are betrayed."

At the close of the sitting Socialist deputies shouting "Jesuit thief," stormed the president's tribune. Ushers were then summoned to preserve order, and a violent scene ensued in which blows were freely exchanged.

CONFLICTS WITH POLICE.

After the Chamber was closed members of the Left Party and Socialists proceeded to the Maison du Puple, with the intention of persuading the people to cease their demonstration until next week. The Maison was surrounded by the civic guard, but a meeting was permitted to be held inside. M. Vandervelder and the other speakers at the meeting advocated that the people remain calm, and have recourse to a general strike next week if the Government used force. As the persons who attended the meeting were dispersing, and in spite of the precaution of permitting only a few of them to leave at one time, conflicts with the police occurred. Mounted gendarmes cleared the streets, and many of the demonstrators fired their revolvers.

During the course of the evening there were several other outbreaks in the city. The police charged the rioters, and about twenty-five persons were wounded. Many others were arrested. All those arrested were armed with revolvers.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Demonstrations and encounters occurred at Liege, Ghent and elsewhere, the most serious being at Houdeng-Goegries, in the coal district. During the collision between the police and strikers at that place the latter used brickbats and firearms. The police fired upon the rioters, killing a coal miner and a young girl. Fifteen persons were wounded, including two policemen. Mounted infantry finally dispersed the mob.

Troops are being moved to the various provincial points where there are disorders. The debate on the estimates has been fixed in the chamber for next Saturday. The Socialists seem to fear that the Government will rush the budget and prorogue the chamber before next Tuesday, the day fixed for the discussion of the universal suffrage.

The civil guard is again under arms, and all the police posts have been doubled.

QUIET RESTORED.

There have been no further disturbances of any kind. The majority of the civic guard, who are uniformed like the soldiers, and armed with rifles and bayonets, were withdrawn at 1 o'clock this morning.

General business in the city has been practically undisturbed by the disorders, which are almost wholly confined to the district around the Maison du Peuple. Elsewhere, the streets and boulevards have their customary appearance. People are on the streets, and the cafes and restaurants are busy.

So far as Brussels is concerned, it is felt that the authorities are quite masters of the situation. But should a general strike be declared and be generally followed, which is considered doubtful, a dangerous situation might arise, as the troops would be needed everywhere, and could not be massed at any particular point.

CABINET COUNCIL.

It developed this morning that at a cabinet council held yesterday, at which King Leopold presided, it was decided that the discussion of the suffrage question should be fixed for next Wednesday. The King appeared to favor a conciliatory attitude, but the Government will oppose the introduction of universal suffrage.

Before deciding on the locality for your summer vacation, you will find it to your interest to make inquiries about the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, the new route to the far-famed Saguenay, and the only rail line to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec and through the Canadian Adirondacks to Lake St. John, the home of the celebrated "Ouananiche," and to Chicoutimi. Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests, and Golf Links. Train connections with the Great Northern Railway of Canada for Grand Mere and the Celebrated Shawinigan Falls, the Niagara of the East. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application to Alex. Hardy, Quebec.

The latest story by the author of "Bootles' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."

PROCTOR'S THE POPULAR FAMILY THEATRE

TO-DAY, last Performance of "THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER."
MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2—Second Week of the season's Great Success,

LIVING STUDIES IN ART.

Viewed by Tens of Thousands Last Week and Enthusiastically Endorsed.
GLOWING TRIBUTES OF PRAISE FROM THE PRESS.

READ WHAT THE PAPERS ARE SAYING:
The Gazette—The living studies in art excel everything of its nature produced here before.
The Star—The living art studies will certainly draw large crowds during the week.
La Presse—The success of these art productions is truly remarkable.
The Herald—These studies are truly artistic and refined, finished and beautiful in conception and execution, and will amply repay a visit to the theatre.
La Patrie—These living art studies are perfection in every way and have proved to be an artistic success.

NEW STUDIES TO BE ADDED.

F. F. PROCTOR'S Stock Company Will Present
LOST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

A Clever Society Comedy! Full of Humor! Bright Dialogue! Well Developed Plot and Brilliancy. Continuation of Paley's Wonderful Moving Pictures. Many New Views. Otto Zimmerman's Famous Orchestra.

LADIES 10c, every Aft. Ex. Sat. and Holidays. For reserved seats use Phone Up 2435.
NEXT WEEK—"OUR BOARDING HOUSE." A Bright Farce Comedy.

GAMBLERS FINED.

Pierre Bougie, keeper of a gambling house at 1009 St. James, was fined $40 and eight inmates fined $20 or three months each.

FOUND YEOMANRY LACKED DISCIPLINE

General Methuen Reports on the Disaster and His Capture.

London, April 12.—The Official Gazette contains a lengthy report from General Lord Methuen in regard to the Tweebosch disaster. General Methuen says he found the rear screen of the Eighty-Sixth Imperial Yeomanry lacking in fire discipline and knowledge as to how they should act in an action. They seemed to be in need of instructed officers and non-commissioned officers. Lord Methuen concludes his report by stating that many of the Boers were in khaki and wore the chevrons of non-commissioned officers. This led to a misapprehension as to their identity, and resulted in the losses to the British.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

London, April 12.—An additional list of casualties, issued by the War Office, shows that at Doschbult, on March 31, two men were killed and six wounded. At Pietersburg, on April 3 and April 9, the Inniskillings lost a lieutenant killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, two lieutenants and five men wounded.

A CANADIAN'S DEATH.

Ottawa, April 12.—Lord Minto has received the following cable from the Casualty Department: — Cape Town, April 10, 1902.—Trooper James Arthur Pattison, South African Constabulary, died from enteric fever at Pretoria, April 8. His father resides at 315 Berkeley Street, Toronto.

INTERFERED WITH OFFICER.

During the recent outbreak of smallpox at Alexandria, Ont., the son of Mr. A. Major was stricken with the disease. The father refused to allow the medical health officers to see the patient until the latter threatened to call in the aid of the authorities. Major was prosecuted on the charge of neglecting to notify the medical health officers of the existence of smallpox in his house, and was fined $20 and costs.

DUKE'S BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

London, April 11.—In the Bankruptcy Court this morning the registrar decided, in spite of "rash speculation and extravagance in living," that he would annul the bankruptcy of the Duke of Manchester, an arrangement having been reached by which the sum of £11,676 is provided, giving the creditors 12s 6d in the pound sterling.

NO RELATION OF ELLEN'S.

Helen Flynn, who is said to be no relation to Ellen Flynn, the window-smasher, was sentenced yesterday in the Recorder's Court to $20 or one month.

DESERTER ARRESTED.

Private Geffe, a deserter from the permanent militia corps at Quebec, was arrested in St. Johns, and brought here. He deserted seven months ago.

LORD MOUNT STEPHEN'S GIFT.

London, April 11. — Lord Mount-Stephen has given £30,000 to the Royal Infirmary at Aberdeen. He had previously paid off a debt of £25,000 on that institution.

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener.

Said a druggist to-day, "No doubt about it, the tonic that gives best results is the biggest seller, and that is Ferrozone. It enriches and purifies the blood, restores strength and energy to the feeble, and is a scientific reconstructor that was always popular. In Chlorosis, Anaemia, Tiredness, Langour, Brain Fag, Indigestion and Dyspepsia its action is prompt, and satisfactory cures always follow. Yes, I recommend Ferrozone to my customers because I believe it is the best tonic and strengthening medicine that money can buy." Large boxes cost 50c.

MAY RUN IN SOULANGES.

Mr. Francois Guibord, confectioner, of Montreal, is spoken of as a probable candidate in Soulanges county, to replace the late Mr. A. G. Bourbonnais.

ORGAN TO BE IMPROVED.

The organ of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is to be enlarged and improved at a cost of over $6,000. It is expected that the work will be completed by the beginning of September.

MR. BOURASSA'S LECTURE.

The lecture of Mr. Henri Bourassa, which was to have been delivered on Sunday, April 20, has been adjourned until the 27th.

Corns Between the Toes,

Or the soles of the feet can be cured by a few applications of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which has been successfully used for 30 years. Putnam's is sure, safe and painless, and much better than any substitute.

BLAZE IN HAY WAREHOUSE.

A blaze yesterday afternoon in the hay warehouse of Joseph Berard, 1506 Notre Dame Street, did damage to the amount of $700. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Most Delightful Concert of the Season. The Eminent English Baritone . . . .

Plunket Greene,

And the Beautiful Soprano,

Dorothy Harvey, assisted by
Rudolph Von Scarpa, Solo Pianist

WINDSOR HALL, To-Night.

Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Seats now selling at Shaw's.

WINDSOR HALL—FRIDAY, 18th. Grand Concert.

Under the Patronage of St. George's Society.
Only appearance in Montreal of MR. R.

WATKIN MILLS

The eminent English Basso, assisted by the Popular Entertainer, Mr. OWEN A. SMILEY, and the Renowned Polish Pianist,

Mr. Eduard Parlovitz.

Seats now selling at Shaw's—50c, 75c, $1.00.

WINDSOR HALL—Popular Course. 6th CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, 14th APRIL.

La Dell Concert Company.

Marietta La Dell, Entertainer; Teresa Flannigan, soprano; Frank E. Blachford, violinist. Prices, 50c, 75c. On sale at Shaw's.

Lord's Day Alliance
OF MONTREAL.

A meeting of the City Clergy, subscribers to the Alliance Fund, representatives of the Board of Trade, the Grocers' Association, and all other interested bodies, will be held in the Lecture Room of

EMMANUEL CHURCH,
On Tuesday Evening,
APRIL 15th, 1902,

at 8 o'clock, to consider the steps to be taken to secure the enforcement of the civic by-law against Sunday trading. A very large attendance is urgently requested.

J. EDGAR HILL, D.D.,
Vice-Pres. Lord's Day Alliance.
J. L. GEORGE, Secretary.

"HELEN'S BABY" MARRIED.

"Budge" Habberton, Now a Young Giant, Weds a New York Girl, and Will Live Near Old Home.

Montclair, N.J., April 12.—Word has just reached here that John Lawrence Habberton, of New York, and Miss Bessie Greer Ackerman have been married. Mr. Habberton was formerly a resident of Montclair, this being his native town.

His father, John Habberton, is the author of the famous "Helen's Babies," and while young Mr. Habberton is now a powerful young giant, he remains, in the minds of Montclair people, a five-year-old baby, the original of "Budge" in his father's books.

In this quaint story Budge and Toddie, the two brothers, played havoc with all the other charcters in the book. The scene of the book is in Montclair, and the very house where they lived as boys, on Harrison Avenue.

Mr. Habberton will soon bring his bride to Montclair to live, and will live with Selar Young, on Mountain Avenue.

DOMINION COTTON BILL PASSED.

Ottawa, April 11.—The committee on miscellaneous private bills spent most of the morning in considering the act respecting the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls. Two clauses of the measure were struck out. One of these declared the works to be for the general advantage of Canada. The other ratified an agreement made some time ago between the company and the Ontario Government. With these changes the bill was approved.

The bill to incorporate the Cosmos Cotton Company was reported. So also was the bill respecting the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

Extensive verbal alterations were made in the latter measure, but its substantial meaning is left unchanged.

REBELLION IN FRENCH CONGO.

Paris April 12.—The Journal announces that grave news has been received from the French Congo. On March 4 a large body of natives came down the banks of the Sangha river. They looted all the factories, massacreing all the officials, European and native, at the Keleinpa. M. Cazeneuve, director of the Sangha River Company, was killed, and the factory, containing goods worth $6,000, was pillaged. The factory belonging to H. Fortin, director of the French African Company, was looted the following day. M. Fortin escaped. Much uneasiness is felt as to the fate of the depots of eight colonial companies up country above Sangha.

Agitation in the world of homoeopathic medicine has been the very soul of progress, as in politics and religion — the difficulties of opinion and the individualities of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and languor, "Quinine Wine," and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to their importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defect which skilled observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.—adv.

FOR TWO ASSAULTS.

James Taylor, machinist, on two charges of assault, one on James McCarrey, and another on a window, was fined $23 and costs yesterday, in the Recorder's Court.

It Cures all Creeds.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims:—Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian), Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist), and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 50 cts. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—105.—adv.

ACADEMY | CLOSED THIS WEEK. ALL NEXT WEEK. MATINEE SATURDAY

KATHRYN KIDDER

In a Revival of
David Garrick's Old English Comedy,

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

Management of GEORGE H. BRENNAN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

FRANCAIS | This Week

THREE MATINEES ONLY,
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
WARD AND VOKES,
in their new Musical Cut-up,
THE HEAD WAITERS.
55—PEOPLE—55
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c.
NEXT WEEK—SPORTING LIFE.

FRANCAIS.

Walter Sanford's Superb Production —of— The Gigantic English Racing Drama.

ONE WEEK Beginning Mon. April 14

SPORTING LIFE MATINEES Wed. Thur. Fri. & Sat.

The Greatest of Drury Lane Successes.

ITS RECORD:
One solid year at the Adelphi, London. Five months at the Academy, N. Y. Four months at McVicker's Chicago.

10 Scenes of Wondrous Splendor!!! 10

PRICES—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK, APL. 7.
THE NEW YORK STARS
Elaborately staged. 10—Vaudeville Acts—10 and Belle Hathaway's Troupe of Trained Monkeys. Prices—10c, 20c, 30c.
Next Week—The Real Widow Brown.

STALLION SHOW.

County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society,

ON CHAMP DE MARS

Tuesday, 15th April, 1902, at 11 A.M.

Three prizes in each class are offered for
Thoroughbreds, Road Horses.
Full Bred Heavy Draught Horses.

All those interested are cordially invited to attend.
H. J. ROSS, Sec.-Treas.
180 St James Street

Royal Canadian Academy
LAST WEEK
OF THE 23rd ANNUAL EXHIBITION
In the Galleries of the
Art Association, Phillips Square.
Open Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m,
Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, 8 to 10.
Admission 25c Music Saturday Afternoon.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB

Hon. President, the Countess of Aberdeen.

PAPER BY **Hon. Robert N. Hall.**

SUBJECT:
"Wordsworth."
Monday, April 14th,
4 o'clock.
Y.M.C.A.
Non-members 25c.

Conservatory of Dancing, Deportment & Physical Culture

DRUMMOND HALL, 81 Drummond St.

Classes now open. Beginners Tues., Thurs., at 8 p.m. Juveniles, Tues. and Thurs., at 4 p.m. Assembly Sat. evening, at 8.30, orchestra. Join at once and receive benefit of first lessons. Tel. Up 1435 for prospectus. GEO. F. BEAMAN.

CORONATION ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED AND OTHER HANDSOMELY EDWIN COX & CO.

Our Process of Carpet Cleaning

Not only cleans Carpets, but purifies them without slightest injury to fabric. Compressed air does it.

Hy. Hammond
222 St. Urbain St.
Tel. East 467

Aronson & Rutenberg, Pawn Brokers, 601 Craig Street.

Money to lend on Jewellery, Clothing, Furs, Dry Goods, etc. Furs stored at low charges during the summer months.

Open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. ADDRESSES.

Mr. G. H. Archibald will speak at the Y.M.C.A. to-night at eight o'clock. Rev. J. R. Dobson, of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, will speak on Sunday afternoon on "The Relation of Christianity to the Social Life of Men." Mr. W. A. Brown, of Knox Church, will sing.

"MY FRIENDS DESPAIR."

La Grippe and Nervous Prostration Had Brought Captain Copp Near to Death—South American Nervine Was the Life-Saver.

"I was ailing for nearly four years with nervous prostration. I tried many remedies and was treated by physicians without any permanent benefit. A year ago I took la grippe, which greatly aggravated my trouble. My friends despaired of my recovery. I was induced to try South American Nervine, and was rejoiced to get almost instant relief. I have used four bottles and feel myself completely cured. I believe it's the best remedy known for the nerves and blood." Wm. M. Copp, Newcastle, N.B. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—adv.

The latest story by the author of "Bootles' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."

Henry Birks & Sons

Manufacturers of Fine Jewellery, Silverware and Rich Cut Glass.
MONTREAL.

Birks' Cut Glass.

To-day we tell about a few of our moderately priced pieces, and quote prices, that the reader may see what values we are giving our patrons:—

CELERY TRAY. No. 2026 is 13 inches long, 4½ wide, the largest and most effectively cut Tray that we have seen for the price $7.00

OLIVE DISH. No. 2008 is a little oval shape, 7 inches long, prettily cut in a pattern that suits its shape perfectly $4.00

BERRY BOWL. No. 2001, 7 inches diameter, same pattern as olive dish, particularly white in color and very brilliant $5.00

BON-BON DISH No. 2014, round shape, with handle, 6 inches diam., one of the most useful pieces. Full of sparkle $4.00

The above prices include free, and guaranteed safe delivery in Canada of every piece. Illustrations of glass and catalogues sent to any one so requesting.

MODERN FABLES BY GEORGE ADE

One Morning an energetic little Man who had about a Ton of Work piled up on his Desk came down Town with a Hop, Skip and Jump, determined to clean up the whole Lay-Out before Nightfall.

He had taken eight hours of Slumber, and a cold Souse in the Porcelain. After Breakfast he came out into the Spring Sunshine feeling as fit as a Fiddle and as snippy as a young Colt.

"Me to the Office to get that Stack of Letters off my Mind," said the Hopeful Citizen.

When he dashed into the Office he carried 220 pounds of Steam and was keen for the Attack.

A tall Man with tan Whiskers arose from behind the roll-top Desk and greeted him.

"How are you feeling this Morning?" asked the Stranger.

"Swell and Sassy," was the Reply.

"And yet to-morrow you may join the Appendicitis Colony and day after to-morrow you may lie in the darkened Front Room with Floral Offerings on all sides," said the Stranger. "What you want is one of our nonreversible, twenty-year pneumatic Policies with the Reserve-Fund Clause. Kindly glance at this Chart. Suppose you take the reactionable Endowment with the special Proviso permitting the accumulation of both Premium and Interest. On a $10,000 Policy for twenty Years you make $8,800 clear, whether you live or die, while the Company loses $3,867.44, as you can see for yourself."

"This is my——" began the Man.

"Or you may prefer the automatic tontine Policy with ball-bearings," continued the Death Angel. "In this case the entire Residue goes into the Sinking Fund and draws Compound Interest. This is made possible under our new System of reducing Operating Expenses to a Minimum and putting the Executive Department into the Hands of well-known New York Financiers who do not seek Pecuniary Reward, but are actuated by a Philanthropic Desire to do good to all Persons living west of the Alleghenies."

"That will be about all from you," said the Man. "Mosey! Duck! Up an Alley!"

"Then you don't care what becomes of your Family?" asked the Stranger in a horrified Tone.

"My Relatives are collecting all of their Money in Advance," said the Man. "If they are not worrying over the Future I don't see why you should lose any Sleep."

So the Solicitor went out and told every one along the Street that the Man lacked Foresight.

At 9.30 o'clock the industrious little Man picked up letter No. 1 and said to the Blonde Stenographer: "Dear Sir."

At that moment the Head of the Credit Department hit him on the Back and said he had a Good One. It was all about little Frankie, the Only Child, the Phenom, the 40-pound Prodigy.

In every large Establishment there is a gurgling Parent who comes down in the Morning with a Story concerning the incipient Depew out at their House. It seems that little Frankie has been told something at Sunday School and he asked his Mother about it and she told him so-and-so, whereupon the Infant Joker arose to the Emergency and said:—and then you get it, and any one who doesn't laugh is lacking in a Finer Appreciation of Child Nature. The Busy Man listened to Frankie's Latest and then asked, "What's the Rest of it?"

So the Parent remarked to several People that day that the Man was sinking into a crabbed Old Age.

At 10 a.m. the Man repeated "Dear Sir" and a Voice came to him, remarking on the Beauty of the Weather. A Person who might have been Professor of Bee Culture in the Pike County Agricultural Seminary, so far as make-up was concerned, took the Man by the Hand and informed him that he (the Man) was a Prominent Citizen and that being the case he would be given a Reduction on the half-morocco Edition. While doing his 150 Words a Minute he worked a Kellar Trick and produced a large Prospectus from under his Coat. Before the Busy Man could grab a Spindle and defend himself he was looking at a half-tone Photo of Aristotle and listening to all the different Reasons why the Work should be in every Gentleman's Library. Then the Agent whispered the Inside Price to him so that the Stenographer would not hear and began to fill out a Blank. The Man summoned all his Strength and made a Buck.

"I don't read Books," he said. "I am an Intellectual Nit. Clear Out!"

So the Agent gave him a couple of pitying Looks and departed, meeting in the Doorway a pop-eyed Person with his Hat on the Back of his Head and a Roll of Blue Prints under his Arm. The Man looked up and moaned. He recognized his Visitor as a most dangerous Monomaniac—the one who is building a House and wants to show the Plans.

"I've got everything figured out," he began, "except that we can't get from the Dining Room to the Library without going through the Laundry, and there's no Flue connecting with the Kitchen. What do you think I'd better do?"

"I think you ought to live at a Hotel," was the reply.

The Monomaniac went home and told his Wife that he had been insulted.

At 11.30 came a Committee of Ladies soliciting Funds for the Home for the Friendless.

"Those who are Friendless don't know their own Luck," said the Busy Man, whereupon the Ladies went outside and agreed that he was a Brute.

At Noon he went out and lunched on Bromo Seltzer.

When he rushed back to tackle his Correspondence, he was met by a large Body of Walking Delegates who told him that he had employed a non-union Man to paint his Barn and that he was a Candidate for the Boycott. He put in an Hour squaring himself and then he turned to the Stenographer.

"How far have we got?" he asked.

"Dear Sir," was the Reply.

Just then he got the Last Straw—a bewildered Rufus with a Letter of Introduction. That took 40 Minutes. When Rufe walked out the Busy Man fell with his Face among the unanswered Letters.

"Call a Cab," he said.

"The phone is out of order," was the Reply.

"Ring for a Messenger," he said.

She pulled the Buzzer and in 20 minutes there slowly entered a boy from the Telegraph Office.

The Man let out a low Howl like that of a Prairie Wolf and ran from the Office. When he arrived at Home he threw his Hat at the Rack and then made the Children back into the Corner and keep quiet. His Wife told around that Henry was Working too hard.

Moral: Work is a Snap, but the Intermissions do up the Nervous System.

A GOOD BREAKFAST.

of beefsteak, fried potatoes, coffee and rolls can be cooked on a gas range in twenty minutes.

A TOOTHSOME LUNCH,

including broiled chops, hot biscuits and stewed potatoes can be prepared in 25 minutes.

AN ABUNDANT DINNER

of three courses, with roast beef, takes about 70 minutes to make ready, and the fuel cost for the three meals is less than six cents. Gas stoves can be rented at $6 per year. No charge for connecting.—Adv.

INVESTIGATION OF DORE CHARGES

Hygiene Committee Considers Proper Action Behind Closed Doors.

The question of what steps should be taken to investigate the charge unofficially made against Sanitary Engineer Dore of having paid out several thousand dollars to secure his position, was discussed by the Hygiene Committee yesterday afternoon behind closed doors.

After the order of the day had been disposed of, Ald. Lavallee broached the subject and suggested that as the first step, the committee procure a copy of the official stenographer's report of the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, in which Mr. Dore's brother-in-law, Lemire, was tried for libel for having published the accusations above referred to.

At this point Ald. Ames suggested that the reporters be requested to withdraw, which was done, and the discussion was continued behind closed doors.

The statement of expenditure in the department for the past quarter was the first item presented to the committee for consideration. The total expenditure amounted to $32,530.12. Of this $21,259 had been spent for smallpox cases, so that this part of the account had been overdrawn to the extent of $3,579.19. It was therefore decided to ask the Council for an appropriation of $5,000.

Chairman Ames made the encouraging announcement that there are now only 20 smallpox cases in the hospital and seven houses in quarantine.

The next item on the order of the day was the draft of the by-law for the inspection of bakeries. This it was decided to refer back to the City Clerk for the elimination of those parts regarding the inspection of weight as pertaining to the duties of the Police Department.

A delegation from the Master Bakers of the city were present. President Paquette as spokesman urged that the inspector appointed should be a practical baker.

It was decided to postpone the discussion of the whole matter until April 24.

The opinion of the City Attorneys regarding the power of the local health officers to compel the removal of smallpox patients to the hospital was then read by the chairman, who pointed out that the seven houses where the patients had refused to be removed had cost the city $1,577, whereas if the patients could have been removed to the hospital, the cost would have been only $782. The Attorneys were of the opinion that according to the present by-laws a patient could only be removed against his will, when he resided in a hotel, boarding house or tenement. The difficulty, however, could be removed by getting the Central Board of Health to pass a by-law authorizing the Local Board of health to remove any smallpox patients whom it saw fit. The committee decided to make application to the Central Board for the necessary authority.

At the request of Dr. Laberge it was decided to ask the Council for an appropriation of $650 for a new smallpox ambulance and horse, the old ambulance being past service, and the former horse having died. The Council will also be asked for $100 for a buggy for Dr. J. E. Laberge.

The question of uniform for the sanitary police then came up, and it was decided to have Mr. David Labonte make a sample suit for one of the members, and then call for tenders on this.

Sanitary Engineer Dore was instructed to inspect all the public baths and furnish the committee with estimates for the necessary repairs.

LACROIX' CHARACTER.

What a Phrenologist Was Able to Read in a Photograph of the Murderer.

Prof. A. Young, the phrenologist, was shown a portrait of Lacroix, the murderer recently hanged in Hull, and analysed his character as follows:—

When examining the portrait of Stanislaus Lacroix, the Montebello murderer, hanged Friday morning, 21st inst., we see a poor quality of organization, with an unbalanced development of mind. There are several contradictions in his outline of head and feautres which should be taken into account when summing up the true nature of the man and his disposition. The lower part of the face, namely, the lips and the chin, correspond with the development of the occipital lobe, and indicate the power of the cerebellum and the passionate nature of the individual.

The outlines of the head indicate several strong characteristics, which probably dominate and control his character. One is the fact that his brain is broad at its base and gives a tendency to hardness and severity, and when this basilar region is so strongly accentuated a person needs a strong development of the moral faculties to make proper use of it; otherwise, it often deteriorates and becomes reckless in its expression.

Destructiveness in its moral and intellectual interpretation does not mean to destroy, but with the guidance of causality and conscientiousness it gives to the character force, energy, spirit, pluck, but uncontrolled it leads to baseness and an appetite for uncontrolled passion, cruelty and revenge.

Judging from the development of the intellectual lobe which, according to the portrait, is not high, we recognize that the man lived more in the basilar part of his brain than in his finer susceptibilities of mind. One notices the strong motive temperament, also the flatness of the head in the region of veneration: 1. How depressed, then notice the faculty of firmness; 2. how strongly developed. Again look at the length and depth of the side of the head, the position of the selfish propensities, this in an abnormal state, or development would cause an irritable, selfish and passionate nature.

A. YOUNG, M.P.A.,
Phrenologist, 2304 St. Catherine St.

SUDDEN CALL FOR CABINET

Meeting To-day Was Not Expected and Has Given Rise to Many Rumors.

London, April 12.—It is reported from Pretoria that the Boer conference at Klerksdorp was still sitting Friday afternoon. All official information in London as to the effect that no overtures or communication of any sort has been made by the Boer leaders to Great Britain, or by Great Britain to them.

Upon the eve of the rising of the House of Commons at midnight, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, asked the Government if there was any truth in the current rumors regarding South Africa.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Government leader in the House, replied that he was glad of an opportunity for dissipating these current views, for which there was no foundation. He added: "We have no information, nor could there, in the nature of the case, be information."

CABINET MEETING CALLED.

It is, nevertheless, apparent that the Government has received sufficient indication from General Kitchener as to the way the wind is blowing to induce the summoning of the Cabinet for a meeting to-day. Summonses had already been issued for a meeting on Tuesday next in the ordinary course, and the sending of hasty notices to the ministers this evening to assemble on Saturday, which is the rarest day for Cabinet meetings, justifies the general belief that the doings at Klerksdorp will form the subject of discussion. Whether this will prove to be the case only time can show. The alternative suggestion is the growth of the agitation in Ireland. The question of suppressing the United Irish League is put forward in some quarters. It is understood that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are not well enough to attend the Cabinet meeting.

Inkuiries made last night at the War Office by the Associated Press elicited the statement that that office knew nothing about the rumors of peace or the alleged telegram from Lord Roberts to Dover, in which he is reported to have said the war was over.

CATHOLIC PEERS TAKE NO ACTION.

London, April 11.—A meeting of Roman Catholic peers was held at Westminster Palace Hotel to-day to consider what further action, if any, should be taken in regard to the royal dcelaration as to the Catholic Church. It was decided that during coronation year it would not be fitting to take any action, as it might provoke bitter controversy, and as the declaration was not included in the coronation ceremonial it would be better to postpone action until the next session of Parliament.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

Toronto, April 12.—Chief Justice Meredith yesterday handed out judgment in the libel case of Puterbaugh vs. the Gold Medal Furniture Company. The plaintiff was employed by the company and was dismissed, notice thereof being conveyed in a letter which contained imputations upon his character. He sued for libel and the jury disagreed. The Chief Justice holds that a letter containing such assertions, written in an office, dated to a stenographer and copied in the letter-book, constitutes a libel. He accordingly orders a new trial.

TO INSPECT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Toronto, Ont., April 12.—Ex-Alderman E. H. Hamilton has received official notification from Ottawa of his appointment as superintendent of public buildings in Toronto, made vacant by the death of W. J. Smith. The position is worth $1,500 a year, and there have been many applications. Mr. Hamilton has been secretary of the Toronto Reform Association.

HULL TO HAVE BOARD OF TRADE

Ottawa, April 11.—Hull will soon have a board of trade, in active operation, a meeting to that purpose being held last night. Messrs. Catelli and Harris, of Montreal, explained the advantages of a board of trade to a city. The following officers were then elected:—President, Ex-Mayor Barrette; vice-president, S. C. Wainwright; secretary, F. A. Labelle; treasurer, F. X. Boucher.

SIR MICHAEL STILL UNWELL.

London, April 12.—There is still a possibility that the discussion of the budget will be again postponed. Last night Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, announced in the course of business that there was a "very remote" chance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, being sufficiently recovered to deliver the budget.

EARL MINTO ACCEPTS.

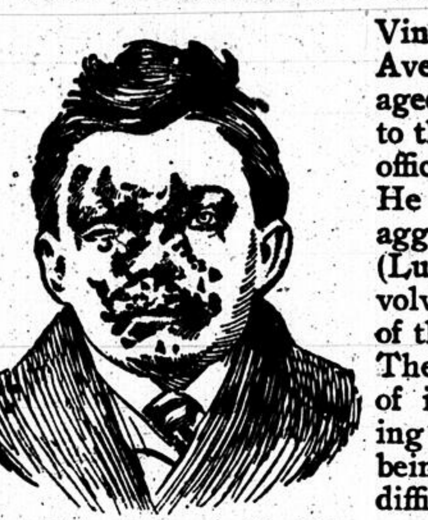
Ottawa, April 12.—His Excellency the Governor-General, at the request of the president and directors of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, has consented to accept the position of patron of the association. The directors are much pleased by the acceptance of Lord Minto.

MISS TOWERS ON PLAYGROUNDS.

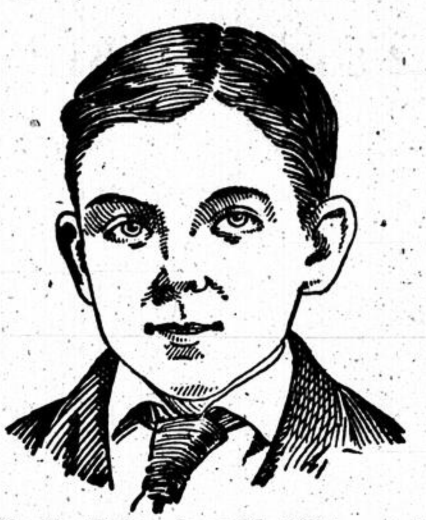
Miss Towers, of Boston, who will speak on Wednesday, the 16th, in the Y.M.C.A. on playgrounds for children, will be the guest during her stay of Mrs. Frank Redpath, Ontario Avenue. The meeting is to be under the auspices of the Local Council of Women, and the speakers will probably include Recorder Weir and the Rev. E. Rexford.

THE MAIL'S GUESS.

Toronto, April 12.—The Mail and Empire to-day says it is in a position to announce that the Ontario general elections will take place before the end of the first week in June. (The exact date, the paper adds, has not yet been definitely fixed by the Government, but it is likely it will be June 3.



No. 1. Taken February 28, 1901, when suffering from Eczema.



No. 2. Taken June 12, 1901, cured by Powley's Liquified Ozone.

A Terrible Case of Eczema

Powley's Liquified Ozone Works Miracles With Vincent O'Neill of Toronto.

He Was Treated in St. Michael's Hospital Without Improvement.

Vincent O'Neill, 108 Mitchell Ave., Toronto, Canada, a lad aged sixteen years, first came to the attention of our Toronto office about February 28, 1901. He was then suffering from an aggravated case of Eczema (Lupus Erythematosis), involving the entire right side of the face, both eyes and lips. The affected parts were a mass of incrusted matter, discharging profusely, the appearance being so offensive that it was difficult to remain in the room with him. He reported as follows: The discharge began about the spring of 1899, and steadily became worse. He entered St. Michael's Hospital early in October, 1900, and remained there under treatment three months and a half, until January 27, 1901, without improvement, and was then discharged from the hospital. A month later he came to us.

Powley's Liquified Ozone was administered internally and as a local dressing in strength 1-4, gradually increasing to equal parts. The improvement was observed almost at once; the discharge gradually ceased the general health improved, and at the end of twelve weeks, his face was perfectly clear. He is now entirely well. The above photographs tell the tale better than mere words. We refer you to him.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S STATEMENT.

That there may be no question that the photos numbered 1 and 2 are genuine and reproduce faithfully O'Neill's features before and after taking Powley's Liquified Ozone we present herewith the solemn declaration of Mr. Fred Micklethwaite, Photographer, 11 King Street, W., Toronto, that they are absolutely as he made them. They have not been retouched in any way and represent one and the same person, namely Vincent O'Neill.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF YORK, } *To Wit:* *In the matter of the cure of* VINCENT O'NEILL *108 Mitchell Ave., Toronto.*

I, FRED MICKLETHWAITE, of the City of Toronto, in the county of York, Photographer, do solemnly declare that on or about the 28th day of February, 1901, the boy Vincent O'Neill was brought to my studio, and that photograph No. 1 is a correct portrait of the condition of his face, that photograph No. 2 was taken June 12th, 1901, and is a correct representation of the condition of his face at that time. That both the photos, Nos. 1 and 2 represent the same boy, and are not retouched in any way. I understand that his recovery is due solely to the use of Powley's Liquified Ozone, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force an effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

FRED MICKLETHWAITE.

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 27th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord, 1901. {SEAL} *JAMES J. WARREN, Commissioner, Etc., Temple Bldg.*

WHAT HIS FOREMAN SAYS:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: July 12th, 1901.

Vincent O'Neill is in my employ and is the young man that was cured by Powley's Liquified Ozone. He is well and works every day, and is free from his former serious face trouble.

Signed, W. D. VARRY, Foreman Tin Department, Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is stable oxygen. It supplies the body with this element. It is blood food—purifying and healthening that function. It cures all forms of skin trouble, makes a pure clear complexion. Its life-giving and invigorating action is simply marvelous. The uses of Ozone are as varied as those Nature makes of it. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Ozone is life.

50c. and $1.00 at all Druggists.
THE OZONE CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED,
Toronto and Chicago.

POINT ST. CHARLES

When is St. Gabriel's Square going to be cleaned up and a new fire station built in place of No. 9? is a favorite question with many Point residents.

The funeral of the late Mrs. James Griffin took place this morning from the family residence, St. Augustine Street, to St. Ann's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery.

The closing dance of the season will be held under the auspices of the ladies in the Gymnasium, on Friday evening, April 18, 1902, and everything looks promising for a very successful affair.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the Willing Workers of the Point Congregational Church held a sale of plain and and fancy goods in the church school room and despite counter attractions they were very fortunate in the disposal of their goods.

Loyal Victoria Lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U., held a concert and dance in the P.A.A.A. Hall last evening and it was in every way a success. The programme was a good one and at its conclusion the balance of the evening was spent in a decidedly pleasant and social style.

The lecture at Riverside School, given by Prof. N. Evans, of Westmount, was well attended and proved to be a very interesting one. The subjzect chosen was "Across the Rockies," and was illustrated by many well chosen limelight views of the rugged but picturesque beauties of the trip.

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company are laying a new cable across the canal from Mill Street to the new power station at Ottawa and Queen Streets to transmit power from the Chambly plant. The cable is a three conductor one capable of transmitting a 25,000 voltage, and is 3 1-4 inches in diameter. It is said to be the largest ever laid in Canada and will replace several single conductor cables.

Now that navigation is practically open there is an increased amount of activity at the Mill Street ship yards. The steam barge Hall, the steamers Maude, Princess and Chateauguay, the tugs Montmorency, Lyon C., Willie C., Shickmagna, Monitor and Frank Perew, and several dredges and scows are receiving the last touches of the painter, the boilermaker, ship-carpenter, and the caulker, and soon will be ready for business.

DOMINION COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The secretary of this society is in receipt of the following letter, which testifies to the promptitude of the executive in dealing with death claims:

Montreal, April 9, 1902.

Reg. W. Graham, Esq., secretary Dom. Com. Trav. Mutual Benefit Society, Montreal, P.Q.:

Dear Sir,—I have this day received your cheque for $1,000 in payment of my claim upon your society in consequence of the death of my husband, the late James Leggat, and I have to thank you most heartily for the promptitude with which my claim has been attended to.

Wishing your society every possible measure of success. I remain, yours truly,

(Signed) C. H. LEGGAT.

J. M. M. Duff, witness.

Special Notice.

UP-TO-DATE WAGONS.

Messrs. A. Jennings & Co., corner Wellington and Grey Nun Street, who have been for a number of years manufacturing high class waggons and lorries, are at present finishing a number of lorries for the W. W. Ogilvie Flour Milling Company. These are the finest that skill and good workmanship can turn out, and not only will they be a credit to the Ogilvie Co. when shown at the Montreal Horse Show in May, but also to the builders.

CARPETS and FLOOR COVERINGS

Carpets of every description, including: RUSSIAN VELVETS, IMPERIAL and TOURNAY, WILTON, AXMINSTERS, TEPRAK, and CLYDESDALE WILTONS, ALUTO, GENOESE, and VERONA AXMINSTERS, Best BRUSSELS and TAPESTRYS, from the most renowned makers in Great Britain.

OUR OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM DEPT.

Is stocked with the highest grade and most complete range of the most Fashionable and Durable Style of Floor Coverings in Montreal.

Estimates Furnished for all kinds of DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, ETC., for Public Institutions, Etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Thomas Ligget, = —EMPIRE BUILDING— 2472, 2474 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE ST.

THE CHAMPION STEEL FORGES.

Rivet Forge
Toolmaker's Forge
Boilermaker's Forge
Machinist's Forge
Horseshoer's Forge
Blacksmith's Forge

Made with Ball Bearings only.

BLACKSMITHS' DRILLS,
FAN BLOWERS, EXHAUST FANS,
STEEL PRESSURE BLOWERS,
DISC WHEELS.

Full Lines in Stock for Prompt Shipment.

Laurie Engine Company,
321 St. James Street, Montreal.

If Women Knew

What they miss by neglecting the forces that make beauty they will at once awaken to our treatment. Complexion troubles, falling hair, superfluous hair on the face, disfiguring marks can all be cured. Consultation only by appointment. Handsome parlors. Lady attendant.

The Montreal Dermatological Institute,
2303 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

GERMAN CATTLE DUTIES INCREASE.

Berlin, April 11.—At to-day's session of the tariff commission of the Reichstag the agrarian amendments increasing the proposed duties on cattle and making them the lowest that can be adopted, the same as those on grain, were adopted, despite the warning of General Von Podbielski, minister of agriculture, that such action would prevent the negotiation of new commercial treaties.

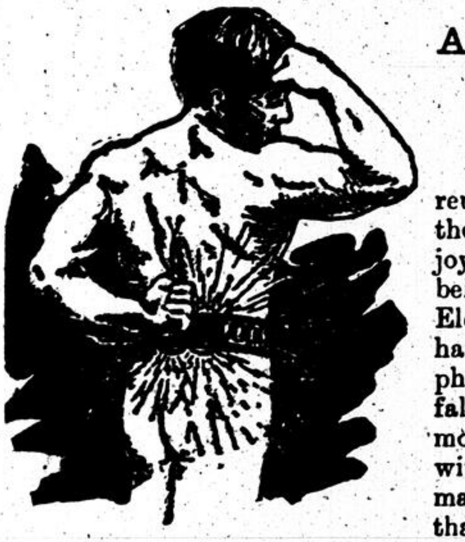
HEINTZMAN
BABY GRAND
PIANO

AT A BARGAIN.

Used by LADIES' MORNING MUSICAL CLUB.

Quite equal to new. Easy terms if desired.

LINSDAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,
2366 St. Catherine St.



VIGOR OF YOUTH.

Are You Suffering from Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Loss of Vital Power, Loss of Ambition, Early Decay? I will cure you.

How many men are suffering miseries for the want of a simple remedy? They do not live; they simply exist. In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because their vitality is being sapped. Varicocele, wasting drains, have exhausted Nature's Electrical forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies to relieve their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up until the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and, with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-man and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which, by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself—tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—Electricity—there is life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indifferent, it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life. If you are weak and sick, don't depend on the doctors or drugs any longer, but try

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It has restored health and strength to thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women. You also can be cured if you will grasp the opportunity I offer.

Dr. McLaughlin's Offer.

I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you are cured. I have an Electric Belt which DOES CURE. I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before you pay for it. This offer is open to any one who will secure me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering reasonable security. I will then take your case on the conditions of

NO CURE. NO PAY.

Beware of old style burning electrode belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes, discarded as useless by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. If you have an old belt of another make which has burned and blistered you, or one that does not possess electricity, bring it in to me, and I will allow you half price for one of mine. I do this not that the old belt is any use to me, only to show you what my belt will do. I give free test to all who call.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request, if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be write to-day.

Dr. M. F. McLaughlin, 214 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL, Quebec.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 1 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 9 p.m.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

[Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.]

BIRTHS.

CHUTE—At Hibernia, Annapolis, N.S., on April 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne Chute, a daughter.

DUNLAVY—On April 4th, at St. John, N. B., the wife of George M. Dunlavy, of a son.

FLINT—On the 10th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Flint, of 92 Crescent St.

HEENEY—On April 5th, the wife of Rev. Wm. B. Heeney, of Belleville, Ont., of a son.

HORSEY—At Ottawa, on March 31st, to Rev. H. I. and Mrs. Horsey, a daughter.

LAKE—At Burlington, Hants, N.S., on April 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lake, a son.

LE GRESLEY—At Acton Vale, Que., on April the 9th, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Le Gresley, Jersey, Channel Isles, papers please copy.

MALKIN—At Vancouver, B.C., on the 30th of March, the wife of W. H. Malkin, of a son.

POWER—At Halifax, N.S., on April 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Power, a daughter.

SINCLAIR—At Truro, N.S., on April 3rd, to the wife of James B. Sinclair, a son.

THOMPSON—At Caledonia, Queen's, N.S., on April 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thompson, a daughter.

WE[illegible]—At Pictou, C.B., on 9pril 1, to Mr. and Mrs. C. O. H. Webster, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS-McDOUGALL—At Blue Mountain, Pictou, C.B., on April 2nd, by Rev. E. J. Rattee, B.A., Frank Andrews, of Woolbridge, England, and Mary Ann McDougall, only daughter of Rod. McDougall.

CONROY-COOKE—On April 9th, at St. John the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Father Plante, John Conroy to Catherine (Katie) Cooke, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Cooke.

DUNBAR-RENSHAW—In this city, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., in St. James Methodist Church, by Rev. Dr. T. C. Williams, pastor, Lillian (Lily) second daughter of the late, William Renshaw and granddaughter of the late John Renshaw, of this city, wood merchant, to William Rodderick Dunbar, M.D., of Shubenacadie, N.S.

FLYNN-PORTEOUS— In this city, on April 2nd, 1902, Richard, son of Andrew Porteous, to Nellie, daughter of the late Thomas Tighe Flynn, London, Eng., papers and Mexican Herald please copy.

HILL-MARK—At Vancouver, B.C., on 31st March, by Rev. R. G. MacBeth, Edward Hill, of Nanaimo, and Miss Jessie Mark, of Toronto.

MARCHBANK-STEEL—On April 2nd, at Victoria, B.C., by Rev. Percival Jenns, David Marchbank, of Duncans, B.C., to Mary Steele, of Victoria, B.C.

McDONALD-MINNES—In Kingston, Ont., On April 8th, by the Rev. John A. McDonald, B.A., the Rev. William McDonald, B.A., B.D., of Hallville, Ont., to Jean C. Minnes.

MOONEY-TALBOT—On April 8th at Quebec, Patrick Mooney to Miss M. L., Talbot, daughter of Mr. A. E. Talbot.

PHILLIPS-VIPOND — At Westmount Heights, Montreal, on April 2nd, 1901, by Rev. C. E. Bland, Wm. Phillips to Margaret Vipond, daughter of I. Vipond, Esq.

THOMPSON-ZWICKER—At Halifax, N.S., on April 5th, by Rev. J. S. Sutherland, B.A., Mr. Douglas George Thompson and Miss Mabel Isabel, daughter of Mr. Theophilus Zwicker.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

DONOVAN—In Montreal, on April 10th, 1902, William J. Donovan, aged 26 years and 11 months, dearly beloved son of Moses and Sarah Donovan. Funeral from his parents residence, 173 St. Etienne st., Saturday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Boston and Newfoundland papers please copy.

FOWLER—In this city, Robert Wadsworth Fowler, aged 51 years. Funeral from his late residence, 41 Arlington ave., Westmount, Saturday, April 12th, at 2.30 p.m.

GRIFFIN—In Montreal, April 10th, Margaret McGuire, wife of James Griffin, foreman Western Division Road Department. U.S. papers please copy.

HALL—In this city, on the 8th inst., Mary McLean, beloved daughter of John McLean, formerly of Vankleek Hill, and wife of Thos. Hall, aged 32 years.

HOLDEN — In this city, Thursday, the 10th inst., John Holden, native of Co. Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 159 McCord Street, Sunday, at 2 p.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral service Monday, at 7.30 a.m., at St. Ann's Church.

JAYES—At St. Anne de Bellevue, April 10, 1902, Flora McIntyre, widow of the late William Jayes. Funeral Monday, to Mount Royal Cemetery on arrival of 11.45 train from Bonaventure station.

LIGHT—On Thursday, April 10th, Olive Marguerite, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Light, aged 18 months and 13 days. Funeral on Saturday, 12th inst., at 3 p.m., from her grandfather's residence, 476 Victoria ave., Westmount, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Toronto papers please copy.

McMARTIN — At Grande Fresniere, April 10th, James McMartin, aged seventy-nine years and eight months. Funeral on Saturday, 12th inst., at 1.30 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. 85

ROBERTS — On April 11th, at 51 Congregation Street, Point St. Charles, the beloved father of Joseph Roberts, of Iroquois, Ont. Funeral from the above address, Monday, 14th, at 2 p.m. Derbyshire, Eng., papers please copy. 88

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

McNAUGHTON — At McCrimmon, Glengarry County, Ont., Rebecca F., wife of Peter McNaughton, and third daughter of the late Roderick McLeod, 19x9 Kenyon, Dunvegan, in her 25th year. 85x

KENT—At Toronto, April 10th, George Robert Kent, aged 44 years, formerly of Montreal.

The Herald's Sieve

does not refer to charlotte gelatine.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2667.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Between Stanley and Drummond Streets.

Established 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.,

Undertakers,

290 MOUNTAIN STREET,

One door below St. Catherine Street.

123 ST DOMINIQUE STREET,

Ambulance Headquarters.

Crayon Portrait Coupon **No. 7**

Ten of these coupons, bearing different numbers, and 50c, will secure a three-quarter life-size crayon portrait, regular price $3. Out-of-town subscribers will remit 50c extra to cover cost of packing and shipping.

Address Portrait Dept., Herald Publishing Co., 603 Craig St., Montreal, P.Q.

You Get Good Servants IN REPLY TO HERALD ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village, to canvass for one of the best-known papers in Canada. Liberal commissions will be paid to good agents. Address Box K 85, Herald Office. tf

WANTED — ENERGETIC WORKERS, TO distribute circulars and samples; permanent occupation; good pay. Distributers' League, 49 West 28th St., New York. 86x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, who can do plain cooking; references required. 93 Park ave. tf

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD A LITtle experience, to work in bakery. Apply J. P. Lloyd, 116 Wellington St. 87x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at the Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier avenue. tf

WANTED — INTELLIGENT GIRL, TO REpair shirts on Singer machine. Good hand, willing to learn, will be taught. Skelton Bros. & Co. 90

WANTED — JOINERS AND CARPENTERS. David H. Scott, 2560 St. Catherine.

WANTED — JUNIOR CLERK TO ASSIST with bookkeeping and customs work, in office of manufacturers' agents; wages to begin at $3 per week; age 16 to 18; state experience. Apply in own handwriting, to Box M 61, Herald. 86x

WANTED — PATTERN MAKER. 19 St. George st. 96

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; ONE who understands cooking preferred; references required. Apply 79 Mansfield st. 90

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, for small family (Protestant preferred). Apply at once, to 247 Atwater ave., near Dorchester st. 86

WANTED — BOYS TO LEARN THE BUSIness. Apply to Manufacturing Stationers' Co., 13 Cathedral st. 88

WANTED — DRUG CLERK, AT SCARFF'S Pharmacy. 90

WANTED — SOLICITORS OF GOOD ADdress and wide acquaintance, by a reliable company, where they can earn from $100 to $300 a month. Apply to F. E. Boyce, 54 St. Francois Xavier street, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 91

WANTED — AT ONCE, TWO GOOD TINsmiths; steady employment. R. H. Smart, Brockville, Ont. 90

WANTED — A MESSAGE BOY. APPLY TO G. Sloan & Sons, corner St. Antoine and Mountain sts. 86

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY, with references, 996 Dorchester st. 86

WANTED — SOLICITORS OF GOOD ADdress and wide acquaintance, by a reliable company, where they can earn from $100 to $300 a month. Apply to F. E. Boyce, 54 St. Francois Xavier st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. 91

WANTED — A COMPETENT TYPEWRITER for statement work. Must be able to figure and operate "Smith-Premier" accurately. State experience and references. Salary $30 a month. Apply P.O. Box 953. 91

WANTED — A RESIDENT LAUNDRESS, and help with housework. Apply, evenings, at 7 Weredale Park, cor. Dorchester St. and Atwater Ave. 87x

WANTED — GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in family of three. Wages $12 a month. References required. 4290 Sherbrooke st. tf

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS HOUSEKEEPER for the 1st of May. Must have references. Hodgson Bros., jr., Hudson, P.Q. 89

WANTED — $3 DAILY, COPYING LETTERS at home; either sex. Enclose two stamps with application. Climax Copying Co., Dept. 24, Masonic Temple, Chicago. 89

WANTED — AT 353 GREENE AVENUE, A good general servant; must be able to cook and have city references. 89

WANTED — A DRUG CLERK FOR ABOUT 1st May; must be a good dispenser; both languages preferred. Apply to Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main st., city. 88

WANTED — $3 DAILY, COPYING LETTERS at home; either sex. Enclose two stamps with application. Climax Copying Co., Dept. 24, Masonic Temple, Chicago. 84

WANTED — ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MAchinists and electricians, send for 40-page pamphlet, containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers, to obtain engineer's license. Address Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, Room 568, 18 S. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. 91x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 8 EXPRESSES with and without tops, jobbing carts, buggies of all kinds, secondhand. Apply Brosseau, 85 St. Maurice st. 88

FOR SALE — FIVE HIGH CLASS YOUNG driving horses, fifteen to sixteen hands. One pair bays that can win in any show ring. Write R. F. McKee, Richmond, Que.

EDUCATIONAL.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, guitar and mandolin. 60A City Councillor st. 87x

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building. Phone Main 1714. Typewriting promptly done. Shorthand classes open all summer. Pupils begin any time. tf

A SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED teacher, a graduate of McGill, will prepare students for matriculation or other examinations. Terms moderate. Address B.A., Herald Office. 97x

WANTED TO RENT.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—A WELL LIGHTED FLAT, OR suitable premises for photo engraving; centrally located. Dennison, 141 St. Peter st.

WANTED — SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, about 7 rooms, in Westmount. Must be in good order and rent moderate. Apply M 71, Herald. 91

WANTED — AT ST. LAMBERT, ROOM, with breakfast and supper, for single gentleman, for summer months. Address, giving particulars, M 70, Herald Office. 70

ROOM WANTED—MAY 1ST, BY MOTHER and daughter, (latter employed during day), in uptown locality or Westmount. Address 10 Atwater avenue, Westmount. 87x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, MONTREAL West, low price and monthly payments. Apply Robert McGlaughlin, Montreal West.

FOR SALE — FARM, 100 ACRES, NEAR Sherbrooke, on St. Francis River. Price $5,000. One of the most beautiful situations in the Townships. Good boating and within easy access to hunting grounds. Box M 49, Herald.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

$60,000 TO LOAN AT 5 OR 6 PER CENT., ON first mortgage, on good security. Write to M 64, Herald. 85

TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST IN MORTgages, current rates of interest. Doucet & Phillips, Notaries, Canada Life Chambers. x

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

SAFE MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION. See "Dollars and Horse Sense," in financial column. W. W. O'Hara, Cincinnati, O. 86

DOGS—WANTED, LOST, FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

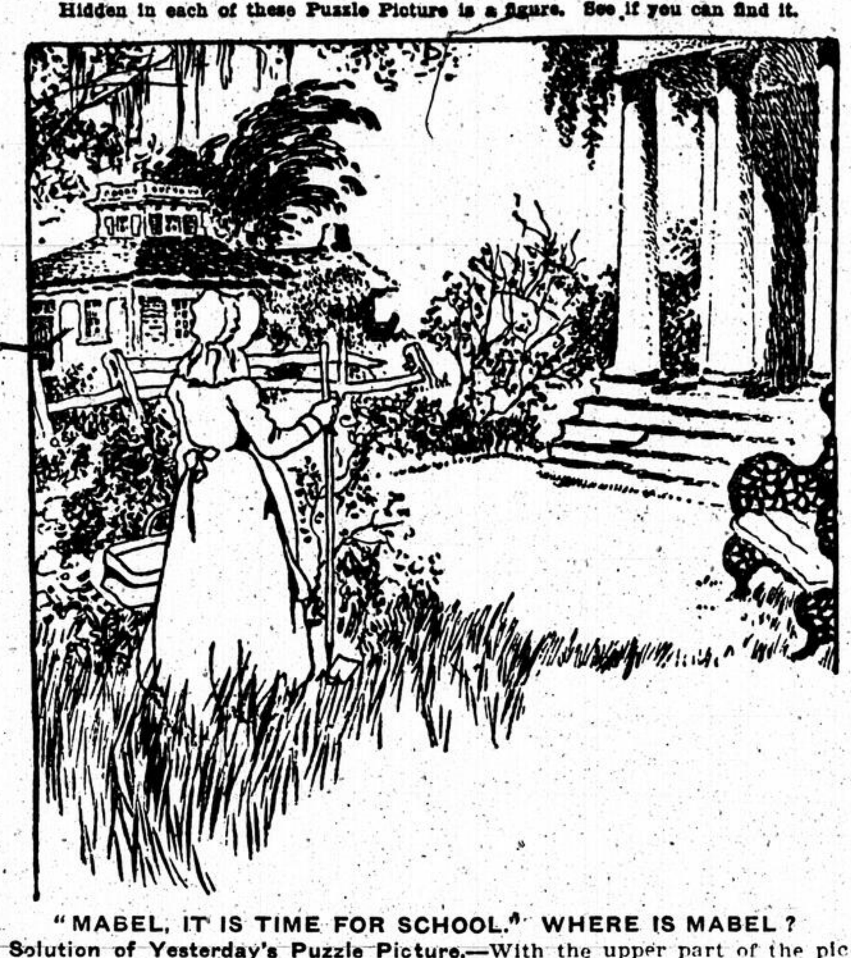
FOR SALE — ONE NICE COLLIE BITCH, one male pup, full pedigree, $5 each. Wm. J. Moore, 77 Richardson st., Montreal. 87

FOR SALE — DOGS, ENGLISH SETTERS, pure breed, five months old, really beauties. Address 227 St. Martin st. 87

The Herald's Puzzle Pictures

SOMETHING TO INTEREST OLD AND YOUNG.

Hidden in each of these Puzzle Picture is a figure. See if you can find it.



"MABEL, IT IS TIME FOR SCHOOL." WHERE IS MABEL?

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle Picture.—With the upper part of the picture as base, Roswald may be found just to the right of the speaker, formed by the trees in the background.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — JOBS, PAINTING, PAPER hanging, kalsomining, tinting, experienced workman; best reference, at lowest prices. Drop a card to A. Feldman, 378A St. Dominique st.

WANTED—FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERing, re-covering, carpet-laying, and mattress renovating, at customers' homes; hour or piece. Fraser, 43 Knox Street. tf

WANTED — JOBS, PAINTING, PAPERhanging, kalsomining, tinting, experienced workman, best reference, at lowest prices. Drop a card to A. Feldman, 378A St. Dominique Street. 86x

WE WILL REPAIR, RE-COVER AND POLish your furniture in first class style, make over mattresses, also submit designs for hand made furniture in any style; jobbing attended to promptly. Call or ring us up. Phone Up 1365. Biffin & Veitch, 2531 St. Catherine, cor. Bishop. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — LADIES' NURSE (CERTIFIcated) is open for engagements; charges moderate. Nurse, 155 Mance st.

WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN WORK BY day or week, who will come well recommended. Apply 29 or 63 Cathedral St. 87x

WANTED — SITUATION AS WORKING housekeeper, by middle-aged woman, capable of taking charge of house; much experience and good references. E. M., Herald Office. 90

WANTED — SITUATION BY EXPERIENCed cook, in gentleman's residence out of city, or private family in city. Apply 66 Victoria square, foot of Beaver Hall. 90

WANTED — SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, to help with housework; best of references. Apply 123 Murray st. 88

WANTED — LADY WOULD LIKE POSItion during the summer months of taking care of gentleman's house; references exchanged. M. D., Herald Office. tf

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; KNOWS her work well, situation as general servant in a small family; object to country. M, 60, Herald. 87x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, work of any kind by the day; can furnish best of reference. Box M 63, Herald. 88

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as housekeeper for gentleman; can also cook well, for the summer months; can furnish best of references. Apply 2167 Notre Dame Street, Montreal 86x

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, family's washing; will go to Lachine, Dixie or Dorval for summer months. Apply 11 Coursol st.

TO LET.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

TO LET — STORE, 123 ST. FRANCOIS Xavier st., second door from St. James st.; immediate possession. W. Walker, 125 St. Francois Xavier st. 89

TO LET — NICE COMFORTABLE DWELLing, 4 rooms. Will be cleaned for new tenant. Rent, $8.00 per month. 392 St. Dominique, above Sherbrooke. 86

TO LET — NICE UPPER FLAT, SEVEN rooms, hot water furnace, bath, w.c., 529 St. Denis st., opposite St. Louis square. Apply T. Donohue, 533A St. Denis st. 85

TO LET—NO. 7 GLADSTONE AVE. WESTmount, semi-detached house, in perfect order. James Innis, 4146 Dorchester St. 87x

TO LET — COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, in good locality, near Upper University st., within a couple of minutes' walk of street cars. Piano would be left. Telephone in house. Will be let on moderate terms to responsible tenant. M 65, Herald. 87

TO LET—HOUSE, NO. 32 GUILBAULT ST., 6 rooms, hall, Daisy furnace, bath, etc., being newly papered and painted throughout; will rent cheap to good tenant; possession immediately. Apply Miller & Bremner, 2325 St. Catherine Street. Tel. Up 1384. 86x

TO LET — BRIGHT UPPER FLAT, 561 ST. Urbain st., five rooms, modern conveniences; beautifully situated. Rent $12.00, no taxes. Apply F. A. McRae, 563 St. Urbain street. 89

TO RENT —FOR TWO YEARS FROM MAY 1, 1902, with privilege of extension of lease, one of the best offices in the city for banking or insurance purposes, on St. James st. Splendid vault. Good light. Apply W. J. T., Herald Office. 97x

TO LET — FURNISHED FLAT, 6 ROOMS, opposite Fletcher's Field, on St. Urbain st. Rent $18.00 per month. For particulars, inquire at 939 St. Urbain. tf

TO LET — ON BELMONT STREET, SELFcontained house, 10 rooms, hot water heater. Possession 20th April. Apply 47 Belmont Park.

TO LET — STORE, ON CRAIG STREET, near Cote street. Moderate rent. Apply 589 Craig st. tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four

WANTED TO PURCHASE — A SECONDhand portable boiler, about twenty horse power. Apply Box 289, Smith's Falls, Ont. 94

WANTED TO PURCHASE — A CANOE. Must be bargain. State price and size. M 68, Herald. 90

WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED — TO BORROW, THREE HUNdred dollars; good security. Address M 55, Herald Office. 88

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO OR THREE UNfurnished, or partly furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. St. Antoine st., west of Richmond sq. M 53, Herald. 84

ROOM—TO LET, AT 126 CHAMP DE MARS, for a gentleman, price $8 a month, Auer light, no children and no piano. 88

ROOM TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, well furnished double room, Sherbrooke Street, west of Victoria avenue, Westmount; partial board if desired. Box M, 59, Herald. 87x

ROOM AND BOARD—NICE COMFORTABLE room, with good board, in private Protestant family, suitable for two ladies or gentlemen. 302 St. Charles Borromee St., near Sherbrooke. 87x

ROOMS—TO RENT, ON A PRIVATE FLAT, choicest unfurnished apartments, en suite, and separate, all facing Dominion square, large, bright and airy, private family, modern conveniences, etc. Apply 6 and 8 Osborne st., corner Cathedral. 92

ROOMS — AND BOARD, WELL FURNISHed, large rooms, with first class board; modern conveniences. Locality very central. 17 Hanover st. 90

ROOMS — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED single room, with first class board; central. Terms moderate. 13½ Plateau. 89

ROOMS AND BOARD — AT THE VICTORIA Dining Room. Rooms and board, $3.50; table, $2.50. 304 St. James st. Electric light. Not moving in May. 86x

ROOMS AND BOARD — LARGE FRONT room, vacant 1st May, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; also single room, bathroom flat; every modern convenience; desirable locality and convenient; Auer light. 30 Berthelet st. tf

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C.H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

ROSS & ROSS, BARRISTERS, ETC., ROSS Block, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Hugh Ross, LL.B., Howard S. Ross, B.A., LL.B.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN & ELLIOTT, ADVOCATES, ETC., Canada Life Building, 183 St. James St., Montreal.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling Sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame Street.

ALFRED E. HARVEY, B.C.L., BARRISter, 356-358 Temple Building, St. James Street, Montreal. Phone 1868.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2279. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 413 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1803. P.O. Box 424.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

PERSONAL — CAPTAIN BENYON WILL BE much obliged by the return of bound up parts of 1st violin of Haydn's Quintettes. 1078 Sherbrooke st.

PERSONAL — WHEN YOU WANT YOUR furniture removed with promptness and care, consult with W. H. Taylor, 26 William st., or Tel. Main 1343. For night calls, Main 2560. 97x

PERSONAL — EMBOSSED OR PRINTED Badges for Societies, Socials, Bazaars, Conventions, Parades, etc. Also embossed price tickets for windows or show cases. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., room 7. tf

PERSONAL — CITY, FORMERLY DOMINion Steam Carpet Beating and Renovating Company. Established 1872. 11 Hermine st. Telephone Main 798. Reliable. Punctual. Clean. tf

PERSONAL — MONTREAL CARPET BEATing Co., 623 Lagauchetiere st., head of Cote st., Montreal. Largest and best equipped establishment in the city. Telephone Main 716. 123x

IF YOUR *Spoons, Knives, Forks, Etc.,* Need replating send them to the

Royal Silverware Plate Co.

40 St. Lambert Hill.

Bell Tel. Main 1887.

FOR SALE

One of the oldest established manufacturing businesses in its line in Canada, manufacturing ladies' goods. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply

MACDONALD, CARTWRIGHT, GARVEY,
Solicitors, Toronto.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — GASALIERS, WILL SELL AT less than half cost, suitable for lighting a house of eight or ten rooms, including drawing room, sitting room, halls, library, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, etc. All in good condition. Owner introducing electricity. Splendid opportunity for young married couple. Apply 93 Park ave., city. tf

FOR SALE — A NEW SPRING OVERCOAT, never used, size 38, dark gray color, fine grade. A bargain. Call at M. Brodeur & Co., 1658 Notre Dame st. 85

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, A LARGE McClary hall stove, in good order; a splendid heater. Apply 916 St. Urbain st. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS of all descriptions, both new and second hand. G. Chapleau & Sons, Bell Tel. East 1139. Merchants 190. tf

FOR SALE — TWO ELECTRIC FANS FOR ceiling, four blades. Scarff's Pharmacy, 2262 St. Catherine st. 90

FOR SALE — TWENTY ORGANS. WHILE some of these instruments are brand new, others have been used a little. We are anxious to sell the lot out, and have therefore put the prices away down. Intending purchasers of organs should not fail to see these instruments before deciding elsewhere. For $10 you can secure an organ in perfect repair. Alteration Sale now on. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., Dominion square. N.B.—Open evenings.

FOR SALE — A ROSENKRANZ UPRIGHT piano, 7 octaves, full tri-chord, ivory keys, guaranteed. Alteration price, $125. Worth a great deal more. Apply at once, Layton Bros., Piano and Organ Warerooms, 144 Peel st., Dominion sq. N.B.—Open evenings.

FOR SALE — $250.00 FOR A $500.00 GERhardt piano. A splendid instrument in every respect and a great bargain at the price. Easy payments given if desired. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st.

FOR SALE — $75.00 FOR CHOICE OF TWO exceptionally nice pianos. One an upright, the other a square. Terms of $3.00 or $4.00 monthly accepted in payment. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st.

FOR SALE — LOT OF FIXTURES, COUNters, tables, etc. 428 St. Paul st. 87

FOR SALE — A WATCHMAKER'S AND Jeweller's lathe, at a low price. Apply to Box M 69, Herald. 88

FOR SALE — THE SUBSCRIBER, LEAVing the city, will sell by private sale, the contents of a 12 room house, electroliers, etc. On view any time at 11 Bishop st. 89

FOR SALE — THREE HUNDRED EXCELlent books, theology and fiction. Two hundred framed Oriental pictures. Many curios. Prices cheap for cash. Can be seen at the following hours: Saturday, Monday and Thursday forenoon and evening; Tuesday afternoon; Wednesday forenoon; Friday afternoon and evening. Apply Rev. Melville A. Shaver, 285 Clarke ave., Westmount. 88

FOR SALE — DICKENS' WORKS, COMplete, 30 vols., cloth, new; cost $17.50, sell for $10 cash. Address M 66, Herald Office. 86

FOR SALE — TUFT SODA FOUNTAIN, TEN syrups. Scarff's Pharmacy, 2262 St. Catherine st. 90

FOR SALE — ACETYLENE GAS MACHINE, at 4848 Sherbrooke st., Westmount. 90

FOR SALE — OAK SECRETARY BOOKcase, combination gas-electric gasaliers, hall lantern, several gas brackets, new refrigerator, kitchen table, oilcloth, stair, hall carpets, oak bedroom set, gas stove. 22 Crescent st. 86

FOR SALE — SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Co., 97 St. Francois Xavier street. Phone Main 2065. tf

FOR SALE — FUR LINED COAT. A SNAP. A little worn, good collar. Will sell cheap. 10 Duluth ave. tf

FOR SALE — HARDWOOD BLOCKS, $1.75; cut slabs, $1.25; kindling, $1.50. Large loads, prompt delivery. Telephone Up 1402. Edmund Neve, 1843 Ontario. 94x

FOR SALE — A GOOD SPRING OVERCOAT 939 St. Urbain st. tf

Chicken Pictures Only 30c Each.

Just the thing for Easter. Get one.

HEASLEY, The Picture Framer, 2087 St. Catherine Street, Near Bleury Street.

HORSES Splendid lot of Well Broken SADDLE HORSES.

The Telfer & Climie Co., 19 St. Maurice Street.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

WILLOW BANK,

POINTE CLAIRE,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE PROPERTY ON THE RIVER FRONT, comprising the substantially built residence and grounds formerly occupied all the year round by the late Mr. McKinnon. Area about three arpents; stable and coach house, ice house, etc.; moderate price and moderate rent.

THE LARIVIERE PROPERTY

Situated in the block bounded by St. James, St. Margaret, St. Antoine and Inspector Streets, comprising an area of 31,655 feet, with frontage on St. James and St. Antoine Streets, and with the buildings thereon, will be sold BY AUCTION at the salesroom of the J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate & Agency Co. on Wednesday, 30th April, at 12 o'clock.

W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

For particulars and plan apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. MARINA (cold storage)	May 7
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage)	May 14
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage)	May 21
S.S. ALCIDES	May 28
S.S. TRITONIA (cool air)	June 4

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW.... DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

S.S. HURONA	Apr. 16

FROM MONTREAL

S.S. FREMONA	May 9
S.S. CERVONA (cool air&cold storage)	May 16
S.S. KILDONA (cold storage&cool air)	May 23
S.S. IONA (cold storage)	May 30

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers of Both Lines.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,
LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES

Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

BEAVER LINE

Last Sailing from ST. JOHN for LIVERPOOL direct:

Lake Ontario .... April 18

SUMMER SAILINGS:

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Via Quebec.

From Liverpool, Tuesday.	Steamer.	From Montreal, Thursday.
April 15	Lake Simcoe	May 1
April 22	Lake Manitoba	May 8
May 6	Lake Champlain	May 22
May 13	Lake Ontario	May 29
May 20	Lake Simcoe	June 5
May 27	Lake Manitoba	June 12
June 3	Lake Megantic	June 19

FIRST CABIN—Single, $42.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $80 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards: Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards.

According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and upwards.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From St. John.
Mar. 13	*Manchester Trader	April 23

Calling at Halifax, Westbound only.

MONTREAL AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From Manchester.
April 20	*Manchester Commerce	May 8
April 27	Manchester City	May 15
May 10	Manchester Trader	May 29

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with cold storage.

QUEBEC AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From Manchester.
May 3	Manchester Importer	May 22

HANSA-ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

MONTREAL AND ANTWERP.

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
April 15	Inkum	May 8
April 24	Birmingham	May 22
May 8	Egyptiana	May 31
May 22	Cebriana	June 17

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.

MONTREAL AND HAMBURG.

From Hamburg.		From Montreal.
April 15	Westphalia	May 10
May 1	Frisia	May 28
May 1[illegible]	Teutonia	June 11

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.
....AGENTS....
44 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Increase Your Business - - - -

by having EFFICIENT TELEPHONE FACILITIES. We will quote you rates on a PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE SYSTEM in your Office, Warehouse or Factory.

The Bell Telephone Co.
OF CANADA.

B.C. IRON COMBINE.

Vancouver, B.C., April 12.—The amalgamation of ten iron manufacturing firms in British Columbia has been effected. The concerns are in Victoria, Vancouver, Ladysmith, Nanaimo and New Westminster. The work of the province will be distributed among the different plants, according to ability to handle it.

A Good Quarter Dollar's Worth

Is contained in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, which cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Headache, Cramps, Sick Stomach and Indigestion. Mothers find Nerviline is first class liniment for children's sore throat, hoarseness, cold in the chest, and taken in hot water before retiring is a splendid remedy for colds. Don't be without Nerviline; it is the most economical, potent and reliable household liniment made, and costs only 25c. Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure Constipation.

COLONIAL PRESSMEN ADMITTED.

London, April 12.—The Parliamentary officials have acceded to the request of the press corps that colonial and American journalists be admitted to the parliamentary press room at the time of the coronation.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

24 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMERS.

Tunisian	10,576 tons.	Twin Screws
Bavarian	10,376 tons.	Twin Screws
Ionian	10,000 tons.	Twin screws
Pretorian	5,800 tons.	

Royal Mail Service.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
20 Mar.	Tunisian	5 Apr.	7 Apr.
27 Mar.	Corinthian	12 Apr.	14 Apr.
3 Apr.	Numidian	19 Apr.	21 Apr.
10 Apr.	Ionian (new)	26 Apr.	28 Apr.

New Twin Screw S.S. Tunisian

WILL SAIL FROM HALIFAX

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

Rates, $75.00 and Upwards.

Steamers sail from Halifax after arrival of Intercolonial mail train leaving Montreal noon Sunday and C.P.R. train leaving 8.00 p.m. Sunday.

Special attention is called to the sailing of the New Twin Screw Steamer Ionian. The average time for the three trips the Ionian has made is 7 days, 7 hours, and these all in severe winter weather.

Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer on the Canadian route. Record passage, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 15 hours, 20 minutes.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin, $65 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single, $68.80 to $86 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.

Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
15 Mar.	Mongolian	5 Apr. 9 a.m.
29 Apr.	Carthaginian	16 Apr. 11 a.m.

Rates—First Cabin, $40 and upwards; return tickets, $80 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $26.00.

Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

H. & A. ALLAN,
55 Common Street, Montreal.

HEAD LINE.

Montreal to Belfast and Dublin.

The following first class steamers are intended to continue the service between the above-named ports:

	Tons.
S.S. RATHLIN HEAD (Twin screw)	11,000
S.S. TORR HEAD (Twin screw)	10,000
S.S. CARRIGAN HEAD	9,000
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	8,500
S.S. GLENARM HEAD	7,500
S.S. MALIN HEAD	6,000
S.S. BRAY HEAD	5,800
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	5,000
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	4,500
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	4,000
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	2,500
S.S. GLEN HEAD	2,300

APPOINTED SAILINGS—Subject to change.

TO BELFAST.

MALIN HEAD .... on or about May 7th

TO DUBLIN.

INISHOWEN HEAD .... on or about May 6th

To be followed by other steamers weekly to both ports.

A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.

AGENTS—G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; J. T. Sickel, Chicago; F. C. Thompson, Toronto.

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
General Agents,
39 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Owners.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE between MONTREAL and

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.,
SYDNEY, C.B.,
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

FIRST INTENDED SAILINGS.

S.S. CACOUNA	on or about April 20
S.S. COBAN	on or about May 2
S.S. BONAVISTA	on or about May 9

The steamers Bonavista and Coban have excellent passenger accommodation, electric lighted, and carry experienced stewardesses.

For full particulars regarding fares, freight rates, etc., etc., apply to

A. KINGMAN,
Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent,
14 Place Royale.
Tel. Main 57.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

S.S. "CAMPANA."

First Sailing from Montreal,

MONDAY, 21st APRIL, at 2 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate Monday during season, leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners St., City.

DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.		FROM PORTLAND.	
Colonian	Apr. 19	*Irishman	May 10
*Irishman	Apr. 26	*Turcoman	May 17
Californian	May 3	Colonian	May 24

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon, $65 and upwards, single, according to steamer and service. Second Saloon, $37.50 and upwards, single, according to steamer and service. Third Class, $26.00.

FROM MONTREAL.		FROM BOSTON.	
Dominion	May 17	Commonwealth	Apr. 22
Dominion	June 21	Merion	Apr. 30

BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Vancouver....April 30 Cambroman....May 21

For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal and Portland.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

HERALD WANT ADVERTISEMENTS PRODUCE QUICK AND SURE RESULTS.

RUGS!

Royal Wilton and English Brussels

We have about 75 Rugs made up into sizes given below. These Rugs are made from the ***Best Imported Royal Wilton*** and ***5 Frame English Brussels.***

They have been in stock about three weeks and comprise as choice a lot in patterns and colorings as we have ever had.

You Wonder Why We Sell Them at These Prices. You Will Wonder More When You See Them.

Royal Wiltons.		Brussels.	
3 x 3. Regular price $24.00, for	$16.50	3 x 3. Regular price $18.00, for	$12.50
3 x 3 1-2. Regular price price $28.00, for	18.50	3 x 3 1-2. Regular price $21.00, for	14.50
3 x 4. Regular price $32.00, for	21.50	3 x 4. Regular price $24.00, for	16.50
3 3-4 x 4. Regular price $40.00, for	27.50	3 3-4 x 4 1-2. Regular price $33.00, for	24.50
3 1-2 x 4 1-2. Regular price $42.00, for.....	28.50		

N. G. Valiquette,

1541-1547 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

The Gun

The Sherbrooke Tournament.

The Sherbrooke Gun Club's annual tournament will begin on May 15th, with the following programme:

Event No. 1, 15 targets, 4 monies; entrance, $1.50.
Event No. 2, 15 targets, 4 monies, entrance, $1.50.
Event No. 3, 20 targets, 5 monies; entrance, $2.
Event No. 5, 15 targets, 4 monies, entrance, $1.50.
Event No. 6, 20 targets, 4 monies; entrance, $2.
Event No. 7, 15 targets, 4 monies; entrance, $1.50.
Event No. 8, 15 targets, 4 monies; entrance, $1.50.
Event No. 9, 20 targets, 5 monies; entrance, $2.
Event No. 10, 15 targets, 4 monies; entrance, $1.50.
Event No. 11, 15 targets, 4 monies; entrance, $1.50.
Event No. 12, 20 targets, 5 monies; entrance, $2.

Money divided under Rose System: 4 monies in 15, and 5 in 20 target events.

Merchandise series.

Ten targets, unknown angles. Entrance, first 50c; subsequent 25c. Number of entries unlimited. Ties decided by miss and out.

A large and valuable assortment of prizes will be offered in this competition.

CONDITIONS.

Shooting will commence sharp at 8.30 a.m. Interstate Association rules will govern in all events. A handicap will be given each shooter, distance from 16 to 22 yards. The committee reserve the right to make any change in the above programme, which they may deem advisable. Ammunition for sale on the grounds. Lunch will be served on the grounds at noon. Guns and ammunition can be shipped to secretary, and will be delivered on the grounds. Grand Central Hotel will be headquarters for shooters.

Football

The Lachine Club.

The Lachine Football Club will hold their first practice to-day on their grounds near Dominion street. All lovers of the Association game are invited to attend. The club expects to have both senior and intermediate teams on the field this season.

Winnipegs Coming East.

Winnipeg, April 11.—Arrangements are almost completed for the Shamrock football team's eastern tour. It is expected the team will leave here about June 21. Fourteen or fifteen players will be taken along. The clubs with which arrangements have so far been made are: Two in Montreal, two in Toronto, Galt, Berlin Rangers, Seaforth and Detroit. Games probably will be played also in Chicago and St. Paul.

Curling.

St. Lawrence Club.

The regular annual meeting of the members and shareholders of the St. Lawrence Curling Club will be held on Tuesday next, when a full attendance is looked for.

The Montagnard Snowshoe Club held most successful banquet at the Place Viger Hotel on Thursday night.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN

The Horse Show.

There have been quite a number of more or less important changes made in the prize list of the coming horse show to be held at the Arena May 6th to 10th. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the classes in last year's list have been dropped. Yet the additions in this year's list bring the number of classes up to 58 as compared to 52 in the prize list of 1901.

Changes and Additions.

The first important addition is a very commendable one and one which should be appreciated by the agricultural classes of the Dominion and ought to be instrumental in bringing forward a goodly collection of well bred youngsters. The following are the conditions:

Cup or Medal, (offered by His Excellency Lord Minto. Second prize, offered by Hon. Sydney Fisher):

Best four-year-old Canadian-bred mare or gelding, suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, not less than 15 hands, and not over 15.3, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the Judges. Name of sire and pedigree, and description of dam as far as obtainable, shall be given with entry. All competitors shall be examined by the committee's veterinary before entering the ring, and certificate of soundness handed to the Judges. The competitors shall be undocked and shown in hand, but the Judges may require them to be also shown under saddle. Entry fee $3.00. First prize, 50 and cup or medal, value $25; second prize, 20.

Next comes an extra for hackney stallions with three prize of $60, $30 and $15, and this too is a well merited innovation. An additional class or two for the same breed would have been a wise provision.

In the Draught Team section, the class for best light draught pair of mares or geldings, the property of a farmer, has been cut out and a single light delivery class substituted.

In the Single Harness division there is an extra for best pair of horses, fourteen hands, three inches and over, to be driven by a lady (dealers excluded). Among the new features to be introduced, the last named cannot fail to be highly attractive.

In the Carriage and Pair division, Class 18, is for pairs, to be driven by amateurs. This should be a very representative exhibit of Montreal's best high steppers.

In class 22, for four-in-hands, the animals entered need not necessarily belong to the same owner, and this arrangement differing from the conditions of last year, should certainly result in the bringing out of at least half a dozen of good turnouts.

In the section for combination Saddle and Harness Horses, there are two classes, as compared with one in last year's list. This admits of a greater range to intending exhibitors under this head.

In the Saddle Horse Competition the weights are slightly higher than last year, and class 28 for Ladies' Saddle Horses, fourteen hands, three inches and over, to be ridden by ladies, (not open to dealers), should prove a very pleasing and popular feature of the prize list. The entries in this class are expected to be quite numerous.

The champion class, under this heading is open only to winners at this or some previous horse show.

Under the sub-division, entitled: Hunters and Jumpers, there are three extra numbers, the most important of which is Class 38, which is exclusively for horses, the property of the Canadian Hunt, to be ridden by members, in the club uniform. This should be an attractive feature.

In the Corinthian Class the only alteration from last year in the conditions, is in the percentage of judging. Performances over fences to count 75 per cent. and conformation and quality 25 per cent. Last year it was 50 per cent for each. In this class there is also a handsome cup offered by Mr. Adam Beck, M.F.H., of London, Ont.

In the Hunt Club competition, Class 40, entering is restricted to horses from any recognised hunt, and to be owned and ridden by members of the respective hunts, in their hunt uniform.

In the class for high jumping, the maximum height is six feet, which is unquestionably a wise provision.

In the Roadster sub-division, there are but two classes, this year, being one less than that of last year.

In the Pony Class there is one additional number, which should delight the juvenile exhibitors.

Class 50, for polo ponies is for animals owned by members of the Montreal Hunt Club, and to show under mallet by members in uniform.

One of the most extra classes is, that for trained saddle horses, which must be thoroughly mannered and able to perform all the gaits that may be required of them by the Judges; performance to count 75 per cent.

The Butchers' Delivery Class is changed for a Bakers' Delivery in the current prize list.

In all hunter classes except where otherwise stated, the jumps are to be four feet high, six inches of which are to be of stiff brush. Judges reserve the right to alter height of jumps or change their location.

Horse Show Notes.

On Tuesday the sale of boxes for the Boston Horse Show came within $1,000 of last year's record, about $18,000 being realized, with four boxes unsold. Thomas W. Lawson paid the highest premium, $320, for the same box he had last year, and $50 for an adjoining box. Howard Willetts was the only New Yorker to purchase a box. Oliver Ames and Gordon Prince each paid $300 premiums, E. V. R. Thayer $300, and J. E. Thayer and E. D. Jordan each $280. Many society people bought through agents.

The American jockeys started, at the Liverpool Spring meeting, March 20, with some display of their old form. They took the first two races. The initial event, a private sweepstakes, was won by Olivia, on which Maher had the mount. The Molyneux Stakes went to the Golden Wings colt, ridden by J. H. ("Skeets") Martin. Simony won the Union Jack stakes for three-year-olds, distance one mile. Cheiro, ridden by Henry Spencer, the American jockey, came in second, and Morganatic (Martin) finished third. This was the first race in England in which Spencer has had a mount.

Sydney Paget, who has recently returned from England, is reported as saying that Nasturtium, cannot be put in condition in time to start in the English Derby. The colt is said to be radically out of fix, having lost flesh with a very perceptible shrinkage in his muscles. The failure of the colt to make a good showing in the Derby will be a great disappointment to his owner, Hon. W. C. Whitney, as well as to his many American admirers.

The programme book, for the meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club, at Toronto has come to hand. The meeting will begin on May 22 and close May 31. The purses range in value from $400 to $750, and there are a number of attractive stakes to be disposed, notably the King's Plate, estimated value, $2,200. All classes of horses have been equitably catered to in the arrangement of the programme, and the meeting should be a successful one.

A very disastrous fire occurred at Highland Park track, Detroit, on Saturday last, which destroyed the stables occupied by Frank H. Colby, the well known trainer. The fire started just before day break from some unknown cause and completely destroyed the stable. Sixteen of the horses were burned to death in their stalls. One broke loose and escaped from the burning barn, but the valuable animal was so badly burned that it was necessary to shoot it. Among the horses destroyed were the following: Red Royal, 2.24¼, a five-year-old trotting stallion; Harry P., trotter, 2.23¼; The King, trotter, 2.26¼; Maiden Queen, pacer, 2.13¼; Moneo, 2.32¼, trotting stallion. The total loss was about $30,000.

J. A. Hunter, Durham, Ont., has sold the promising young stallion Baron Hunter, 32767, brother to Baron Bel, 2.14, by Baron Jean, 2.30, to Frank O. Stannard, Springville, Ind.

C. J. ALLOWAY.

Do You Notice the Difference

It makes in a person's appearance if they have one of the ordinary shop ginghams, or one of our close-rolling, nobby Umbrellas?

And besides, they are better made, AND COST NO MORE.

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RADNOR

Is unsurpassed for absolute purity and is highly recommended by the world's most eminent physicians.

Used by all leading Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants, Grocers, &c.

ONLY TWO WINNING FIRST CHOICES

Blue Peter and Merry Hours Were the Good Ones—The Hoyden in the Money.

Washington, April 11.—Blue Peter and Merry Hours were the only winning favorites at Benning's to-day. Weather good, track fast. Summary:

First race, 5½ furlongs; purse, $400—Eloim, 120, Landry, 3 to 1; Meistersinger, 119, Burns, 8 to 1, 2; Pigeon-Post, 125, McCue, 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1.10 4-5.

Second race, 4½ furlongs; purse $400.—Blue Peter, 112, Pullman, 1 to 4, 1; Bendure, 107, Odom, 30 to 1, 2; Squid, 104, Miles, 4 to 1, 3. Time, 57 3-5.

Third race, 6 furlongs; purse, $400—The Hoyden, 98, Booker, 3 to 1, 1; Man-O'-War, 103, Wonderly, 6 to 1, 2; Essene, 100, Shea, 13 to 5, 3. Time, 1.16 4-5.

Fourth race, 4 furlongs; purse, $400—Glorisa, 100, Landry, 9 to 5, 1; Geisha Girl, 109 Burns, 12 to 1, 2; Red Knight, 112, Odom, 8 to 5, 3. Time, .50 1-5.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs; purse $400—Merry Hours, 91, L. Smith, 6 to 5, 1; Odds and Ends, 96, Creamer, 6 to 1, 2; Father Den, 96, O'Connor, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1.32.

Sixth race, one mile and 50 yards, purse $400—Aleck, 90, Creamer, 7 to 2, 1; All Saints, 106, Wonderly, 5 to 1, 2; Cherished, 101, Shea, 15 to 1, 3. Time, 1.49.

Athletics.

Athletics at St. Laurent College.

The Baseball Association at St. Laurent College is fast getting its members in trim, in order to begin a successful season. The work in the college gymnasium, if it can be made a criterion, is not without saying creditable. New talent is plentiful, and enthusiasm abundant. Under the direction of the manager, we hope to place a team on the college campus which shall equal, if not surpass, those of former years.

Those teams with whom we had the pleasure of contending with last year, and others, wishing to make arrangements for games, will correspond with Mr. F. Hinchey, manager.

Mr. Edward J. Callahan.

The Star A.A.A., now one of the strongest of amateur athletic associations in Montreal, was organized by Mr. Edward J. Callahan, on September 15th, 1897, with only eight members. The membership runs now between 50 and 60. Mr. Callahan is an excellent baseball player, and under his management in 1900 the Star A.A.A. baseball team, of which he was captain for three years, won the championship of the City and Suburban League, which was composed of Westmounts, Ramblers, I.B.C.'s and Stars. Mr. Callahan organized the largest body of men of any other junior athletic association in forming part of the torchlight procession in honor of the visit of the Royal party to the city. Before his departure from Montreal to take up a position with the Singer Sewing Machine Co., of Brooklyn, he was presented with a watch, from the members of the association to show their appreciation of the work he had done.

A Fast Draw.

Philadelphia, April 11.—"Phila" Jack O'Brien and Joe Walcott fought six fast rounds at the Industrial Athletic Club to-night before a crowded house. The spectators were divided as to which of the fighters had the better of the go. A majority of them seemed to think that the honors belonged to O'Brien. Throughout the fight the English champion was on the defensive, although at times he viciously went after the negro. Neither man was much distressed at the end of the sixth round.

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THE TORONTO TEAM NOW IN ENGLAND

Where the Men Learned and Played the Game—Weights of the Players.

The great interest taken in the team representing the Toronto Lacrosse Club in its tour through Great Britain and Ireland has given the promoters of the trip great encouragement, and they have felt that their judgment, has been upheld by all true citizens of Canada, from the salmon-tinted banks of the Fraser River to the storm-swept shores of Nova Scotia. A short biographical sketch of each member of the team will, no doubt, increase their interest.

George Wheeler.

George Wheeler, the captain, is a native of Toronto, son of Mr. Alex. Wheeler, of the well known firm of Wheeler & Bain. To devotees of the national game in Toronto, George is no stranger. He began his lacrosse career with the Ontarios, and played afterwards with the Capitals and Young Torontos on the Moss Park rink and the old ball grounds. After they disbanded he joined the Torontos, and has played on the first team since 1892. No more loyal or faithful member exists in the T.L.C.'s roll.

Wm. J. Hanley.

The name of "Bill" Hanley is now a household world. His first entrance to senior ranks was in the game of Orillia vs. Tecumseh in 1896. His showing was so creditable that he was permanently placed in goal for the Orillias, and it was mainly owing to his efforts that they won the senior championship of the C.L.A. He joined the Torontos in 1900, and with them gained the reputation of being one of the greatest goal-keepers in the Big League. He is a native of Midland.

J. S. Dowling.

J. S. Dowling, first came into prominence with the Dufferins of Orangeville, and afterwards with the Tecumsehs. It was Dowling who defeated the Torontos in their celebrated game with the Tecumsehs on the Island in 1900. He also had the reputation of being the cleanest player of the Indians. He is a good stick-handler and very heady. He was born in Bolton.

P. F. McBride.

Percy McBride learned the game with the Nelsons, and graduated from the Young Torontos to the seniors in 1899. He has an ideal build for a lacrosse player, and if he would only use his weight more he would be without a peer at first defence. Brampton is his birthplace.

Hugh E. Lamb.

In Hughie Lamb the Torontos claim to have the greatest defence player in the League. Lambe learned the game with the Nelsons, and went from the Young Torontos to the seniors in 1899. He is tricky, a good stick handler, never loses his head and is there with the goods every time. His pet aversion was the Cornwalls, and it is to his credit that he hammered them just as bad in Cornwall as he did at Rosedale. Lambe claims Toronto as his home.

W. A. Taylor.

"Billy" Taylor is a product of the C.L.A., having first gained a lacrosse reputation with the Shamrocks of Toronto Junction. He is very speedy and a good stick handler. He was born in Toronto.

C. L. Querrie.

In Charlie Querrie the Torontos have another product of the C.L.A., and of whom that association may well be proud. He learned the game with Markham and played on their championship team. He is a cool player, with lots of pluck, and a dead shot, and when he gets the ball his check can run away to the mountain tops.

Fred G. Mara.

"Freddy" Mara is a native of Orangeville. His father was a lacrosse player before Freddy appeared in this vale of tears. He, therefore, comes by his lacrosse ability honestly. He was captain of the Young Torontos before he was promoted to the seniors. He is as full of grit and pluck as an egg is full of meat, unselfish and plays to win.

E. L. McLean.

"Ernie" McLean is a home brew, and in his first year with the senior Torontos scored more games than any other member of the team. He reminds one of Ernie Burns. He is a beautiful stick handler and very fast.

Frank McLaren.

Frank McLaren is a "wise guy" as he comes from the east, having played with Perth, his native town. From there he went to Brantford and earned the reputation of being their best home player. He is very tricky and a good shot. He played hockey with the Wellingtons.

J. F. Murray.

"Jimmy" Murray is the idol of those of the gentler sex who enthuse over the national game. "Jimmy" came from the Nelsons, where the best players on the team learnt the A.B.C.'s of lacrosse, and has gained the reputation of being the pluckiest player in the senior league, and of having had more stitches put in his dome of thought than any other two players in that august association. "Jimmy" would have made a great member of the Light Brigade, his only fault being that he holds the ball a little too long. However, no member of the team has gained the affections of Rosedale crowds to such a degree as "Jimmy." He is a Toronto product.

T. A. Adamson.

T. A. Adamson is a member of the Young Torontos, and this is his first appearance in senior company, and he will no doubt make a very creditable showing.

The Spare Men.

Of the spare men, Walter Jeffreys is a graduate of the Young Torontos. "Mary" Curran comes from Orillia, and Geo. R. Simpson is a bank clerk in Newmarket.

Manager Killer.

In Fred Killer as manager the players have one of the most popular members of the club. He has toured Great Britain and Ireland before with the all-Canadian football team, and is, therefore, in every way fitted to be the custodian of "Rosedale's darlings." J. Melrose Macdonald is in advance, arranging dates and sticking up the bills.

Summary.

Name.	Age.	Wt. lbs.	Height. ft.	in.
W. J. Hanley	22	145	5	11
J. S. Dowling	26	160	5	7
G. Wheeler, (capt)	29	163	5	10
P. F. McBride	23	160	5	11
H. E. Lambe	21	163	5	11
W. A. Taylor	22	135	5	7
F. G. Mara	23	130	5	7
C. L. Querrie	23	130	5	6
E. L. McLean	28	145	5	11
J. F. Murray	20	145	5	7
T. A. Adamson	20	130	5	7

MONTREAL GETS HIM.

Jack McDonald, Late of the Tecumsehs, Will Wear the Scarlet and Gray.

Montreal has another new man on their list. It is Jack McDonald, of last year's Tecumsehs. He has been in Montreal for some months now, and has decided to play with his former captain, Bert Davis. Davis captained the Indians last year and played defence for them. Jack McDonald played outside home for them and used to play on the Toronto team.

Cornwall's Delegates.

Cornwall, April 11.—Wm. Fitzgibbon, president of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, left this afternoon for Montreal to attend the annual meeting of the N.A.L.U., Dr. W. B. Cavanagh will go down to-morrow morning to act as associate delegate.

Rutter Has Free Hand.

Toronto, April 11.—Mr. A. F. Rutter, honorary president of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, left to-night for Montreal to attend the meeting of the Senior Lacrosse League to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Rutter, who will represent the Torontos, has a free hand and will vote on all questions to come before the league as his mind dictates, after hearing all the arguments pro and con.

In the ping pong tournament, held at the St. George Snowshoe Club this week, the prize was won by W. H. Halford. Over 30 entries have already been made for the next tournament. The St. George Club is the first in this country to become affiliated with the mother ping pong association of London.

CAP. DOOLEY TELLS OF HIS TEAM

The New Men Are All Doing Well—Thinks He Has the Champions.

The men that have reported to me are Diggins, Raub, catchers; Souder, Lee, Mills and Langton, pitchers; Sheehan, Quinlan, Johnson, Monaghan, infield, and Shearon, Odwell and Kelly, outfielders.

Of the new men Diggins has reported weighing 24 lbs. less than he did in Buffalo and Milwaukee, and is showing up better than any man we ever had.

Lee, pitcher, comes from Cleveland, formerly with New York State League. He is a big fellow, about Joyce's size, and has plenty of speed and a good slow ball, and shows up very strong as a batter.

Langton is a second edition of Felix, resembling him in every way, but seems to be much faster on his feet and a better hitter.

Monaghan is a young promising infielder, appears very fast on his feet, and may make a valuable man.

Kelly, outfielder, led the New England League last season in batting, 48 games, and after his club disbanded joined the Troy Club, New York State League, and stood fifth in batting last season. He appears to be a very fast man, and, if he keeps up his present gait will surprise the Eastern League patrons.

All the others, Raub, Souder, Mills, Johnson, Quinlan, Sheehan, and Odwell have shown up in surprising good condition, and with a week's work together will be ready for the opening.

We open our exhibition series here Saturday, 12th, with the local club, then play New York National League Monday, 14, train at Staten Island athletic grounds until 18th, go to Worcester, Patriots Day, 19, a.m., Springfield, 19, p.m. Hartford, 21 and 22, Meriden, 23, Waterbury 24, New Haven 25, Bridgeport 26, Murray's Hills, New York, Jaspar Oval, 27, Bingham, Utica, Albany, 28, 29, 20, open season May 1st.

New York Won.

New York, April 11.—The New York National team beat the baseball nine of the University of Maine to-day on the Polo grounds by a score of 7 to 2, the game being called in the eighth inning because the visitors wished to catch a train. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	0002221x	7	10	0
University of Maine.....	00100100	2	7	0

Batteries J. Thielman, McGee and Yeager; Mitchell and Chadbourne.

Detroit Won.

Detroit, April 11. A good free hitting game was played between Detroit and Buffalo at Bennett Park Prest to-day. The Detroit team easily out-classed the visitors in the field. There were three fast double plays by the Detroit infield. Score:—

		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	30300101*	8	11	4
Buffalo	200001100	4	10	2

Batteries Miller and Mullin and McGuire and Buelow; Ferry, Leroy and Shaw.

Mat and Ring

Ottawa Tournament Entries.

Toronto, April 11.—Sixteen boxers and wrestlers had entered at 10 o'clock to-night for the Ottawa championship tournament. The list includes two city champions, Dixon and McGraw. The boxers especially are a good lot of amateurs. Some more entries by mail will likely be received. The list is as follows:

Wrestlers J. Jackson, heavy, R. Haley, 158; H. Braydon, J. Jones, 125; A. Edmonds, 115.

Boxers J. J. McGraw, champion heavy, and 158; Frank Cull, 135; J. Bass, J. Lamb, M. H. Willis, 125; W. Crump, A. Edmonds, R. Gale, 115; W. Dixon, champion; J. Robinson, 105.

Most of the contestants leave at 10 o'clock Sunday night, the others on Monday morning.

OBITUARY

Cornwall, April 12.—Mr. Joseph Kerr, one of the pillars of the Conservative party in the county of Stormont, died yesterday morning, at Wales, aged 64 years, and will be buried on Monday morning at Aultsville. Mr. Kerr was born in county Cermanagh, Ireland, in 1838, and came to Canada with his father, when yet a boy. In early life he followed railroading, and became conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway. Afterward in company with his brothers, he established the firm of Kerr Bros., which for many years has done an extensive general business at Aultsville, Farran's Point, and Wales. Te deceased had personal control of their business at the latter point. The firm were also breeders of thoroughbred stock to a large extent. Mr. Kerr was one of the old standboys of the Conservative party in Osnabrook Township and in 1879 was elected to represent Stormont in the Ontario Legislative Assembly, which position he held until 1886. He continued to take an active interest in the welfare of the party until his death. He was unmarried.

New York, April 12.—James D. Leary, vice-president of the Hoffman House Hotel, Company, died yesterday at the hotel. He was born in Montreal in 1837 and went to New York while a small boy. He was at one time superintendent of construction and repairs for the United States Revenue Marine. After 1882 he did considerable contract work along the Harlem river. His estate is valued at $3,000,000.

Toronto, April 12.—Ex-Ald. J. B. Boustead, died yesterday. For 26 years he was a member of the Toronto City Council. He was 67 years of age, and resided here since he was 21 years old. He was prominent in social, business, church and municipal circles. He organized the city's fire brigade.

St. John, N.B., April 12.—Mrs. Annie J. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. Gardiner Taylor, manager of the Halifax Banking Company, here, died last Thursday. She was the youngest daughter of the late Duncan Graham, collector of customs, Ottawa. Her brothers and sisters are: Dr. Charles E. Graham of Hull, Quebec; Dr. K. D. Graham, of Ottawa; John A. Graham, paymaster of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, and Mrs. Charles Drinkwater of Montreal.

Moncton, N.B., April 12.—Mr. Moses Steeves, for years a resident here, died last Thursday at the home of his son, Mr. W. Steeves. He was 85 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

Columbia, S.C., April 12.—General Wade Hampton, died here yesterday, [illegible] from general debility. [illegible] 84th birthday last week.

Hamilton, April 12.—(Special.)—William Magee, died yesterday at the age of 85 years, was a resident of the city over fifty years.

Barcelona, April 12.—Senor Robert, leader of the Catalonians, died here yesterday of heart disease.

London, Ont., April 12.—Mr. John Webb, a respected resident of this city [illegible] last Thursday, aged 72 years.

Winnipeg, April 12.—(Special.)—[illegible]

Shoe-shrink

CAUSED by hasty lasting!

—"Stretch not taken permanently out of the leather!

—It costs time, which is money, to do that properly.

Labor spent in this way on a shoe does not show on the surface.

Factories which make for the Retailer—instead of for the Wearer—don't "waste" time and money on stretch-extraction, as do the Slater Shoe Makers.

Because the (slate frame) Slater Shoe Makers are directly responsible to the Wearer, through their price and brand on the sole,—and dare not shirk even the hidden work on their shoes.

Consider what shoe-shrink means!

Reduced a size in width the first time you get the shoe wet.

Foot-pinch, shapelessness, vexation—a shoe struggle every morning.

To be avoided easily by purchasing the shoe you know—the standard, fixed priced. Goodyear welted, slate frame Slater Shoe.

Stamped on the soles—$3.50 or $5.00—stamped in a slate frame.

THE SLATER SHOE

225 St. James Street.
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Montreal, Toronto,
Ottawa, Hamilton,
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200 AGENCIES.

KID, CALF AND COMFORT

—they're inseparable from best makers of footgear, and it pays to get the best always. Handle only the good kind and warrant every pair. All sizes, all shapes and styles, in finest and medium grades, at hitherto unheard of prices.

OUR $3.00 BOOTS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are a trade drawer. They're going fast. Shall you have a pair?

See them in our Show Windows.

FRANK POWER, 1847 Notre Dame
Near McGill Street.

NO ROUGH ROADS

With our ***New Hygienic Cushion Frame*** there are no rough roads. It smooths over all little ruts—makes bicycling a pleasure. That's the reason the new

Cleveland, Massey-Harris, Brantford, Perfect,

Are the popular wheels with everyone this season—they have this device. Write for catalogues. If you live out of town, see your dealer.

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COLUMBIA and E. & D.

Dominion Sporting Goods Company, 2365 St. Catherine. CLEVELAND and PERFECT.

W. E. BREGENT, 1786 St. Catherine, East.
East End Agent for CLEVELAND.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Inspired by New York and Paris.

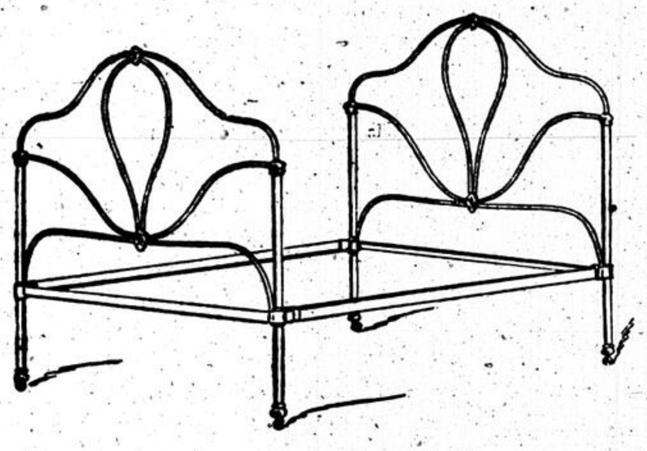
The new Costumes we will show you Monday are the very styles now appearing in New York and Paris.

Here in Montreal we keep you right in touch with those great centres of fashion. Better still, at $25 we give you a Costume equal in style and materials to what a tailor will charge you $40 to $50 for. That's a big difference isn't it? Indeed, some stores ask $50 and $60 for ready-mades not nearly so nice—and ready-mades are apt to be old-fashioned. Most are made months ago in hundreds and lack the exclusive elegance of Novi-modi garments, which are made up individually, just like ordered work.

You are invited to the opening of our East End Wardrobe at 1552 St. Catherine Street, East, next Wednesday, the 16th.

Opening Ottawa Wardrobe, Saturday, April 19th.

Novi-modi Wardrobe,
2364 ST. CATHERINE STREET.



$3.00 WHITE ENAMELLED

This is one of our "Moving" Bargains. We have others which we would like to show you. ☞ We open Evenings till 9 o'clock.

The Lockhart Bedding Co.
2243 ST. CATHERINE-STREET, MONTREAL.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

April 20.

PETER AND CORNELIUS.—Acts 10. 34-44.
Golden Text.—God is no respector of persons.—Acts 10. 34.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

This lesson resolves itself into three lessons.

1. The gospel of the grace of God(verses 36—41). It will be better briefly to treat the life of Jesus in its entirety than to engage in detailed exposition of these verses. An interesting exercise might be introduced to senior classes by asking the pupils each to prepare a brief digest (of not more than three or four hundred words) or our Lord's life. What facts each pupil inserted and what each omitted would be instructive to the class and very instructive to the teacher. Compare these several digests with that of Peter.

2. The effect of the word of God (verses 42—44). Precisely the same word is studied every Sunday in every Sunday school and preached from every pulpit. Why does it not now have the same effects. It is no longer novel, and some of the marvellous effects recorded in our lesson were due to the intense spiritual hunger of Cornelius and his friends, and its sudden and unexpected supply. But the power of the Holy Ghost in Peter was one great reason for the marvelous effect.

3. The last great truth of this lesson is the demonstration that God is no respector of persons (verses 34, 45). This is shown by the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. The reception of the Gentiles into the Christian Church was an unavoidable consequence.

An incidental lesson of the first two verses is greatly needed, especially by many boys. Right-doing outweighs external privilege. Dr. Maclaren has compared external rites—church arrangements, politics, forms of worship, practices of morality, doctrines, creeds—all the things on which good Jews so prided themselves, and which good Christians are fond and proud of to-day—as so much unlighted fuel, which help to produce warmth and light but are in themselves incapable of producing it. The flame is loving obedience, and the true value of fuel is to feed flame. A piece of coal brought to the class as an object lesson may give accent to this illustration.

Christ Church Cathedral—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant—10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle. All seats free at the 7o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

St. George's Church, second Sunday after Easter—11.05, Morning prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael. 3 o'clock, Sunday school and Bible classes. 7.05, Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague. All strangers and non-seatholders entering by the front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m. Friday, teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m.

The Church of St. James the Apostle, Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., Rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A. 7 p.m. Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A. 3 p.m. Sunday school. All seats free after 7 p.m.

St. Martin's Church, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. A. F. Burt, rector of Shediac. 7 p.m. evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus. Subject of evening sermon: "The Gospel a Blessing to the Whole Creation."

All Saints' Church, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets, seats free—11 a.m. Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., 3 p.m. Sunday school. 7 p.m. Rev. E. McManus. Rector. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

Trinity Church, corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square, Rev. Chas. G. Rollit, rector. Second Sunday after Easter. —8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning prayer. 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m. Evening prayer. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

St. Stephens' Church, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue, Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both the services the Rector: Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., Rev. E. J. Rexford, B. A., Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

Church of the Redeemer, Rev. H. Gomery, Rector—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, Dr. Leo H. Davidson, K.C. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun, Rev. H. Gomery, rector—Special anniversary services. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ker, D.D. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher C. Carruthers, B.A. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's)—Morning service, 11 a.m. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Preparatory Communion service on Friday evening at 8.15 in the church. Collection for the poor. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church—11 a. m. Preacher (in exchange), Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A. 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Subject: "How Our Needs May Be Supplied," Phil, 4.19. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Subject of Bible class study, 3.15 p.m. "Dress." Christian Endeavor meeting, 8.15 p.m.

Taylor Church (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau ave. and Logan street, Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., past Morning service at 11 a.m., evening services at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E.S. on Monday at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor's Bible class for young men at 3 p.m. on Sunday. All are cordially invited.

East End Methodist Church, Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor, will preach at both services—11 a.m. topic, "Fishers of Men." 7 p.m., topic, "Some Characteristics of Ideal Manhood." A hearty invitation extended to all.

Dominion Square Methodist Church—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor—Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening, at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. O. Steward Taylor, musical director. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

Douglas Methodist Church, Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible classes and Bible study circle at 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood at 3. Epworth League on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Junior League on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Classes on Sunday morning at 10 and on Tueday evening at 8 o'clock.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The evening sermon will be by the pastor, Rev. W. R. Harvey and will be the second of a series on "Christianity and Social Reforms."

Point St. Charles Baptist Church, corner Wellington and Liverpool Street, Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The ordinance of Baptism in the evening.

Advent Christian in Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street—Service, 7 p.m. Mr. John Dufty officiating.

Christian Science—First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "Doctrine of Atonement." Wednesday at 8 p.m. All cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public, from 10 till 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m. Visitors welcome.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

At the anniversary services of the Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun, the Rev. Canon Ker, D.D., will preach in the morning, and Mr. C. Carruthers of the Diocesan College, (formerly student in charge) in the evening.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

Mr. George H. Archibald, the well known Sunday school worker, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association this week on Saturday night at eight o'clock. A meeting of special interest is looked for.

Rev. J. R. Dobson, of St. Giles Presbyterian Church, will speak on the second topic of the series now being presented at the men's meeting on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. His subject will be "The Relation of Christianity to the Social Life of Men." Mr. W. A. Brown of Knox Church Choir will sing.

A very hearty invitation is extended to all young men to attend these meetings.

Crescent Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. D. J. Graham, will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

House of Industry—On Sunday, April 13th at 3 p.m. divine service will be conducted by the Rev. J. McKillican.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church —The Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., of Zion Church, will preach in the Point St. Charles Congregational Church. Subject: "Paul's Ideal of Life." Next Sunday morning and the pastor in the evening, when he will preach on "Christianity and Social Reforms," being the second in a series.

BRONCHITIS

A Serious Disease

Becomes Chronic and Returns Year by Year or Develops Into Bronchial Pneumonia, Croupous Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption.

The real dangers of bronchitis are sometimes overlooked. It is too serious a disease to trifle with, and for that reason everybody should be familiar with the symptoms.

Children are most liable to contract bronchitis, and, if neglected, it becomes chronic and returns year after year, until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

The approach of bronchitis is marked by chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite, and feelings of fatigue and languor.

Bronchitis is also known by pain in the upper part of the chest, which is aggravated by deep breathing or coughing, until it seems to burn and tear the delicate linings of the bronchial tubes.

The cough is dry and harsh, and is accompanied by expectoration of a frothy nature, which gradually increases; is very stringy and tenacious, and is frequently streaked with blood.

There is pain, not unlike rheumatism, in limbs, joints and body, constipation and extreme depression and weakness. In some people, the exhaustion amounts almost to nervous collapse, delirium follows, and in young children convulsions may follow.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy. This fact has been proven time and time again in many thousands of cases.

It is the most effective remedy for bronchitis, because it is far-reaching in its effects on the whole system, not merely relieving the cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease. It loosens the cough, frees the chest of tightness and pain, aids expectoration, and permanently cures.

There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the box you buy, 25 cents a bottle, family size, three times as much, 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

STRIKERS WANTED THEIR WAGES

The Paton Mill Employees Confer With Managers and go Back to Work.

Sherbrooke, April 12.—(Special.)—The striking employes of the Paton Mill will return to work on Monday. Last Saturday a demand was made on the management by several of the departments in the woollen mill for an increase of ten per cent. The employes were informed by the management that the company could not grant the ten per cent. all round, but would agree to give a raise of pay varying from five to ten per cent. The various departments with the exception of the finishing rooms were satisfied with this increase. The employes in the finishing room were not satisfied because they did not all get the ten per cent. increase, and struck work on Monday morning. They went in a body yesterday afternoon for their pay, but were informed that on account of their leaving without notice they had forfeited all claim to their wages. The employes were then addressed by Mr. John Turnbull, managing director, and Mr. Wm. McCulloch, manager, and the whole matter was discussed in detail. The employes afterwards held a meeting in the afternoon and decided to return to work on Monday morning at the advance promised by the company.

STABBING MAY END FATALLY

A stabbing affray, the outcome of which cannot at present be foretold, took place at 68 Latour Street at an early hour this morning. As a result, Edward Smith and George Simpkins were seriously wounded and are now in the General Hospital.

Smith is a boarding-house keeper and lives with his wife at the above address. Simpkins and his wife have rooms in the house. During the night the latter couple are said to have quarrelled and it is said Simpkins flourished a knife. To protect herself Mrs. Simpkins escaped and hid herself. Her husband, instead of quieting, became angered and went through the house looking for her.

He entered Smith's rooms and asked where Mrs. Simpkins was. Smith had not seen her, but Simpkins would not believe this and struck him with the knife inflicting several deep wounds.

A fight ensued and in it Simpkins himself was seriously injured. Both men bled freely and were in a precarious condition when removed to the General Hospital. At ten o'clock to-day they were resting quietly. The police have been notified and visited the patients at the hospital. Smith refused to make any charge against Simpkins.

THE GOULET BENEFIT.

Concert Yesterday Afternoon Was Musically a Success.—Attendance Not Large.

Although somewhat sparsely attended the symphony orchestra's benefit concert to Prof. Goulet was an artistic success. The programme included attractive selections such as the Berlioz Hungarian march, Anitra's Dance and Ase's Death from Peer Gynt, Santuzza's beautiful song from Cavalleria Rusticanna, and the Tannhauser overture, while Mr. Edmund Burke, who was in excellent voice, sang the "Vision Fugitive," from Massenet's "Herodiade." Mr. Burke was enthusiastically encored. Miss Montifiore, New York, sang to the satisfaction of the audience, but her voice at times gave evidences of thinness. She sang four times, and was more at home in the Mascagni selection, although the orchestra displayed poor judgment by repeatedly drowning her voice. Taken altogether, however, the concert was a satisfactory one, and Prof. Goulet is to be heartily congratulated upon the success of the season's work.

A Miracle-Healer

RESTORES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO CHRONIC SUFFERERS BY A MIGHTY SUBTLE FORCE OF NATURE.

Startling Disclosures Relative to the Most Wonderful Power Known to Man.—Doctors Puzzled.

THE SICK HELPED FREE

Professor Adkin Offers to Help the Sick and Afflicted Free of Cost.—Hundreds Cured at Their Own Homes.

The Medical World has been startled by the wonderful cures effected by Professor Thomas F. Adkin, a distinguished scientist who is devoting his life to the relief of suffering humanity. People in the last stages of consumption; men and women living in constant dread of death from Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Cancer, Dropsy, Heart Disease and other dangerous ailments have been restored to health by the treatment of this wonderful man, after every known remedy and scores of eminent specialists had been tried in vain.

Not in the history of Medical Science have so many startling cures been recorded. So marvellous has been his success in healing all kinds of disease, that his patients call him a Miracle Healer, a man of Supernatural Powers, a Physician with the key to the Fountain of Youth; yet Professor Adkin declares there is nothing wonderful about his ability to cure disease, and says that he cures simply because he "understands nature."

A reporter called upon Professor Adkin a few weeks ago. He found a man of commanding figure, whose personality was masterful and refreshing. His eyes, though full of kindliness, seemed to penetrate ones very thoughts, while his every act and every word spoke of honesty and consideration of others. He is clearly a man of wonderful force of character.

He said, "I cannot attempt to tell you what my treatment is which I call 'Vitaopathy.' In these days of quackery and fakes, every advance in science is imitated by a score of ignorant charlatans who pretend to have mastered its details. Were I to attempt to explain to you for publication the practice of Vitaopathy, without discussing its every phase, which I have not time to do, there would be a dozen unscrupulous persons pretending to understand its use, before the publication has been out a week. Vitaopathy is not Christian Science, it is not Hypnotism nor Divine Healing. It is infinitely more thorough and far-reaching than any of them.

"Vitaopathy" is a subtle force of nature, regulating the intellectual and spiritual being which controls the physical man. It puts the system in a receptive condition, which enables the body to receive the full benefit of my Vitaopathic vegetable remedies which are used in combination with it.

"It is true that this new treatment is every day making wonderful cures. It has cured the blind, it has made the lame walk, it has cured various organic troubles, which had brought the sufferers to death's door. And here let me ask you to announce to all the readers of your paper, that I stand ready at any time to give the benefit of my experience to anyone who is in need of help. I will gladly make a complete diagnosis of the case of any one who is in poor health, and I will prescribe a thorough course of home treatment free of cost, which I positively guarantee to cure. Especially do I make this offer to those who are afflicted with dangerous disease, and have been treated by other methods without avail. If there are any who are in the grip of Consumption, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Chronic Kidney Disorder, Nervous Debility, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Disease; if any of your readers are suffering from constant Headache, Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Female Troubles, Lost Vitality, Vertigo, or other similar ills, I invite them to write me fully of their condition, and I will give them personal attention, and help them to a complete recovery of health.

"I want no one to send me any money. I am willing to give this service to all who will put themselves in my hands, without a penny of charge, feeling that having been blessed with the ability to cure disease when others fail, it is my duty to help those who cannot help themselves."

Professor Adkin showed the reporter scores of letters from Doctors, Clergymen, Statesmen, Educators, College Professors, Lawyers and others high in life who have been cured by Vitaopathy, as well as letters from many men and women from all walks of life, who avail themselves of his free offer of health, and the reporter left with a strange feeling of encouragement, believing that he had met the most wonderful man of the age.

The following are a few extracts from letters which the reporter examined personally:

"I feel it a debt I owe to suffering humanity to make known what has been done for me. I had suffered for over forty years from catarrh of the throat, stomach and bowels. I coughed day and night. I was in continuous pain. I had tried so many kinds of treatment without benefit that I had given up all hope. By chance I learned of a woman whom you had cured after the doctors had given her up to die, and I wrote for your free help. That was one month ago. To-day I am a well woman. I cannot understand it. My friends are amazed. My family physician is puzzled. I wish I could go out and proclaim the virtues of your marvellous treatment from the housetops. You may use this letter as you please. I know my recommendation can only result in good."

Mrs. A. W. Moore,
Box 636, Fitzgerald, Ga.

"I cannot express my gratitude for what you have done for my wife. She was on her deathbed; she was paralyzed and had a clot of blood on her brain. Physicians said there was no hope that she could recover, but you have saved her life. She improved from the very first day she commenced your treatment. The clot of blood has disappeared, she sleeps well and has a splendid appetite. Refer any sufferers who doubt your marvellous power to me or let them come to my home, and witness the wonderful cure you have performed in my wife's case. My neighbors all know the condition my wife was in when she commenced your treatment, and they were hourly expecting her death. I hope and pray that I may be at your command to help those who suffer, and get them to write you for free help."

W. S. Swayne, Ph. G.,
Prop'r Spring Clear Lithia Water,
New Haven, Conn.

Every reader of this paper who is sick with any disease is advised to write to this miracle healer, addressing his or her letter to Professor Thos. F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons, Office 496L, Rochester, N.Y.

State the leading symptoms of your complaint and ask Professor Adkin to help you without cost, and you will undoubtedly be able to get cured, as so many others have been. Vitaopathy is unquestionably the most wonderful science of the age, and Professor Adkin the greatest miracle healer in the world.

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HIGH GRADE
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

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234 ST. JAMES STREET.

LAKE OF THE WOODS
Milling Company, Limited.

THE BEST HARD WHEAT FLOUR IN THE WORLD.

Mills at KEEWATIN, 3,500 brls. per day (the largest mill in the British Empire); PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 1,000 brls. per day. Our flour has been exported to warm and cold countries and is FAR FAMED FOR ITS KEEPING QUALITIES. All grades of hard wheat flour sold in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information on application. Offices, First Floor C.P.R. Telegraph Building, Montreal.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE

At current rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment. LOW CHARGES. NO DELAY.

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., 1763 Notre Dame Street.

WON'T STAIN THE HANDS
SULTANA
STOVE POLISH

WHO IS BROCK?

Why, don't you know? He is the representative of the firm that packs the - - - - - - - -

BEST BIRD SEED IN CANADA

It is sold from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for it.

½ lb. packets 5c, 1 lb. packets 10c

The Grove, Beaconsfield

The time has come when you want to decide where you are to spend the summer. Do you want a house, or house and board, or rooms? At The Grove there is a variety.

The four cottages (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4), late of the Shaw estate, will be let, with or without board, to suit tenants.

The Grove cottages as usual.

Apply soon if you want a choice, at

24 Hospital Street. - MONTREAL.

"Dollars and Horse Sense."

We desire to call your attention to our profitable plan of turf investment. Money placed with us is always subject to your control, and earns a larger profit each week than any other as safe investment pays in six months, or savings banks annually. Our booklet,

"DOLLARS AND HORSE SENSE,"

together with statement of dividends actually paid to date, and an extensive list of bona fide customers who have voluntarily given us permission to refer to them, will be mailed upon request. It will be found interesting reading and valuable information, showing how you can secure a good, permanent weekly income from investments of $10.00 to $10,000. We have made no losses for our investors in any instance (for, although we do not win on every race, operating, as we do, a percentage winning system exclusively our own, we do win oftener than we lose), and we have been ready at all times to return the entire amount invested to the investor, if desired, and have forwarded the same promptly in every instance where we have been requested to do so. We employ the best handicappers and operatives known, and their ability is evidenced by the success we have attained and the dividend profits paid our customers. They are thoroughly versed in every detail of the American Turf, and have anywhere from fifteen to twenty years' experience in this line exclusively. We are carrying out to the very letter EVERY PROMISE WE HAVE MADE, AS EACH AND EVERY ONE OF OUR INVESTORS WILL ATTEST. We therefore feel warranted in urging you to join us at once, as the Spring Meetings have started, soon to be followed by the Summer Meetings, and everything points to busy and prosperous seasons. If you have any hesitancy as to our standing, reliability and the fact that we do exactly as we claim, you can communicate with our references accompanying booklet. In the meantime we assure you that any investment placed with us will be perfectly safe, and that the earnings thereon will unquestionably prove as satisfactory to you as they have to our many other patrons.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS OWNERS AND COMMISSIONERS, and two years' successful operation under present co-operative plan, in which we have established a record unequalled for promptness and profit, enables us to have legitimate financial agencies report on us, in addition to banks and other reliable references. Correspondence invited.

W. W. O'HARA,
Dept. A, Rooms 1,120 and 1,121,
Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The London City & Midland Bank,
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5 Threadneedle Street, London, England.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Paid-up Capital, - - - £3,000,000
Reserve Fund, - - - £3,000,000

Imperial Bank
OF CANADA

CAPITAL	$2,500,000
REST	1,850,000

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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I have a number of GOOD INDUSTRIAL PAYING

INVESTMENTS

and I will be pleased to hear from parties having money to invest.

A. W. BELFRY,
Royal Insurance Building,
MONTREAL.

McLENNAN, FAIR & CAMERON
NOTARIES,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Royal Insurance Building
Place d'Armes Square.
Temporary Entrance:
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The Metropolitan
STOCK EXCHANGE.
ROOM 2, STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING,
11 St. Sacrament Street.

Incorporated, Capital $100,000, full paid. New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission, 1-4.

Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4151.

Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Ltd.

We are now open for an offer for 175 £10 Shares of Stock in the above Company for immediate delivery.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers, 205 St. James St
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Accountant, Auditor,
Assignee.
Commissioner for Taking Affidavits.
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Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
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City Agents—E. T. Taylor & Sons and A. M. Nairn. Special Agent French Departments, Pierre Gauthier.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of The Sovereign Bank of Canada will be held at No. 14 King Street West, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April, 1902, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, to determine the day upon which the annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held, and to elect such number of directors, not less than five or more than ten, as they may think necessary, to hold office until the annual general meeting in the year next succeeding their election, and also for the further purpose of passing by-laws to regulate the following matters incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the Bank, that is to say:

The record to be kept of proxies, and the time within which proxies must be produced and recorded prior to a meeting, in order to entitle the holder to vote thereon;

The quorum of the Board of Directors, which shall not be less than three, their qualification subject to the provisions of the Bank Act;

The method of filling vacancies on the Board of Directors whenever the same occur, during each year, and the time and proceedings for the election of Directors in case of failure of any election on the day appointed for it.

D. M. STEWART,
Secretary and General Manager.

By order of the Provisional Board.
Toronto, 19th March, 1902.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of EUCLIDE LAJEUNESSE et al, Grocers, of Montreal, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the place of business of said Insolvents, No. 347 Logan Street, corner of Panet, in Montreal City, on Tuesday, the 22nd April, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the assets ceded, to wit:

Stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors	$632.63
Shop Fixtures and Rolling Stock	231.70
Book Debts, per list	352.16
Unexpired Rent of Premises to 1st May, 1903	250.00
	$1,466.49

The whole to be sold for cash. The store will be open for inspection on Monday, the 21st April, 1902. Inventory and list of Book Debts on view at our office.

F. X. BILODEAU,
Curator,
15 St. James St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Robert Miles Hudspeth, railway employe, who died at Winnipeg on or about the 31st day of August, 1901, are required to send to the undersigned administrators of the estate of Robert Miles Hudspeth, full particulars in writing of their claims and of their securities, if any, held therefor, duly verified by affidavit, on or before the 22nd day of April, 1902, after which date the administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among those entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims of which they shall then have had notice. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Administrators of the estate of Robert Miles Hudspeth, 59 Yonge St., Toronto. Malone & Malone, Administrators' Solicitors. Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of March, A.D., 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. §8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.40 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a.m. Ar. *6.10 p.m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA — Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.20 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., †9.15 a.m., *9.30 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.10 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.40 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §2.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a.m., 9.15 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.40 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.40 p.m.
SHERBROOKE — Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., ‡8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (I)2:00 p.m., §.10 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.20 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE — Lv. K9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., K7.05 p.m.
LABELLE — Thursdays only, 9.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m. Thursdays only, 7.05 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily, except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only. (G)Mondays only. (K)Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Through Coach and Sleeping Car
From Windsor St. 7.45 p.m. daily, ex. Sunday
MONTREAL—OTTAWA

Sleeping Car Service on Train leaving Montreal (Windsor St.), at 10.05 p.m. daily. Passengers from Montreal can remain in Sleeper until 9 a.m., and passengers from Ottawa can board Sleeper any time after 9 p.m.

OTTAWA SUNDAY SERVICE.

Lv. Windsor Stn., 10.00 a.m., 10.05 p.m. Ar. Ottawa 1.20 p.m., 1.40 a.m.
Lv. Ottawa (Central Stn.), 6.25 p.m. Ar. Montreal 9.40 p.m.

ST. JEROME SUNDAY SERVICE.

Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m., arr. St. Jerome 10.35 a.m. Returning leave St. Jerome 8.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.

Commencing May 4th, this train will run through to St. Agathe and Labelle.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES STREET. next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
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Lv. Montreal daily 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 5.50 p.m., London 7.42 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 a.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving meals a la carte and refreshments, at any hour during the day.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS

Lv. Montreal 10.30 p.m. daily, ar. Toronto 7.15 a.m., Hamilton 8.30 a.m., London 11 a.m., Chicago 8.45 p.m. Through Sleeping cars are attached to this train.

Special Colonist Rates
To Western and Pacific Coast Points
Will be in effect until April 30th,
1902, as follows:

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson	$48.65
Spokane	$46.15
Anaconda, Butte, Helena	45.65
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake	$45.65
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WINDSOR STREET STATION.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
8.50 A.M.—Day Express, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 7.41 p.m.
5.50 P.M.—Local for Burlington and intermediate stations.
7.10 P.M.—Night Express, arriving New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., and Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James St., or Windsor St. Station.

F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In Re JOSEPH TRUDEL, furniture merchant, of the Town of St. Jerome, P.Q., Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, per inventory, at the Salesrooms of Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the 14th April, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the assets, to wit:

Stock of Furniture and Rolling Stock	$166.00
Book Debts and Bills Receivable	355.08
	$521.08

Stock can be seen on the premises. Inventory and list of book debts on view at our office.

BILODEAU & CHALIFOUR,
Joint Curators,
15 St. James St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, to incorporate a Bank by the name of "The First National Bank of Canada," with the usual powers under the Bank Act and its amendments. Dated March 20, 1902. S. B. Woods, Solicitor for Applicants.

The latest story by the author of "Bootles' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."

None Better! None Cheaper!

R. J. TOOKE'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS

Brilliant Cut Glass.

There is a vast difference in the quality of Cut Glass, the "made in Germany" blanks soon lose their lustre and get dull; ours has that SUNLIGHT BRILLIANCY only obtainable from the American Flint Glass, made with natural gas. A new lot just received.

Nice Low Bowl, rich and sparkling	$5.50
Fine High Bowl, beautifully cut	8.40
Bon-Bon Dishes, very pretty	2.25

GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
2397 St. Catherine Street.

DEWAR'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE GENTLEMAN'S WHISKY.

Royal "5" Stores

HABERDASHERS AND HATTERS TO MEN.

RADIANT SILK TIES which are the go in New York. We have them at New York prices, 25c and 50c.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF UNDERWEAR? It will pay you to see our lines in these before buying. Natural Wool Underwear at *50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.*

CALF MOUNTED SUSPENDERS at *50c.* All leather parts guaranteed for 1 year.

HATS! HATS! Always the latest at *$2.00, $2.50, $3.00.*

225 McGILL. 227 MAIN. 41 MAIN. 2637 NOTRE DAME.
(2246 St. Catherine West, Open 1st May.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND BEEF TRUST

Nearly 200,000,000 Pounds Shipped in Last Seven Months.

New York, April 11.—The exposure of the Beef Trust's methods has gone abroad, and a special cable despatch from London shows that it has attracted special attention in England.

During the seven months ended with January nearly two hundred million pounds of fresh beef was shipped from this country to the United Kingdom, by the Trust, its export value being upward of 17,000,000.

Dependent upon the United States for so large a part of their supply, it is natural that the English should become nervous and fear that the Trust was about to "put the screws on them."

The British people, however, have the supplies of the world open to them to draw upon freely, whereas the American people are held up by the "protective" duty of two cents a pound upon mutton, beef and pork.

NEW WING AT HOTEL DIEU.

It Will Contain Operating-Room, Dispensaries and Many Private Wards.

The new wing of the Hotel Dieu, which will be built at the St. Urbain Street end near Pine Avenue, will contain a new operating apartment, two X-ray rooms, large dispensaries and a series of private wards. This enlargement of the hospital, together with the modern equipment with which the entire building will soon be furnished, will enable the institution to receive and treat many cases which they were heretofore compelled to refuse because of lack of room and facilities for treatment. Another addition to the hospital is proposed and if it is erected it will fill a most important and much needed want. That is a department for the treatment of contagious diseases. It is said that if arrangements can be made for its construction and equipment that it will be built in the western end toward Park Avenue.

WHERE ENGLAND BUYS MANY HORSES

Little Town in Missouri Practically Directed by British Officers.

Lathrop, Mo., April 11. — More than 72,000 horses have been shipped from this place in the last year to South Africa. At present there are 6,000 animals awaiting shipment via New Orleans. If the Boer war continues probably 150,000 animals will be shipped from here before the end of the year.

England rules the yards of the horse shipping camp even if it is on American soil. Maj. Morris is in command, assisted by Captains Gray and Caldwell, all of the British army. The camp comprises immense barns and a large farm adjoining, and a corps of veterinaries, branders, disinfecters and helpers.

For the use of the horses and mules 1,800 acres of land have been bought and about 8,000 acres adjoining have been leased for pastures and training grounds. Horses and mules from all parts of the country are shipped from here—Ohio on the east, Texas on the south, Arizona, Colorado and all the range country in the west as far north as Iowa.

Missouri furnishes the mules and many of the horses. Last year there was expended here $250,000 for hay, corn and oats. This year the sum will be much larger. The animals were inoculated to prevent disease before shipments.

Lathrop is to-day the greatest market in the world for horses and mules. Seven thousand animals are handled every month.

Nurse's Good Words.—"I am a professional nurse," writes Mrs. Elsner, Halifax, N.S. "I was a great sufferer from rheumatism—almost constant association with best physicians, I had every chance of a cure if it were in their power—but they failed. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended—to-day my six years of pain seem as a dream. Two bottles cured me. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—106.—adv.

Our Offer For Next Week

What will furnish a Parlor, Dining-Room, Bedroom and Kitchen, from $45.00 UP.

A strong pull with the manufacturers enables us to sell at the best prices we have ever been able to offer.

Make your selection now while the assortment is at its best.

CASH OR CREDIT.

The F. Lapointe Co'y,
Furniture and Carpet House.
1447-1449 St. Catherine St., East,
Corner Montcalm.

MAJOR WALLER JUSTIFIES HIMSELF

He Admits Killing Natives Without Trial and Would do it Again.

Manila, April 12. — Major Littleton W. Waller, of the Marine Corps, who is being tried by court-martial on the charge of executing Samar natives without trial, addressed the crowded court yesterday. The Major said he was either right or wrong in his actions, and added that he desired to cite five precedents, which came under the head of his own case. He alluded to the naval battle at Santiago and the humanity he had shown the Spaniards who were captured and said he had many letters from Spaniards thanking him for the kindness he had shown them.

Continuing, Major Waller said that, in 1882, he was with British forces in Egypt, where Arabs captured pickets of Bengal Cavalry, decapitated the prisoners and placed their heads on poles. Afterwards all the Arabs who were caught were shot without trial. During the campaign in China the Chinese mutilated the dead and tortured the wounded to death, consequently, when a Boxer or a fanatic was captured, he was executed immediately, without reference. This was true in the case of the troops of every nation in China. It was true the three weeks he commanded the Americans there. But the same thing occurred later, when he was no longer in command. No protest was made, and he had every right to believe that his acts were approved, so far as the American forces were concerned. He knew they were approved by those of the other nations.

"It is impossible to conceive such treachery as that of the natives of Samar," said the Major. "They revel in blood, and have an appetite for wanton sacrilege of the human body. These fiends stole Captain Connell's class ring, filled the soldiers' bodies with jam and jelly and attempted to murder my command. I shot them. I honestly thought then that I was right, and I believe so now. Neither my people nor the world will believe me to be a murderer."

Captain Arthur T. Marix (Marine Corps), representing Major Waller, maintained that Waller's actions were justified by martial law, quoting numerous authorities on the subject. Captain Marix also said he regretted very much that the prosecution had seen fit to call General Smith. He claimed that all the testimony went to show that the Major was justified.

The judge-advocate, Major Henry P. Kingsbury, of the Third Cavalry, replies to-day.

Dropsy and Heart Disease.—"For ten years I suffered greatly from Heart Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells made my life a torment. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose gave great relief, one bottle cured me completely."—Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N.Y. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—107.—adv.

The latest story by the author of "Booties' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."

PROCEED AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS

The Westmount Town Council Decides to Collect Back Assessments.

The Westmount Town Council met yesterday for the first time since the death of Councillor Bulmer. Two sittings, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, were required to dispose of the large amount of business before the meeting. Mayor Lighthall was out of the city, therefore Acting Mayor Walker presided.

It was decided to hold nominations Monday, April 21, to select a candidate to fill the vacancy in No. 4 Ward. The election will take place the ofllowing Monday.

The Council decided to instruct the town's solicitor to proceed against proprietors who are in arrears for assessments due under by-law 31, for the opening and grading of Mount Pleasant Avenue.

It was decided to lay a granolithic walk on St. Catherine Street, from Oliver to Clark Avenues, and a tar-macadam walk on Greene Avenue. The street crossings will be of scoria blocks.

The report of the Police, Fire and Health Committees recommended the payment of $1,700 for the ladder which had been purchased some time ago. This was decided upon.

A new valuation roll will be prepared, some four hundred changes being necessary, in addition to the addition of tenants' names.

CHARTER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

At the evening sitting the report of the Special Charter Committee was presented. After reviewing the work done by the committee in recasting the charter, the report went into detail of the presentation of the charter before the Quebec Legislature. The report states that:

"A petition against the charter was presented, purporting to be signed by some 300 electors, claiming that sufficient public notice had not been given, and your committee regret that a number of citizens seem to have hastily signed this petition on misrepresentations of the facts."

The report concludes:—"It is regrettable that the town should have been put to this fruitless expense, but it is trusted that the work of the councillors and town solicitor in preparing the charter has not been lost, and that next year it will again be submitted to Parliament." The report was adopted.

QUESTION OF WATER SUPPLY.

There was a long discussion over the question of the water supply. Councillor Stevens complained that the intake at Verdun was near thes pot where the sewage was being pumped into the river. It was finally decided to notify the company that an improvement would be desirable, and that notarial protest would be served if a satisfactory reply was not immediately forthcoming.

A letter from the committee of management of the Protestant Infants' Home, asking for permission to erect a branch on Western Avenue near the Glen School. The Council recommended that the situation of the home to have an isolated ward proximity to the school, as it is the intention o fthe home to have an isolated ward for infectious diseases.

The report of the committee on the sinking fund showed that there was $75,000 in the fund, most of which had been invested in permanent works within the town.

The question of an infectious diseases hospital was again discussed, and the matter was referred to the Health Committee for a report to the Council.

The annual report of the building inspector showed that during the year 58 houses had been constructed, representing a total value of $242,800. This represented an increase over the previous year of eleven buildings, and a valuation of $33,600.

The annual report of the medical health officer, Dr. J. A. Hutchison, was presented. It drew attention to the need of an isolation hospital, pointing out the fact that there had been an epidemic of infectious diseases during the past year, scarlet fever leading with 69 cases, there being six deaths. According to the report there had been 146 births in the town during the year and 90 deaths. This death rate is less than 10 per 1,000, and is considered low, being due, according to the report, to the low rate of infant mortality. The report was adopted and the meeting was adjourned.

THE LODGES

CLAN MACLENNAN.

The officers of Clan Maclennan, No. 46, O.S.C., gave a social and hop to the members and their friends in their hall, Empire building, last evening. There was a very large number present, the hall being quite filled. Chief James Marshall occupied the chair, supported by Royal Deputy Kelly and Past Chief J. R. Binning. An excellent programme of songs, etc., was presented, those taking part being Miss Limar, recitation; Misses Flossie Forbes and Ethel T. Shylock, duet; Miss Bella Forbes, sword dance, Highland fling and shewn trews; Mr. Fred Hickey, comic; Clansmen D. S. Benvie and G. Dunn, songs. Pipers F. Singer, W. Cromb and D. Ferguson were also present and gave selections during the evening. Royal Deputy Kelly gave a short and pithy address on the advantages and standing of the order. At the close of the programme refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in for a couple of hours. The clan's guests were well looked after by the committee and all seemed to enjoy themselves heartily.

Known to Thousands—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well-known to thousands who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.—Adv.

AMERICAN CHURCH MUSIC.

Miss Dorothy Harvey has consented to sing at both services on Sunday, at the American Church. The motett of Mendelssohn, "Hear My Prayer," which includes the favorite aria, "Oh, for the Wings of a Dove," will be the anthem for the morning service, Miss Harvey sustaining the solo part. At the choral service in the evening she will be heard in the anthem from Gounod's "Redemption," "From Thy Love as a Father," in the opening sentence "I Have Set God Always Before Me," and in "O Divine Redeemer," a sacred song by Charles Gounod. The same evening Miss Jeanie Rankin will, by request, sing "Home, Sweet Home." The Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., will preach at both services.

QUIET IN SENATE.

Ottawa, April 11.—The Senate spent some time to-day considering the report of the Debates Committee, which was carried with some slight amendments.

The following bills were read a second time and sent to committees:—To incorporate the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada; to incorporate the Sprague's Falls Manufacturing Company; to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Western; to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank. The Senate then adjourned.

The Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway bill and the St. Clair & Lake Erie Ship Canal bill were reported by the Senate Railway Committee this morning.

MINISTERS PRAISE CATARRHOZONE

REV. D. K. SMITH, OF WHITE HEAD, N.S., WAS CURED OF CATARRH BY CATARRHOZONE.

What Catarrhozone accomplished in Mr. Smith's case it can accomplish for you. It will positively cure any case of Catarrh, no matter how chronic or long standing. It is the only remedy that can possibly reach the diseased parts, and is perfectly safe and pleasant to use.

The following statement, coming from one of Nova Scotia's prominent churchmen, carries conviction of the fact that Catarrhozone is all right:—

"For years I tried all the advertised remedies for Catarrh, but was unable to get relief until I used Catarrhozone. Before I had used the Inhaler half an hour my nostrils became free and clear, so that I could breathe easily through them. In one day Catarrhozone helped me immensely; stopped my coughing and hawking, and cured a dull pain that was continually over my eyes. I have great pleasure in recommending Catarrhozone. I have proved it the best remedy for Catarrh and diseases of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes."

There is certainly no remedy that is so well spoken of by the clergy as Catarrhozone, and this can be accounted for by the fact that it gives perfect satisfaction.

It is the only remedy that reaches all diseased parts, and gives quick relief without bad after effects. Catarrhozone contains no cocaine or morphine. It is Nature's own remedy, soothing and healing, and pleases everyone that uses it.

Catarrhozone is a local and a constitutional treatment. The Inhaler clears the air passages, stops the headache, and Ferrozone Tablets, that are included in every complete Catarrhozone outfit, never fail to drive impurities from the blood. This builds up and strengthens the system, so that catarrhal diseases cannot exist.

The speediest cure for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Asthma is Catarrhozone. Two months' treatment, price $1.00. Small size, 25 cts., at Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

FOR YOUR Awnings AND Tents GO TO
J. K. Bellon & Co.,
374 St. Lawrence Main St.
Phone Bell E. 1948. Merchants 72

THE KNABE PIANO OF 1902

Is a better Piano than the KNABE of 1837, embodying as it does, every practical improvement taught by more than sixty-five years of uninterrupted, successful experience in the art of Piano manufacture.

The KNABE of sixty-five years ago was the best Piano in America. The KNABE of to-day occupies the same position.

WILLIS & CO.

Invite inspection of these Artistic Instruments at their warerooms,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
2470-2472 St. Catherine St.

The latest story by the author of "Booties' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."

It Never Burns

A STOVE like ours Never Burns Meat. You are sure to get your dinner done to your taste.

The Kavanagh Co
NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS.
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The Mason & Risch Piano

Is an Art Product of Canadian skill and enterprise, designed to meet the demand of the musically cultured for an instrument of the highest musical and mechanical excellence.

No instrument ever received a higher tribute than that bestowed upon THE MASON & RISCH PIANO by the late lamented Master, Dr. Franz Liszt—as the following extract from his letter to THE MASON & RISCH COMPANY evidences:—

"THE MASON & RISCH Grand Piano you forwarded me is excellent, magnificent, unequalled. Artists, Judges, and the public will certainly be of the same opinion."

The Mason & Risch Piano Company,
2469 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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NO CLINKERS.

We sell the "best Coal in the city." We also sell all kinds of dry wood and kindling. It will pay you to trade with us.

COAL
The Pennsylvania Coal Co.,
218 St. James Street.

GOOD GARDEN TOOLS!

All the Latest Improvements in Garden Requisites. : : : :

RUBBER HOSE, 3 ply, per foot, from	10c
HOSE REELS	$1.25 to $2.00
LAWN SPRINKLERS, from	75c
LAWN MOWERS, from	$4.00
GARDEN SETS, from	25c
GARDEN BARROWS, light and strong	$4.50

Rakes, Hoes, Pumps, Tree Pruners, Syringes, Border Knives, etc.

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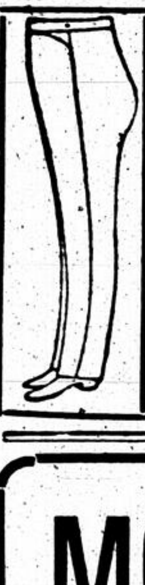

WELL-FITTING GARMENTS

And SEATH'S TAILORING HOUSE have been synonymous terms to Montrealers for the past half century. It was little wonder then that

SEATH'S 4.00 TROUSERS

instituted specially to meet the requirements of Business Men should have met with the greatest popularity. These Trousers are made from choice, imported material, and cut and finished with the same exacting care as is bestowed on the most expensive garment.

Robert Seath & Sons, THE TROUSER MAKERS, 1817 NOTRE DAME ST.

MONTREAL COAL & TOWING CO.

Successors to Torrance & Muir, Established 1870.

1761 Notre Dame Street,

For 30 years have been supplying the best coal to the people of Montreal.

Do You Wear Glasses?

It's a great enough affliction to have to wear glasses without adding to it the annoyance of an ill-fitting pair. If you desire comfort with your glasses, consult

FRANK C. FOX,
Refracting Optician,
2397 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 1185.

Unrivalled Position
LONDON, ENGLAND.
For comfort and convenience, stay at
THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
MODERATE TARIFF

W. J. McGUIRE & CO.
MONTREAL and TORONTO

"International" Head.

The Best.

THIS Company makes complete installations of either the Wet or Dry Systems of Automatic Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

Systems, Devices and workmanship fully approved by Insurance Companies and Bodies.

Systems in extensive use and have stood the test of time. Write for full particulars and catalogue.

40 to 70 Per Cent. of Insurance Saved.

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BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.
Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.
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MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

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SECOND SECTION.
PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION.
PAGES 11 TO 20.

95TH YEAR—NO. 86 MONTREAL SATURDAY APRIL 12 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

READ THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF "A BLAZE OF GLORY," IN TO-DAY'S HERALD.

MATERIAL EVIDENCES OF MONTREAL'S STEADY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Laing Packing and Provision Company's New Abattoir in Point St. Charles Ready For Occupancy.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS ARE FOR UTMOST CLEANLINESS

The Most Modern Machinery Has Been Installed in Every Department—How it Operates.

A new figure, in the forest of chimneys that is growing around Montreal, has been noticed and sits upon the new buildings of the Laing Packing & Provision Company, on Mill Street, Point St. Charles.

Not long ago Montreal was designated the City of Churches. To-day it is the City of Chimneys; chimneys spell new industries, and new industries mean progress and development.

The Legislature of Quebec passed a bill at its session of 1901 authorizing the Laing Packing & Provision Company to erect an abattoir in Point St. Charles. This was necessary, as the by-laws of Montreal prohibit the erection of a slaughter house or the slaughtering of cattle within the city's limits. But to a law, general in character, whose effect is to prevent private interests from tampering with the public health, an exception could well be taken when that exception meant another step forward and presented responsible guarantees to free the air we breathe from the effluvia that carry with it discomfort, contagion and disease. That is why to-day, the Laing Packing & Provision Company have an abattoir at Point St. Charles, and, in connection with it, a modern packing and shipping house where meat is prepared and distributed upon the markets of the two continents.

The institution is considered an improvement upon those built for similar purposes at other places on this continent, and, both in the ensemble of its appointments and the punctilio of details, is a high tribute to the architect, Mr. W. E. Doran, and a compliment to the proprietors, the Laing Packing & Provision Company.

The packing house—this term may be used for the building which is divided and subdivided, as will be seen later on—is used in preference to the term abattoir, which carries with it too vividly the color of blood. Abattoir is derived from the French "abattre," and primarily designated a slaughter house proper as distinguished from "etaux publics," where meat is offered for sale. Now it has a general significance, and is applied to a complete market of which the abattoir proper is part. But in Canada abattoir is still stained with red and suggests slaughter.

THE PACKING HOUSE.

Surrounded by a high fence, the packing house of the Laing Packing & Provision Company stands isolated from any habitation more than 200 feet, the distance prescribed by a clause in the company's bill. A large yard encircles the building, within the fence. This will be used for various purposes, but, not as might naturally be inferred, for stocking cattle—though it has already been called a stockyard. The cattle are given a more deferential treatment than being left out in the open air with nothing but stars to gaze upon and sand to plow with their hoofs. They are housed, supplied with fodder and water and carefully looked after. It is almost cynical to surround the dumb brute with such solicitude, even when the friction of the sharpening steels is heard above the grinding of deadly machinery.

The barn which thus shelters the cattle from the elements is a separate building, connected with the main establishment by bridges. It is three storeys high and has a capacity for holding some 3,000 hogs, 200 head of cattle, and an unlimited number of lambs and calves. In the last instance it is best to say the barn offers facilities for accommodating lambs and calves as required by circumstances. There may be 50 or 200 or more.

BARN ARRANGEMENTS.

It is well that the barn should not go unnamed. It has been appropriately styled the hog and cattle barn. On the lower floor are cattle. The hogs, the lambs and calves occupy the two upper floors. There is a reason for this special distribution. Cattle are not dexterous climbers, and even with the aid of the brick steps on the inclines going from one floor to another, they could not easily reach any height. Neither could they descend with safety. To oblige them, the preparations in the way of machinery to kill them have been put on the ground floor of the main building, to reach which the cattle need not leave the horizontal.

And the hogs, too—though a pig is a pig—are well cared for. No attempt is made to satiate their appetites, but they are supplied with something miscellaneous, the ingredients of which only hogs can appreciate. In deep troughs they find water and even there no objection is made because it is Montreal water.

THE CLEANLINESS.

One visiting the barn and the buildings of the abattoir and packing house is struck particularly by the marked cleanliness of every room and of every department.

We have not yet left the barn. Here cleanliness is imperative. The comfort and health of the animals exact it. It is necessary, besides, to ensure the absence of a malodorous atmosphere. The floors are of brick and cement, and are water-tight. A complete drainage system is noticed on each floor. Once a day large streams of water are used to wash away the soil. By this means no offensive odor is left, and, on entering, the visitor will smell nothing worse than the breath of kine.

Each floor of the barn is subsectioned into stalls and pens. Each section is provided with troughs for feed and water so that the cattle while waiting their fate at least do not suffer. The ventilation of the building is made by slatted apertures and is most effective.

Through the stock yard a switch line of the Grand Trunk Railway is run, terminating at the barn so that the cattle shipped by train to the abattoir may be transferred directly from the cars to the building.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

Leaving the hog and cattle barn by any of the three bridges you enter the main building where are found the abattoir, the chilling and freezing rooms, curing room, packing room, shipping room, etc. Each of these departments would present a study by itself if all details were entered into, but this cannot well be done within the limits of a cursory article.

The machinery used in the abttoir is of interest to the uninitiated. In killing hogs, for instance, a large wheel revolving slowly round and round carries at each revolution a grunting, squealing animal to the point of the killers' knife. One thousand pigs can thus be turned pork in a day.

With cattle, it is somewhat different. Their horns and avoirdupois inspire man with more generosity. The cow is stunned before it is knifed. When this stage is reached the balance of the work is rapidly put through and a single day suffices to convert 100 or 200 living, bellowing cattle into quarters of beef. That is speedy work and the fact that it is done well, and is surrounded with every precaution and cleanliness should be sufficient to satisfy both the producer and the consumer. It was the controlling idea in the minds of the company and of the architect to make the abattoir and packing house modern from all points of view. It has been carried out successfully leaving nothing that could possibly be improved upon. Mr. James N. Laing, of the Laing Packing and Provision Company, had no hesitation when asked by a Herald representative in declaring that the establishment was up-to-date both in the distributing of the various aprtments and in their equipment. While the company carries on a general butchering trade it is principally hog-killing and pork-packing that constitutes the firm's business. It will be interesting, therefore, to follow the hog from the time he leaves the barn until he is salted and packed ready for consumption. In some abattoirs in New York and Chicago a decoy is used to bring the hogs from the barn into the slaughter house. The decoy is a trained hog. He stands at the open barn door and, with a few grunts of welcome, invites his fellows to follow him.

FOLLOWING A LEADER.

Have you ever noticed with what facility animals will follow a leader? Hoggish by nature, they accept all invitations. Before reaching the fatal spot where the butchers' knife is waiting, the decoy drops out of line. The procession marches on and the decoy starts over again. This degree of perfection may be reached later on at the Laing packing house. With the present arrangements, however, it would scarcely be necessary. A small, narrow bridge, as already stated, connects the barn with the abattoir, and over this the hogs are marched with little difficulty into two small and separate pens, each of which may hold fifteen or twenty hogs. The pens are on either side of an immense wheel, which revolves slowly and continually. It is the hoisting wheel. On it at different points are small iron eyes ready to receive a hook. A chain, at the end of which is a hook, is fixed around the hind leg of the hog, and then attached to the wheel, slowly and gently, the hog is raised, and as the wheel reaches a point in its revolution the hook is freed from it and thrown onto a rail.

Now starts the work of killing. A butcher, with sleeves turned up, stabs a long, sharp blade into the hog's neck. That is sufficient. Experience has taught the butcher what to do and how to do it. Blood runs in torrents into a concave receiver and is allowed to flow down into an immense basin below. The killer is kept busy, stabbing almost automatically.

The rail from which the hog is now hanging is slightly inclined and gradually the bleeding animal reaches a point where a boy touches a spring and lets it fall into a caldron of boiling water. It is unnecessary to say that before the hog drops it is dead.

The hoisting wheel is an improvement over the friction hoist formerly used, as by the latter method the hogs' leg was frequently broken by a sudden jerk, often times spoiling the ham or another piece of choice meat.

Two results are obtained by using the hoist wheel; the hog does not squeal—at least not so loud—and then his meat is kept intact.

One after another the hogs are raised until one of the pens is empty. Then the other side of the wheel is taken.

In the meantime the first pen is being refilled. The effect of the scalding water is to soften the bristle preparatory to its being scraped off—and this too is done by machinery. An automatic throw-out, which is shaped like a scooped street-car fender, rises every few minutes from the steaming caldron carrying on it a dead hog, which it throws out upon a table covered in sheet-iron.

THE SCRAPING MACHINE.

At the other end of the table is the scraping machine, an instrument with spring teeth, which has much the appearance of a typewriter when all the keys are pressed. An iron hook passed through the hog's nose is attached to a revolving chain. By this the animal is drawn through the scraping machine, each tooth of which is set upon an iron spring, thus following the hills and hollows of the carcass. During this operation a stream of water gushes over the hog and washes away the scraped bristle. The hog then reaches a finishing table, where in case any hair has been left, a man stands with tools to remove it.

Leaving the table the hog is again hooked to a rail. For the export trade it is sent to the singer; for the local trade it is sent to be cut up. The English market seems to have shown a preference for singed hogs, and before we see the animal dissected and quartered we will follow it to the singeing room. Here again the hook is fixed to a perpendicularly revolving chain, and the hog is drawn up through a pipe where flaming gas jets complete the operation of removing bristle and hair. Connoisseurs know the difference between the taste of a singed hog and one that has merely been scalded. But everybody is not a connoisseur.

After the singeing process the hog again drops into a caldron of boiling water and is then removed by rail to the tables where the butchers open it and prepare the meat. The constant use of rails in moving the animal from one place to another avoids handling, and this is but another instance of extra precautionary cleanliness. The operations that immediately ensue are less interesting to the spectator than they are important to the company. When the hog is opened up the fat is removed and chilled and subsequently rendered into lard. The casing is used in making sausages while the entrails and offal are sent to another room to be converted into fertilizer.

THE CHILLING ROOM.

Thus freed from objectionable matter the hog—or what is left of him—is given a final wash under a strong shower bath and is then sent into the chilling room. It is sent here prior to being taken to the refrigerator. This is to permit the animal heat to issue as were the meat at once taken to a refrigerator this heat would not be removed and would cause the meat to spoil. A few hours in this apartment and the hog is ready to be put in the refrigerator—or refrigerators as there are several—where a tempertature slightly above zero is assured by a dry air process. A night in the refrigerator gives the final touch to the carcass. Then it is ready to be cut up in sections for packing or to be sent out to the local trade. There are other departments also where hams are cured and smoked or other branches of the trade are operated, and these present, like the others, all the features of modern improvements.

The same facilities to expedite business and assure absolute cleanliness that are found in dealing with hogs are seen in the slaughtering of cattle. From the first floor of the barn, in which they are, a narrow bridge leads them into a pen one by one. A sharp stroke of an axe on the head fells them. Immediately the right wall of the pen rises and the animal rolls on the floor where it is bled. An iron gambrel is fixed to the hind legs and by it the animal is let hang from a rail. Four of these rails—they are called beds, and none of them is very long—are used. Four men work on as many animals. The first operation is to remove the skin. This is done with a knife and experience and practice make it rapid work. The cow is not like the pig. It needs less washing, though great douches are used. While still hanging from the bed the animal is cut open. The fat is thrown into a beef fat tank. The casings are used in making bologna sausage, while the rest is rejected for fertilizer. The carcass, when chilled, is then removed to the refrigerator, a room high and airy, and which can be maintained practically at the same temperature. The meat is then ready for packing and shipping.

Killing sheep and calves is a light job. They are driven into a pen from the barn and bled. This does not mean great work nor trouble, but the same care to assure cleanliness and despatch is used as when killing hogs or heavier cattle. It has already been stated, a complete system of ventilation and strict cleanliness preclude the possibility of evil odors. Moreover a strong solution of formaline is used to wash the floors once a day in those parts where odors are likely to rise. The entire building is lighted by electricity.

Electricity plays a great part in operating the business; large and powerful motors are running nearly all the machinery. Very little smoke rises from the buildings. The best smoke-consumer that could be found was installed by the Smoke Prevention Company of America, under the supervision of Boiler Inspector Champagne. This will do away with the fears that offensive smoke would cloud the neighborhood. To avoid delay in case of accident, all machines have been supplied in duplicate. The cooling machines were supplied by the Linde-British Refrigeration Company.

WHAT MR. WYNDHAM'S POLICY IS TOWARDS IRISH QUESTIONS

London, April 11.—From the day that Mr. George Wyndham returned as Chief Secretary, in November, 1900, to the scene of his labors under Mr. Balfour in 1887-1892, he has taken every opportunity of developing and expanding the Irish policy of the Government, by action in Ireland, by speech in England.

What, then, are the principles on which that policy is based?

The first and most important is the maintenance of the Union, and the full recognition of the Imperial responsibility which it involves.

"These two islands," said Mr. Wyndham at Dover the other day, "by the inflexible ordinances of geography, of history, of finance, are bound, and must ever be bound, together by ties even closer than those which bind our Colonies to the Mother Country." But the present Chief Secretary holds as strongly as his predecessors that the policy of Imperial Unionism can only be defended on condition that the whole strength of the Empire is employed, as need arises, for the benefit of each member.

Ireland lags behind the rest of the United Kingdom both in economic and political development. Much progress has been made in both respects in fourteen years of Unionist government; but the economic difficulty is the more fundamental, and has received the greater share of attention. "Poverty is Ireland's worst ill." With the notable, but single, exception of Belfast, there is no great industrial centre in Ireland; the country is almost purely agricultural. Those who are acquainted with the agricultural districts of England will need no further explanation of Irish depression.

THE LAND QUESTION DEFINED.

The problem in Ireland, however, is complicated by the prevalence of holdings too small for the decent support of a family; the "crofters" of Ireland actually comprise something like one-fourth of the agricultural population.

Out of a total of some 486,000 agricultural holdings, 127,000 are of less than £4 annual valuation. The average rent of these 127,000 holdings is about £3 a year. "That is," said Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons, "is 2d a week, 2d a day, lodging money paid by a family for a miserable holding."

For this, the most acute and urgent aspect of the problem, Unionist Governments have sought a remedy in the establishment of a board to develop the congested districts. It buys estates, re-arranges, improves, enlarges the holdings, and puts the tenants in a position to begin life afresh with a fair chance of success. The general difficulty, prevalent over Ireland, of the relations between landlords and tenants is in process of solution by a series of Land Purchase Acts, ranging from 1885 to the present time, which provide for advancing money to the tenant to buy out the landlord by voluntary bargain.

ENCOURAGING IRISH INDUSTRIES.

The principle of compulsion, embodied in Mr. Gladstone's great rent-fixing Act of 1881, is regarded by Mr. Wyndham as one of the chief reasons for the present unsatisfactory state of things, and he has opposed a determined negative to the agitation for applying it to land purchase.

The bill which he is to introduce shortly will, it is believed, embody a further development of the voluntary method.

The activity in the Congested Districts Board and of the recently created Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, is by no means confined to agriculture.

Both the Chief Secretary and Mr. Horace Plunkett, the Vice-president of the new Department, regard the encouragement and development of other industries as of the highest importance. The improvement of means of communication, of industrial processes, of fisheries; the opening up of the west coast, with its sea fisheries, now crippled by the lack of safe harbors and transit facilities; the encouragement of thrift, economic organization, and self-help by the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative societies—all these are part of the policy and practice of the Government.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

The history of Ireland has not been favorable to the political virtue of common sense applied, as occasion offers, to business solutions of practical difficulties. The extension of the franchise has to a great extent failed to remedy this evil, because the Nationalist members of Parliament know that the principal items of their programme are outside practical politics; therefore neither they nor their constituents have the sense of responsibility which exists in Britain.

On the other hand the success which has attended the recent grant of local government has surprised even the authors of the scheme. But the evil associations of Irish politics and a general lack of public spirit give an exaggerated importance to the professional politician and the party machine.

The organizations with which Irish politicians are familiar have, of late years, usually been agrarian in their objects and almost always illegal in their methods.

The United Irish League was planted and grew in the seed-bed from which all agrarian agitations spring; it was started in 1898 among the wretched tenants of the West to accomplish agrarian canges by boycotting and intimidation. It has rapidly spread over Ireland, has captured the Nationalist parliamentary party, and controls most of the local government elections. This great display of power has given alarm to many Unionists in Ireland, and has caused a loud demand for the use of the powers of suppression given by the Crimes Act. But the league, over most of Ireland, has ceased to be agrarian and become political.

The policy of the Government is to use the whole machinery of the law, including the special powers under the Crimes Act, if and when necessary, to put down illegality; but to maintain a clear distinction between agrarian intimidation, which is criminal, and politictl action, which, however pernicious, is legal.

DIMINISHING CRIME.

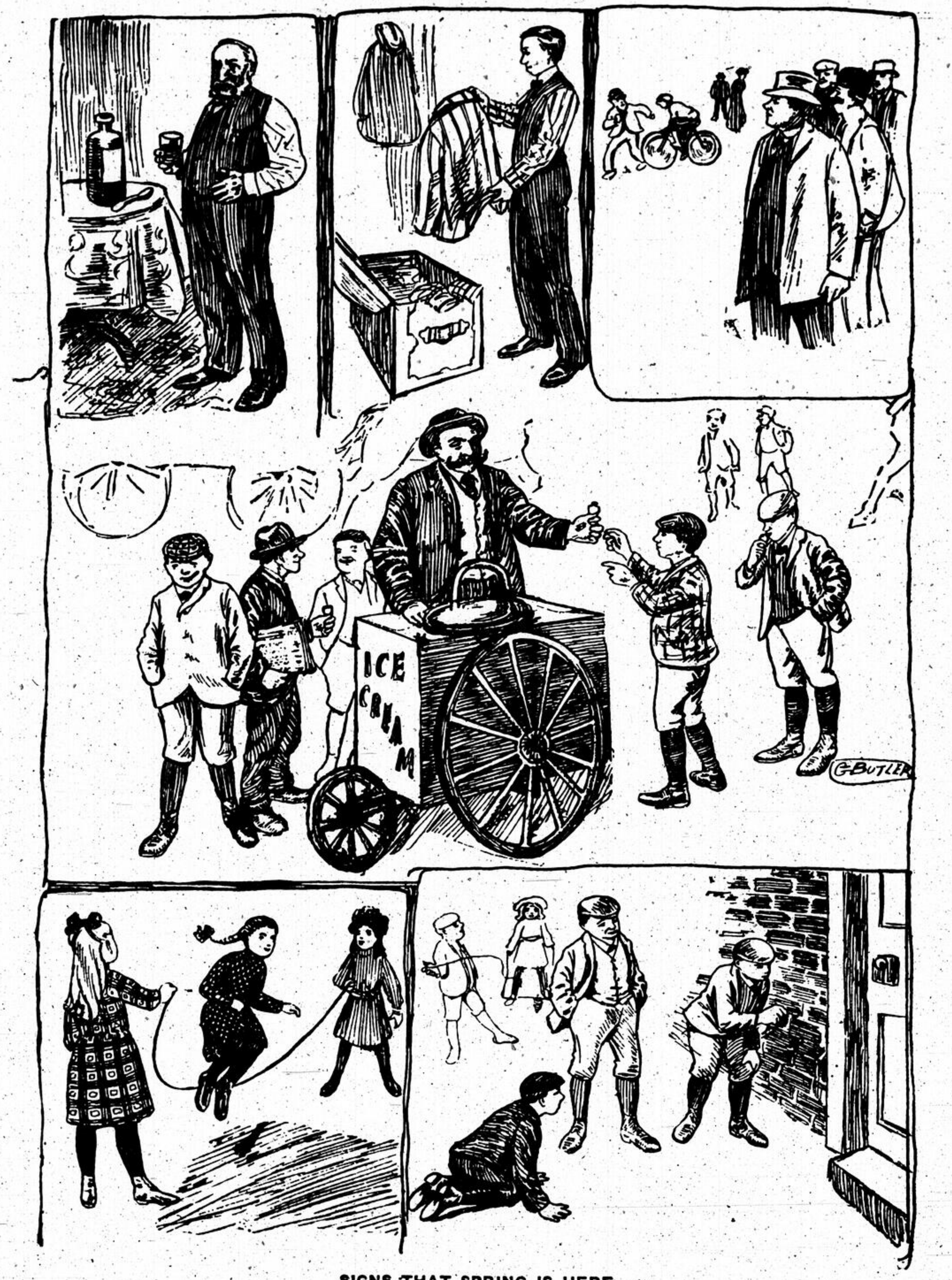
Agrarian crimes of violence are fewer in Ireland now than at any time since 1879; agrarian intimidation, however, prevails in certain districts of the West. There the Government has met and is meeting it by the use both of the ordinary lanw and the Crimes Act, and the same course will be pursued wherever intimidation, which can be proved to be illegal, appears.

But, on the other hand, if some or many of the new made local bodies are dominated by a caucus, and neglect the interests of the ratepayers, the Unionist Government will not on that account revoke directly or indirectly the grant of local government made in 198. Local government is not only the best political training which the Irish people can have, but has also an intrinsic importance, increasing with every modification of the system of local taxation.

The two great objects of Unionist Government have been well stated by Mr. Wyndham thus:

"The first of these objects," he said, "is the suppression of agrarian crime, of intimidation, and the protection of liberty. That is a matter of immediate, of urgent, of constant obligation. The second object—the enlarging of opportunities for the Irish people—is a goal to be approached wherever and wherever advance can be made without prejudice to the successful accomplishment of the first object."

The latest story by the author of "Bootles' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."



SIGNS THAT SPRING IS HERE.

Immense quantities of spring medicine are being consumed. Last year's suits are being brought forth. Bicycles have been noticed on the streets.

The little girls are taking exercise. The ice cream man is again in our midst. The skillful marble players are happy.

GREAT MARINE GRAVEYARD WHERE WRECK OF THE CONDOR WAS FOUND

Victoria, April 11.—The west coast of Vancouver Island, where the wreckage from the missing warship Condor was found, is littered with the remains of so many wrecks that the rocky coast on which the winter winds set the seas has been named "the marine graveyard of the Pacific."

Long before the days when the Golden Hind come around the Horn and Drake plundered the galleons of Spain, the Indians claim that Japanese junks were driven on the rocky coast, and some survivors came ashore; in fact, there is a preponderance of evidence that these Indians of the coast—who are so different from the red men of the plains and of the inland tribes—are descendants of those shipwrecked Japanese.

Stones have been found at some parts of the western coast of British Columbia inscribed with Chinese characters, and when Pekin fell into the hands of the allies documents were found there bearing out the contention which was advanced when these finds were made—namely, that the Chinese discovered the western coast of America long before Columbus landed on the east.

After every storm of winter some grim memento comes ashore to tell the sorrowful tale of death. At first it was the then barbarous Indians who cut out the King George ships Tonquin and Boston and slew nearly all their crews, but now the Indians are no longer murderers, and it is only the storm and the set of the dangerous currents which add wrecks to the lengthy list of those whose bones have been left on the coast.

STORIES OF THE INDIANS.

Of these vessels cut out by Indians the Boston and Tonquin probably produced the greatest tragedies. On the former, but one man, Armourer Jewett, who long ago wrote a book describing his experiences with the Indians, survived, and on the Tonquin only the Indian interpreter lived to tell the tale of death, for the survivors of the massacre fired their magazine and went to death with a large number of their attackers. The last of the Indian murders of this kind was that of the killing of the crew of the barque George S. Wright, which was wrecked near Ahousett by the tribesmen. A warship was sent to shell the village, and one of the Indians, guided the warship into the inlet to fulfill the Government's vengeance. This unhappy Indian was banished by the tribe, and has just been allowed to return—an old man on the verge of the grave—that he may be buried with his fathers.

It is only within the last thirty years that the full facts of the west coast shipping disasters have been told by the white man, for it is only within that date that the Roman Catholic missionaries blazed the trail to the settlements which followed. One of the pioneer coast missionaries is Father Brabant, of Hesquoit, and soon after he took up his residence among the tribesmen of Friendly Cove it was his melancholy duty to bury the remains of twelve unfortunates from a Cape Cod brigantine, which was dashed to pieces on the rocks.

POSTED AS MISSING.

Many vessels have been abandoned off the coast. Boats' crews have made the shore, steamers have been lost, and some of their crews lost, and there have been the mysteries of lost ships from which but a nameboard or some scanty wreckage has come ashore to bear evidence of disaster.

One of these disasters was that of the barque Dominion, bound from Honolulu to Victoria, three years ago. Nothing but a nameboard, picked up by a missionary at Cloose, ever reached the Vancouver Island coast. The Carradoc, Celtic Bard, Andrada, Bertha, Cape Wrath—each of these vessels, which are now on Lloyd's Lists "posted as missing," are believed to have foundered not far from this marine graveyard. At all events, some wreckage, which has been connected with them has been among the finds of search parties.

The list of ships lost, but whose crews—unlike those which have never been heard of—have cheated death, is also a long one.

Each winter has added its quota to the list, and the little coasting steamer has, in its November and December trips, year after year, to bring home a complement of shipwrecked mariners, whose vessel has either gone ashore or been abandoned off the coast. The most heartrending tragedy of this coast was the collision between the steamer Pacific, which sailed from Victoria in 1875 with 275 passengers for San Francisco, and when off the mouth of the Straits—where the Condor is generally believed to have foundered—collided with the barque Orpheus, bound from 'Frisco for Nanaimo, and of her 275 passengers but two escaped. Some of the bodies were washed on to the beaches in the vicinity of Victoria.

CREWS WHICH ESCAPED.

Another grim tragedy of this coast was the wreck of the Uncle Jonathan on a rock near Cape Mendocino in the eighties, when nearly 300 lives were lost. More recently the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro involved terrible loss of life off the Golden Gate; the Islander went down after colliding with an iceberg in the waters of the north, carrying sixty-four people to death; and the steamer Walla Walla sank after colliding with the barque Max off Cape Mendocino, involving the loss of fifty lives.

The Condor is but one of a number of unfortunate craft which have sailed out of these Straits never to return. The steamer Pelican, of the Northern Pacific Line, was another. Four years ago she sailed for Taku with lumber, leaving port on October 12, 1897. Nothing was heard of her to indicate her fate, until some years afterwards the captain of the schooner Herman, of Frisco, found a bottle containing a memorandum written by Chief Officer Patterson, of the lost steamer, which read: "Steamer Pelican, latitude 50 north, longitude 175 west—the ship is sinking. We are leaving her in frail boats. Please report us." This was all that was ever heard of the lost steamer, for not a vestige of wreckage was ever found from her.

NAMEBOARD IN AN INDIAN HUT.

The sealing schooner Pioneer was another missing vessel, whose ghastly story outrivals the tale of the "Ancient Mariner." The schooner was never heard of after her cruise in the Behring Sea, and the Indians of Quatsino, whose tribesmen were hunters on her, were dancing a "sorrow dance," in which they gash themselves and scratch their bodies, when the Nawitties, a neighboring tribe, told of sighting the schooner with skeletons lashed to her rigging. Another missing ship of the North Pacific was the barque Nomad, which sailed from Shanghai in December, 1897, and in June, 1899, her upturned hulk drifted ashore on the Hawaiian coast.

In 1894 two colliers left the Straits of San Juan de Fuca in the teeth of such a gale as that in which the Condor went to sea. Both were lost. Nothing was heard of either until some time afterwards a mass of wreckage was found drifting in the northern sea, the spars and cordage entangling a medicine chest bearing the name Montserat; and some months afterwards the nameboard of the Keewenau was found nailed up in an Indian's hut on the Vancouver Island coast, and thus was the fate of the two lost colliers known.

To tell the tale of all the wrecks of this coast would involve much space, for a wreck chart would show no fewer than thirty between Victoria and Cape Beale, and scores more along other parts of the coast. Near Carmanah, where the operator signals the incoming ships, seven have gone ashore, and two still stand up on the beach, and strange mariners report them from time to time as new wrecks.

GROCERS TO SELL NO LIQUOR.

At a largely attended meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, held recently, the liquor traffic, which is causing such widespread interest at the present time, was taken up. Resolutions were adopted favoring the entire separation of the liquor traffic from the grocers business. The action of S. D. Vallieres and Mr. A. D. Fraser, at a recent meeting of the Grocers' Association in opposing the idea of allowing grocers to sell liquor in sealed flasks, holding a little less than a pint, met with the entire approval of the meeting. Resolutions were also adopted empowering the president to call a meeting of the presidents of the various Catholic Temperance Societies, to discuss what means should be taken to oppose the change now being asked for, viz., to sell liquor in ten ounce bottles instead of twelve ounce, as they do now.

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Pen-Pictures of Montreal Preachers

REV. CANON ELLEGOOD.

It can be no reflection upon the rector and governing authorities at the Church of St. James the Apostle to say that the very large congregation assembled there on Sunday evening last was attracted mainly by the music. It is a simple statement of fact. From beginning to end music was the predominating feature of the service.

Organ, instrumental orchestra and vocal soloists combined to produce an ensemble which elevated what is commonly regarded as accessories far above the intellectual and spiritual elements which are usually deemed the essentials in the service. The effect was a suggestion of incongruity; it was as if the pulpit and lectern of St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey were filled by plain village curates.

To put it in another way, the intellectual strength of the church was expressed in the music and not in the sermon, the prayers and the Scriptural lessons. The effect upon minds capable of religious emotions was strange, palpitating and conflicting. It was not displeasing, but it was lobsided. The sense of equilibrium and of one proportion between the spiritual and the artistic, the artistic being, of course, subordinate to the spiritual was lost. It was a paradox—where all was harmony there was a lack of harmony.

It was a continuation of the Easter music anthem and hymns and the Easter decorations—all of which were very pretty. The venerable figure of the rector, with snow-white beard, added to the impressiveness. There was a suggestion of idealism; but there was no wise man from the East.

Such music might well recall to the mind the struggle which the history of the Christian Church reveals all through the ages of the past. Sacred music is indeed very old. The ancient Hebrew and early Christian churches gave music a prominent place in divine worship. Ancient Egypt was extremely sparing of music in her ecclesiastical ceremonies, but in the second book of Herodotus you will find the memorable sentence, "The Egyptians are the first of mankind who have affirmed the immortality of the soul." And yet the whole life of man was ponderously determined on death. It made every man an undertaker and the priesthood a senate of sextons—every palace a door to a pyramid.

Imperial Rome was noted for its wind instruments, but not for advanced combinations with good musical effects. From the beginning music was the handmaid of the Christian Church. The earliest music of which traces can be found in its worship was a free improvisation borrowed from the Greek Skolion always in evidence at the Athenian banquets, a spontaneous outburst in praise of love or wine, anything in short connected with feasting and merry-making. The Greek loved life and delighted in beauty. He set his wit and taste under mountains of stone and lifted them. He drove away the embalmers and built no doleful mountainous tombs, but he adorned death with wreaths of parsley and laurel, and looked upon it as the distributor of imperishable glory. He carried his arts to Rome and built his beautiful tombs to Pompeii and sang. His music was acceptable to the Christian converts of the first century; but the converts were far less educated in art than the old Greek banqueters, and they often borrowed from the pagan Romans the tunes to which they set their roughly enthusiastic poems. The melodies that had been contaminated by use in the theatres or in the temples they excluded.

Music soon acquired a direct touch with the Scriptures, and to the extemporaneous praise of the new religion of martyrdom was frequently added excerpts from the Holy Writings. This free but expressive school of singing came to an end with the establishment of a liturgy. "They convene at stated hours before sunrise and sing each in turn praise of Christ as of a God," writes the younger Pliny in describing the musical service of the Christians of his time. Tertullian says that the chants in Rome in the second century were given in a grave and deep tone, and there was a contrast in style of singing in the different parts of the service. To be deprived of the right of joining in the singing was one of the punishments that the early backsliders of the Church felt deeply mortified in receiving.

In the year 320 the hand of the Pope—Sylvester I.—is seen at work founding a school for the training of church singers in Rome, and his successor, Hilary, thirty years later, combined religious music with charity by causing the male orphans under his charge to be trained in ecclesiastical music. Julian the Apostate paid him the compliment of imitation, the sincerest form of flattery, by endeavoring a dozen years afterwards to found similar schools to train the Roman youth to offer music to the service of the pagan gods. It may be remarked as an incident which may interest Miss Marie Hollinshead, who deserves to be complimented on her vocal solos at St. James the Apostle on Sunday evening, that the Synod of Antioch, in 379, abolished the custom of allowing women to join in the singing. The Council of Laodicea in 481 prohibited any but the clerks, canonicos cantores, from lifting their voices in the church music.

The folk-song may be noticed reasserting its rights in sacred music when the art of the counter-point was freely launched into church use by the Flemish composers, and in the fifteenth century it was a constant custom for the composer to take some familiar folk-song as the core of his mass, giving the melody to the tense voice and wreathing counterpoint around it in the other parts. This practice grew into a sort of challenge and gage of defiance; for other composers would take the same melody and work it over in more intricate fashion until the Flemish tricks became a notorious part of sacred music and all thought of fitness and reverence was lost. As an example of this the song of "L'homme arme" may be mentioned. It was set by Catholic composers more than a hundred times, culminating with a version by the great Palestrina.

With Luther came a purification. He employed the folk-song, but it was in a more fitting fashion, for by using popular songs he led his congregation into the field of music. "I do not see why the devil should have all the good tunes," was the motto that inspired him in this phase of his work. The title of one of the hymn collections approved by the great reformer runs "Soldiers', Sailors', and Miners' Songs Altered to the Service of God."

No man recognized more fully than Luther the artistic possibilities of music in the services of the church; but the services of music were those of the handmaid to religion. It was from Luther's own lips that the spirit of God spoke. He was fully familiar with the worth of music as a choir-boy in the Catholic Church at Eisenach. Indeed he seems at one time to have intended the perpetuation of the mass itself for we find him writing, in 1826, "Let the Latin mass be used by the young, so that the language in which so much good music is found shall not be strange to our youth." Later, however, he endeavored to incorporate into the ritual a musical service very like the mass, but to be sung in German. The Kyrie, the Gloria, the Credo, and the Benedictus all had their German equivalents, and all through a service of these numbers could be sung by the congregation alone. Luther was vehemently opposed to the disbanding of the choir. The grand chorals sprang from the development of his idea that the word of God might dwell among the people by means of their songs. "Ein feste burg ist unser Gott" became the war cry of that wonderful period, and dignified chorals were heard in the school, the camp, along the highways, everywhere, the music of the church became the music of daily life.

It is interesting to observe the attitude of the Council of Trent during the progress of the counter reformation. The extremely florid vein of most of the church music came up for consideration before the Council at its twenty-second sitting, Sept. 11th, 1562, and when the fanatics would have swept away the entire progress of the preceding centuries and have returned to the plain Georgian chant, the more cultivated cardinals fought for the art and at the twenty-fourth sitting induced the Opposition to a mere vague censure of over-delicate music. Figural music, in other words the counterpoint, was held to be elevating and well-fitted to religious use.

Musical scholars do not require to be told that the most glorious period of English musical composition was the Elizabethan, and, if the single name of Shakespeare be omitted, for he was a whole world by himself, in the orbit of intellect, the musical epoch of the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century very fairly balances the poetic. The names of Farrant, Weelkes, Morley, Orlando, Gibbons, Dowland, Ravenscourt, Bull, Wilbye, Forde, Tallis, Tye, and Byrd do not suffer by comparison with the literary roll that contains Ben Johnson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Bacon, Marlowe, Sidney, Spenser, Raleigh, and Massinger. England cannot offer a similar musical roll to-day, but she is still a model in the execution of the great anthems and motettes. America has in recent years made great strides in general music and there is no reason why the churches here in Canada should not establish musical services that shall contain within themselves the best artistic results that the ages have brought forth in every church and nation. It will no doubt be objected that such a service will be very like a concert, just as a Handel oratorio and Bach passion music is also like a concert. But it is the duty of the pulpit to provide the counterpoise. To show in the language of the people, with equal, if not greater, power, what music says in the language of art that the purpose running through all is to draw the human mind to the infinite, to "mould it," as Tennyson puts it, "for the cycle year that dawns behind the grave."

In writing so much that has been suggested by the musical features of the service the interesting and picturesque figure of the rector, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, must not be allowed to pass without adequate recognition, for the services of a long life, devoted with exemplary self-denial to the church challence attention. His small figure looms up to the proportions of a Missourium when one looks back upon his heroism in the days of the ship-fever. He was a young Canadian from the Maritime Provinces who had graduated B. A. at King's College in 1849, and, upon arriving in this city, he took charge of St. Ann's Chapel, Griffintown, a mission attached to Christ Church Cathedral, which was in Notre Dame Street in those days. Out of the mission grew the fine church of St. James the Apostle. In the ship-fever days and in the great fire that followed it he worked with a courage, devotion and self-sacrifice which can never find an adequate reward on earth. The building of St. James the Apostle, with its rectory and school-house, was entirely due to his exertions. He was made a canon of Christ Church Cathedral thirty years ago.

It was the rector who preached in St. James the Apostle on Sunday evening last. His subject was the risen Redeemer; and he dealt with the incarnation in the light of St. Augustine and the early fathers, and threw upon it the more brilliant illumination shed by Dr. Arnold. He cast a halo over the divinity of the Saviour; but pointed out that many of the heroic figures of antiquity, including Alexander the Great, Scipio, Romulus, and Julius Caesar, claimed that they were descended from the gods in order to command in greater degree the admiration of the people. He pointed out that ours was even a greater birthright, since we were all children of God, brethren and sisters of Christ—sons and daughters of the living God. As if to emphasize this the more, he pointed out that 260 times the word "father" appeared in the New Testament. Christ had left behind him the record of the grandest life that had ever been lived to stimulate heroes and martyrs, and now he pleads and intercedes for us at the throne of the heavenly grace.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF MILITARY MEN

LT.-COL. HAMILTON

Among the youngest commanding officers in the Canadian militia is Lieut.-Col. G. A. S. Hamilton, of the 3rd Regiment, Victoria Rifles of Canada. His command dates from July 23rd, 1900. So that the inspection next month will be his second as C.O. Of last year's record Col. Hamilton can be justly proud. In fact the regiment had a record year, reaching in numbers to the highest point in years. On one parade there were 367 of all ranks in uniform. Col. Hamilton entered the regiment from the Royal Military College at Kingston and has gone through the successive ranks to his present position. He was adjuatnt for some time under Lieut.-Col. Starke and Lieut.-Col. Busteed.

The outlook for the regiment under Lieut.-Col. Hamilton this year is bright. A good deal of work has been done already and a good class of work. Everything points to a first class inspection on May 31st.

DRILLS NEXT WEEK.

The dates, hours and order of the parades next week in No. 5 M.D. are as follows:—

3RD M. F. B.

Tuesday, 8.30—Battery drill in mufti.

Friday, 8.30—Battery drill, drill order.

2ND R. C. A.

Monday, 8.15 p.m.—A Company.

Tuesday, 8.15 p.m.—B Company.

Wednesday, 8.15 p.m.—C Company.

1ST. P. W. R. F.

Tuesday, 8.15—Battalion parade.

Thursday—N.C.O. examination.

3RD V. R. C.

Monday, 8.15—Battalion parade, drill order.

5TH R. S. C.

Thursday, 8.15—Battalion parade, drill order.

65TH M. R. R.

Wednesday, 8.15—Battalion parade, drill order.

The M.A.R.A. Annual.

The annual meeting of the M.A.R.A. held last Saturday in the 65th Regimental quarters was an important one to riflemen. The attendance was very encouraging for 65 officers and men were present. The meeting decided on having their programme at the Point aux Trembles ranges begin on May 3rd, though it is just possible there will be shooting a week or even two weeks earlier.

The M.A.R.A. will be stronger than ever before for this season they have four civilian clubs in addition to the military shots. Those are the Grand Trunk Rifle Club, the Point St. Charles Rifle Club, the Frances Tireurs and the Druggists Rifle Club.

The meeting was presided over by Lieut.-Col. A. E. Labelle. The officers were all re-elected as follows.

President—Lieut.-Col. A. E. Labelle.

Vice-president—Lieut.-Col. E. B. Ibbotson.

Secretary—Captain W. Godbee Brown.

Treasurer—R. W. Allan.

A programme was drawn up for the whole year, but will not be issued until the dates of the Canadian military matches are known so to make sure of no clash and consequent misunderstanding.

Lieut.-Col. Labelle announced that the Minister of Militia had taken the question of a stores building into favorable consideration.

Encourage Green Shots.

At the meeting Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson on behalf of the P.Q.R.A., made a very good announcement. He said that for another year or two the P.Q.R.A. meet would be closed, that is only the Province of Quebec men could shoot. This was necessary as in other provinces there had been steady practice during the four years we were without a range here.

He announced also that as last year the prize list for green shots would be a large one and as a good many left the green class at last year's shoot, there would be an almost entirely new green class this year. The Association was determined to give all the aid in its power to the green shots and he hoped the green shots would show their appreciation by turning out in large numbers at the matches and all through the practice season before them.

Condition of Ranges.

Just to see in what state the rangers really were Corporal Trim took a look at them during the week. As far as the ground up to the targets is concerned there might be shooting there to-day. There is lots of moisture in the earth but last year's grass gives a dry footing from the car straight through to the targets. Then the firing points are thoroughly dry.

From this it will be seen that the field is in shape. But there are a few things in connection with the targets which is not in such good shape. Many of the uprights for the target carriages are out of alignment and when the two uprights lean different ways it means a target carriage that won't work. However, there are over a dozen that are in perfect shape and a number of others fair, so that it is hardly likely that shooting will be delayed on this account.

Vics'. Rifle Shooting.

The Victoria Rifles are spending this week and next week in preparation for the ranges. Each company has a night on the inside ranges and Major C. L. McAdam and Pte. J. Drysdale are on hand to give practical hints to green shots. This should bear good fruit at the ranges for both men know where of they speak.

This week's practices were Tuesday, No. 2; Wednesday, No. 1; Thursday, No. 3.

Next week's practices are: Wednesday, No. 4; Thursday, No. 5; Friday, No. 6.

Scots Present Trophies.

On Thursday evening, the Royal Scots paraded under Lieut.-Col. Carson for their first battalion parade. The regiment marched out in full strength, headed by the brass and pipe band, and on the return to the Armory, there was a largely attended reception at which the shooting prizes were presented. Among the prizes were cups given by the C.O. and the two majors.

Bearer Co. Examinations.

Thirty-three members of No. 3 Bearer Company and Field Hospital Corps, wrote at the examination to determine proficiency on Monday evening. The paper consisted of ten questions which were pretty stiff but were none too much for the majority of the writers.

On Wednesday uniforms were served out and on Monday a parade will be held in uniform.

Barrack-Room Chat.

No. 3 Field Hospital, A.M.C., received their uniforms last night and will parade with the Bearer Company on Monday night.

The Vics. parade state last Monday was 236 of all ranks.

The opening parade of the D.Y.R.C.H., will be held on Monday, April 14th. It is in drill order, unmounted.

The Duke of York's Hussars will hold their first squadron drill on Monday and the first ride out on the 26th.

After next week the Vics will drill Monday and Thursday's each week.

On account of the rain last Wednesday, the 65th did not march out, but had battalion drill in the hall.

Highland Cadet Battalion.

Drills for next week:

Monday, April 14th, recruits and corporals' class.

Wednesday, April 16th—Battalion drill, if fine weather, full dress, bugle band to attend.

Saturday, April 19th.—Recruits.

Bugle practice Tuesday and Friday, 7 p.m to 8 p.m.

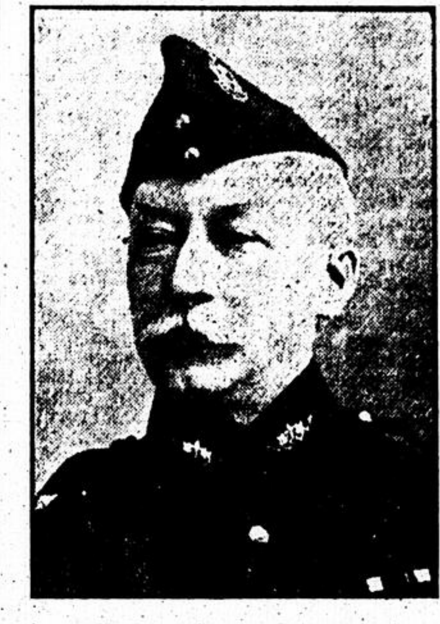
FRED LYDON, Major,
Commanding Highland Cadet Battalion.

Trained Colonials.

Speaking of Imperial defence, the Broad Arrow says: "It seems to be taken for granted that the only trained men in the colonies are those who belong to the Permanent Forces. Is this true? What about the North-West Mounted Police, the Natal Mounted Police, the Cape Mounted Police and the Rhodesian Mounted Police? These corps are unrivalled for efficiency anywhere in the world. In South Africa they have given a splendid account of themselves from the retreat from Dundee to Tweebosch. Lord Strathcona's Horse was recruited in the North-West from among men who had served in the mounted police and every Canadian contingent has had a leavening of the same excellent material. Moreover, the Canadian Royal Military College, at Kingston, turns out a large number of cadets every year, and these, though engaged in civil occupations, are easily transformed into soldiers. It is a mistake to generalise on irregulars from experience of the English irregular."

Capt. Patterson's Good Record.

Captain C. E. A. Patterson, J.P., of the 85th Regiment, is a native of this city and has been connected with the volunteer force for many years, he enlisted as a private in the No. 4 Company Victoria Rifles in 1870 to go to the front to St. John's, P.Q., and then to Cornwall, Ont., in that year. After a 10 weeks course he received a second class certificate signed by Major Hillyard and Adjutant Captain Freeman, of the 18th British Infantry Regiment. In July 1871, Captain Patterson went to Kingston camp and received a first class certificate from a board of officers composed of Lieut.-Cols. Alfred A. Campbell: Arthur J. H. Williams, Major W. P. Phillip and Captain Hayter, Reed. Brigade-Major. In the Vics, he was appointed Sergeant in 1873. Gazetted second Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1875, and attached to No. 6 Company. 1st Lieutenant, June 20th, 1876. As senior lieutenant he waived his claim in 1877 to Captain J. Try Davies. When he resigned in 1878, Captain Patterson again waived in favor of Captain Hatton, (who was afterwards adjutant of the Vics.) Being a commercial traveller he could not give sufficient time to duties so retired on January 17th, 1879. Captain Patterson served under five Lieut.-Colonels while in the Vics: Lieut.-Colones Smith, Heward, Hutton, Bethune and Handyside, and was out of service until March 1885, when he enlisted as private in No. 7 Company 65th Regiment for duty in the North-West, during the rebellion. While in camp at Calgary he was made Corporal, attaining to the rank of sergeant, color-sergeant and was appointed Sergeant-Major, which rank he held on the return of the 65th Regiment to Montreal. Captain Patterson was highly complimented by Lieut.-Colonel Judge J. A. Ouimet, Lieut-Colonel Hughes, Major, Judge A. Dugas, and the officers of the 65th under whom he served during the rebellion. He was out of service again until gazetted in the 85th Regiment as second Lieutenant in June 1896. He was at camp that year at Laprairie. In March 1897, he went to St. John's Military School for a special course, and received the second class certificate; gazetted first Lieutenant in 1897, Captain in March 1898; reserved at St. John's, M.S., after a long course first class certificate in March 1899, came out head in a class of 16 officers; and in February, 1898, received certificate for equitation under Colonel Lessard, D.S.O. Captain Patterson paraded his company with the 85th Regiment at Quebec in September 1901, before their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Captain Patterson is decorated with the Fenian Raid and North-West Rebellion medals and will shortly claim the long service medal.



CAPT. C. E. A. PATTERSON.

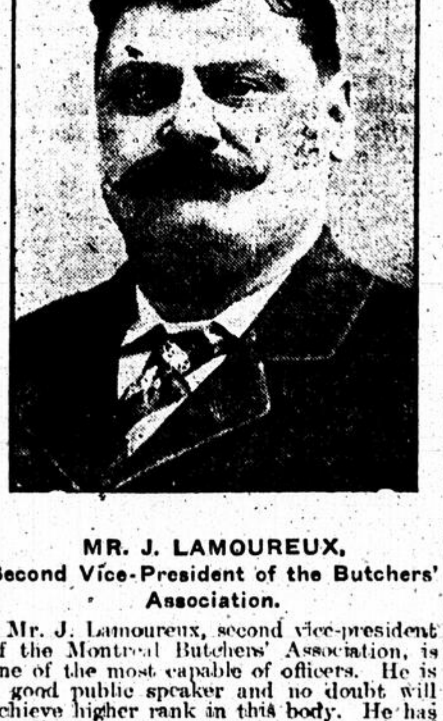
WELL AND STYLISHLY CLOTHED AT ALL TIMES.

Thousands of women in Canada with limited means have discovered the secret of dressing well and stylishly in their homes and for the street.

These fortunate women have found out that, by spending ten cents for a package of one of the fashionable colors of Diamond Dyes, they can re-color any old, faded and dingy dress, so as to make it appear a new production.

A lady recently affirmed that she had not purchased new materials for dresses for two years. This same lady is always neatly and prettily dressed, because she uses the Diamond Dyes. She has several old dresses, and dyes each one twice a year, and produces as good colors with the Diamond Dyes as can be found in new bought goods. It is wonderful, in deed, the saving in dollars that can be effected by a judicious use of the celebrated Diamond Dyes. Would you like to make up a pretty homemade mat or rug from your old wool or cotton rags? Send postcard with your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q., and you will receive all the new designs to make choice from.

They Advertise Themselves.— Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague, and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.—Adv.



MR. J. LAMOUREUX,
Second Vice-President of the Butchers' Association.

Mr. J. Lamoureux, second vice-president of the Montreal Butchers' Association, is one of the most capable of officers. He is a good public speaker and no doubt will achieve higher rank in this body. He has a well equipped meat market at the corner of Cadieux and Ontario Streets, where everything new and fashionable in the meat, fish and vegetable line may be obtained. The prices and stock are both right, and orders from different parts receive immediate attention.—Adv.

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

Old ideas and old customs must give way to the improvements of an advanced age. The ancient town crier is succeeded by the modern newspaper and the ancient harsh physics by

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

The great tonic laxative. It starts at the root of most all common ailments, the stomach and bowels, getting them into action in a gentle but sure way.

It has a tonic effect on the digestive organs aiding them in the performance of their proper duties.

Sold by all druggists.

BRITISH TROOP OIL LINIMENT

FOR

Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea
"Ask your friends about it"
Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

DEWAR'S WHISKY

RENNIE'S SEEDS

10 PACKETS 25c.
TAKE YOUR CHOICE,
By Mail Postpaid.

VEGETABLES.—Order by Number.

1. Beans, Golden Wax.
2. Beet, Eclipse, round.
3. Beet, Egyptian, flat round.
4. Beet, Long Smooth Blood.
5. Cabbage, Winningstadt.
6. Cabbage, Fottler's Brunswick.
7. Carrot, Half-long Danver's Scarlet.
8. Carrot, Gem or Oxheart.
9. Cauliflower, Early Paris.
10. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching.
11. Corn, Early Minnesota.
12. Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.
13. Cucumber, Chicago Pickling.
14. Cucumber, Long Green.
15. Cucumber, White Spine.
16. Herbs, Sage.
17. Herbs, Savory.
18. Herbs, Marjoram.
19. Lettuce, Nonpareil.
20. Lettuce, Denver Market.
21. Musk Melon, Early Hackensack.
22. Water Melon, Early.
23. Onion, Large Red Wethersfield.
24. Onion, Yellow Danvers.
25. Onion, Silverskin.
26. Parsley, Moss Curled.
27. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
28. Peas, First and Best.
29. Peas, McLean's Little Gem
30. Pepper, Ruby King.
31. Pumpkin, Large Cheese.
32. Radish, Rosy Gem.
33. Radish, French Breakfast.
34. Radish, Long Scarlet.
35. Salsify, Sandwich Island.
36. Squash, Vegetable Marrow
37. Squash, Hubbard.
38. Turnip, Red Top Globe.
39. Tomato, Dwarf Champion.
40. Tomato, Ex. Early Atlantic

6 Prize Begonias. Scarlet, Pink, White, Yellow } Single; Pink, Scarlet } Double. 50c. Postpaid.

FLOWERS.

41. Alyssum, Sweet.
42. Asters, Mixed.
43. Balsam, Mixed.
44. Carnation, Mixed.
45. Climbers, Mixed.
46. Everlastings (Helichrysum) Mixed.
47. Mignonette, Sweet.
48. Morning Glory, Mixed.
49. Nasturtium, Tall, Mixed.
50. Nasturtium, Dwarf, Mixed.
51. Pansy, Mixed.
52. Petunia, Mixed.
53. Pinks, Dianthus, Mixed.
54. Phlox, Drummondi, Mixed.
55. Sweet Peas, Fine Mixed.
56. Verbena, Mixed.
57. Wild Flower, Garden Mix'd
58. Zinnia, Mixed.

FREE with every order package New Midget Phlox. Forty shades and colors, (price 20c.) Mention this paper.

Address all Orders: Remit Cash with Order.

WM. RENNIE, Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis Sts. TORONTO.

MAKE A SANDOW OF YOURSELF
By using the famous
SANDOW Latest Patent Spring Grip... DUMB-BELLS

They are Sandow's invention. He recommends them highly as a means of exercise for men, women and children. Comprises a dumb-bell, in two halves, connected by steel springs. It is these springs that give strength as a health giver. In addition to the usual dumb-bell drill, you at the same time maintain a tension which develops the muscles, many of which could not be benefitted by the use of the ordinary bells. Call on us and convince yourself it is a perfect dumb-bell by taking a few minutes' exercise. Complete in box with chart of exercise $1.50 to $3.50 per pair, according to strength.

ALBERT DEMERS & CO., Health and Physical Culture Supplies, 1836 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

W. SCOTT & SONS

1739 NOTRE DAME STREET.

JUST ARRIVING
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Eastern Rugs
Established 1859. Tel. Main 1655.

PRENTICE WILL NOT SERVE OUT HIS LIFE SENTENCE

Ottawa, April 11.—(Special.)—Arthur Prentice, a young English lad, five years ago was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a farmer in Western Ontario. Prentice had a quarrel with a neighboring farmer's son over a rabbit which Prentice said belonged to him. The farmer took up the row with Prentice, and the lad shot him. The death sentence was changed to imprisonment for life, and now a pardon has been granted Prentice. There were extenuating circumstances in the first instance, and a favorable report from the judge. Prentice has got friends in England, and he will be released from Kingston penitentiary to-day and forwarded to them. The Department of Justice has no information to give in regard to such cases, because when a man is pardoned the idea is to say as little about it as possible.

LONDONDERRY WOULD RESIGN.

As Result of His Pressure, Ten Battalions Will Enforce Coercion Act in Ireland in a Month.

London, April 11.—A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Dublin says that ten battalions of English and Scotch militia are to be embodied and sent to Ireland within a month, in pursuance of the British Government's determination to apply the Coercion Act. The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette understands that Lord Londonderry, the Postmaster-General, threatened to resign from the Cabinet unless active measures were taken to circumvent the United Irish League.

The latest story by the author of "Bootles' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."

THE TRAMP QUESTION.

Southington, April 11.—The town's tramp department closed its third and most successful season last night. The department was inaugurated three years ago. It consists of Constable James McCabe, a supply of four-foot wood, axes, bucksaws, etc. Each tramp who desires a night's lodging in the lockup, which is a well heated, electric lighted room, works two hours at the wood pile before retiring for the night. McCabe supervises the work. The tramps are then locked up for the night. At 6.15 in the morning they are awakened and while they are cleaning their quarters, the officer prepares breakfast which invariably consists of ham sandwiches and coffee. After satisfying their hunger they are told to "get out of town," which order they generally obey. It has not only almost wholly stopped the house-to-house nuisance, but it has saved money for the town, as for two years past the town has not been put to the expense of tramp prosecutions. The success of the system is shown by the decrease in number of lodgings furnished. During the winter of 1898 and 1889 the records showed 1,460 lodgings furnished. The next winter the number fell off to 1,080 and the next to 460. During the season just closed only 385 applied for lodgings.

LOADED UP WITH IMPURITIES.

IN THE SPRING THE SYSTEM IS LOADED UP WITH IMPURITIES.

After the hard work of the winter, the eating of rich and heavy foods, the system becomes clogged up with waste and poisonous matter, and the blood becomes thick and sluggish.

This causes Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Lack of Energy and that tired, weary, listless feeling so prevalent in the spring.

The cleansing, blood-purifying action of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

eliminates all the pent-up poison from the system, starts the sluggish liver working, acts on the Kidneys and Bowels, and renders it, without exception,

The Best Spring Medicine.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.

TRADE-MARK.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

FOR SALE
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"I sell him cheap!"

YOU can judge the value of an animal and most articles in commerce by appearance and price.—With Seeds it is different.—Any Seed must be valued by what it will grow and not by a "cheap" price.

Poor Seeds are those of uncertain growth and product—they are as valueless as the broken-down mule. It is extravagant waste to use them. "Cheap" Seeds may give greater profit to the seller but the user is the loser.

"GOOD QUALITY" in Seeds is the foundation of worth—it is the result from selecting and improving strains, together with care and intelligence in growing and means success to the user.

Steele-Briggs Seeds

are known for their "Good Quality" and "Worth." More of them are sold and used in Canada than any other kind.

Buy your Seeds from dealers who sell

Steele-Briggs Seeds

and insist upon having them. If you cannot get them from a local merchant send your order direct. Refuse substitutes or "Just as Good." Send for catalogue if you have not received it.

The Steele-Briggs

Seed Co., Limited, Toronto.

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

CHLORODYNE.

The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism, so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help. Your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, '97, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months.

The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood.

Yours gratefully, A. DAIRT,
St. Timothee, Que., May 16th, 1899.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Two Second Hand Safes

Lot of Shelving and
Office Furniture and
Stationery Supplies.

For Sale Cheap.

THE TIMMIS-NOBLE CO.

INTERESTING SUBJECTS WHICH CONCERN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

BRITISH LABOR IN CONFERENCE.

Two of the usual Eastertide conferences of workers have been in session in England during the past ten days. Delegates of the Social Democratic Federation met at Blackburn, while in Liverpool the annual conference of "Socialist and Labor Elected Persons" commenced its proceedings. The Social Democrats are the extreme wing of the Socialist party, the "Stalwarts," who keep flying the flag of revolutionary socialism, and still hold the doctrines of Karl Marx—doctrines now discarded by many socialists of other schools, and even by a large section of the Social Democrats of Germany, who have been influenced by the criticism of Edward Bernstein. The Blackburn conference represented those whom Mr. Morley once called the "dreamers," the doctrinaires and irreconcileables of the Socialist party. Amongst these it was, perhaps, not, says the Daily News, surprising that a motion to send a fraternal greeting to the Independent Labor party at Liverpool, though carried, should meet with strong opposition, on the ground that the I.L.P. were now a compromising or opportunist faction. Whether this is a certificate of good conduct or bad we are not competent to judge. The Liverpool conference consisted of representatives of the more practical minded socialist and labor bodies—those who look to the gradual reform of existing institutions as a readier means of benefiting the workers than waiting for the doubtful issue of revolutionary projects. The "Laborists," to recall the late Professor Minto's term, are now showing a disposition to let their moderation be known unto all men. That is an attitude which deserves recognition by a corresponding readiness on the part of less advanced social reformers to meet them at least half way. It is only by such a rapprochement and consolidation of the progressive forces that the objects they have in common can be attained. Mr. Will Crooks insisted upon the desirability—in the interests of the workers themselves—of looking at public questions all round, and of hearing and considering what might be said by those who did not altogether see eye to eye with them. If this is the "compromise" to which Social Democrats take exception, it is compromise of that excellent kind which smooths the path to the goal.

One incident in the discussions at Liverpool which, though to some it may bear a different aspect, really indicates that working class politicians are now looking at current questions with more practical minds than formerly, was the difference of opinion which manifested itself on the subject of the new education bill. Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles panegyrising the Cecil or the Chamberlain family would hardly arouse more astonishment than the spectacle of so stout a democrat as Councillor Fred Brocklehurst blessing that very Conservative measure. His approval was based, however, on a perfectly clear and well-defined principle; that, namely, there should be unification of local authorities. But he had apparently misunderstood the effect of the Government bill. It will not unify, but multiply, educational authorities. It is unquestionable that at the present time we have too many local governing bodies, and too many elections thereto. But national education is sui generis—a matter apart from other objects of local government, and it needs to be dealt with by bodies of men specially elected for their fitness for the task. One authority for education in each city or district, and one for the general administrative work of local government proper, are all the public representative bodies that appear to be necessary; but to this extent—though to this extent only—a division of labor is desirable.

CHIVALRY OF ENEMIES.

It is impossible, says the Times special correspondent, writing from Ermelo, for any one to have followed the Boer war at close quarters without having been struck with the chivalrous bearing of the two peoples towards one another, that has stood the strain of more than two years' hostilities. There have been distressing exceptions to the general rule, it is true, and we have had to regret several outrages on the part of the Boers, but when one considers the length of the campaign, the hopelessness of the Boer cause, and the exasperation caused by their obstinately prolonging a useless struggle, the fact remains that there are but few, if any, precedents for such an absence of bitterness on both sides during a war between two races. Were any refutation needed of the groundless charges brought against our army by our Continental slanderers and their friends in England, it could be found in the attitude of the Boers themselves towards the very men who are credited with having done them so much wrong. If our enemies in the field thought our soldiers guilty of one-tenth of what has been laid to their charge, they would not have been slow to retaliate upon those who from time to time have fallen into their power. On the other hand, it says much for the good nature of Thomas Atkins that he never betrays to the Boers the feelings he may justifiably entertain towards an exasperating enemy. On one occasion, when a number of Boers had just been taken prisoners, a Tommy was seen to approach one and shake him warmly by the hand. Turning to a friend, he explained his boisterous greeting: "I say, here's the bloke what took my trousers last week. See, he's got 'em on still." Tommy, a prisoner, had been promptly stripped, but there remained no symptoms of ill-will towards his former captors or desire for retaliation when the tables had been turned. The way, too, in which our men render willing assistance to Boer families when being removed from their farms has often been referred to.

SALVATION ARMY

Captain Lacey, an Earnest Worker in Hamilton, Ont., Endured Awful Pain.—His Patience is Rewarded at Last.

The life of an officer in the Salvation Army is never a bed of roses.

No man or woman has a place in this wonderful organization who is not prepared for hard work.

There is no room in the Army for those who are afraid of hunger, exposure or of hard work seven days in the week.

It is quite natural, then, that many of these devoted men and women find themselves very much run down, and the victims of many forms of disease. Captain Lacey, of Hamilton, than whom there is no more self-sacrificing officer in the service of the Salvation Army in Canada, was tortured for eight long years with Dyspepsia.

He exercised the greatest care possible in his diet, and did everything in his power to correct the trouble, but to no purpose.

He used many medicines and treatments, some of which gave him a little temporary relief, but none gave him a permanent cure.

At last, by the advice of friends, he began a treatment of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and the results in his case were simply marvellous. The first dose gave him positive and instant relief, and before the first box was completely used he was almost entirely cured.

He can now eat anything he cares to without the slightest unpleasant consequences and his general health is very much improved.

It is not often that such a small quantity even of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will make a complete cure of a case of eight years' standing, but Captain Lacey's careful living no doubt very much assisted and facilitated the treatment.

Captain Lacey's experience is only one of a great many, and it is conspicuous only on account of the exceptional severity of the case, and the remarkable rapidity of his recovery through the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

NATIONAL TRAINING IN DEFENCE

The Times has begun a series of articles on "National Training and National Defence," and the subject of the first is "Military Drill in Schools." The problem, the writer points out, is so urgent and its adequate solution so vital to the future of the Empire that no excuse need be offered for discussing any of its numerous aspects. The country is at last beginning to realize that we are face to face with inexorable facts, not the least important of which is the certainty that our naval and military necessities are increasing steadily, and must continue to increase, from causes which lie absolutely beyond our control. The commercial and colonial enterprise of other powers has given us neighbors and rivals where formerly we had none, and their presence brings with it a fresh clash of interests and occasions for quarrel. We have to reckon with a complete change in the international situation, arising from the modern policy of expansion. Even if we could limit the growth of our own territories we should not thereby check the growth of our armaments, since we should still have to defend what we hold against constantly increasing odds. We are driven by the newly-born ambitions and activities of others rather than by our own.

The task of proposing specific measures for putting our military system upon a footing commensurate with our Imperial requirements belongs, of course, to the Government; but that need not prevent others from pointing out the fundamental conditions which must underlie any adequate scheme of national defence. It is proposed here and in a subsequent article to consider, not the problem of military organization, which is mainly a professional and technical question, but certain desirable, and indeed necessary, antecedents or preliminaries, which lie at the very root of the problem. One of these is the physical education and development of our young people, upon which their fitness to bear arms depends, since the military efficiency of a nation must ultimately rest upon the physique of its population and its readiness to submit to discipline. The truism that the strength of a people lies not so much in its material resources or the extent of its territory as in its physical vigor, martial spirit, and trained intelligence can never cease to be one of the most vital of truths. Another, not less important, is the urgent necessity for widening the narrow basis upon which our present military system rests, so that every able-bodied youth may be gradually trained to take his share, if called upon, in his country's defence. The writer hopes to show that, while the military authorities are convincing themselves of the final breakdown of our existing system, and are making up their minds what shall take its place, the country may be setting on foot important educational and preparatory processes, which will one day have the happiest influence upon the defensive forces of the Empire.

HOUSING OF SCOTLAND'S POOR.

The complete returns of the census for 1901 in Scotland which have been published indicate only too clearly, remarks a Scottish correspondent of the Times, that the exodus from the country districts into the large cities is still greatly on the increase. As a consequence, on this side of the Tweed, as in London and Birmingham, there is in progress a movement which has for its ultimate object the reduction, if not the entire removal of those slums which are not only the haunts of crime, misery and vice, but, as two outbreaks both of bubonic plague and of smallpox within one year in Glasgow alone have demonstrated, are the breeding-grounds of disastrous epidemics. In Scotland, as in England, enthusiasts are dreaming of "garden cities," and, like Mr. H. G. Wells, of workmen in the great centres of population being conveyed speedily and nightly into the country "by twopenny tube," motor car, or that "mono-rail" which is already seriously suggested as a means of bringing Edinburgh and Glasgow within 25 minutes of each other. Apart from such possibilities, however, two circumstances are telling in favor of a revival of that popular agitation for a more effectual treatment of the housing problem which led the Presbytery of Glasgow thirteen years ago to take special evidence as to the condition of the poor by means of a commission. In the first place, the religious organizations of the country, following the example of the Salvation Army, are making a fresh effort to cope with that "mad criminal drunkenness"—as Lord Rosebery called it in his great speech in Glasgow—which is the curse and scandal of Scotland and holds its most hideous carnival in the slums and "closes" of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In the second place, there is an all but universal feeling that only through some solution of the housing problem can the "decent" be separated from the "vicious" among the poor.

Taking advantage of the large powers conferred upon them, most Scottish city corporations have scheduled insanitary dwellings in specific areas, have purchased and demolished them, and sold the sites for other purposes. While the inhabitants of these areas have been evicted, the provision of other and cheap houses for them is a problem which the corporations have tried to solve either directly or indirectly through partially regulated enterprise. Glasgow, as the largest city in Scotland, supplies the best illustration of what is being done and of what can be done. There the corporation acts through a body of its own appointment known as the Improvement Trust Committee, which acquires lands for building purposes and erects houses and shops. Thus, on one set of lands alone, 46 blocks of buildings have been constructed. These include 200 shops and 1,455 dwelling-houses, among the latter being 402 one-apartment houses, 892 two-apartment houses, 150 three-apartment houses, and eleven houses of larger size. The minimum rents charged for the one-apartment houses is £4 10s., for the two-apartment houses £6 16s., and for the three-apartment houses £12 9s., while the maximum rents are £8, £14, and £21 respectively. As a result of the general work of the trust in destroying bad houses and erecting good ones, the death-rate over the city, which in 1876 was 27.4 per 1,000, is now 21.1; and in the central district, which is the least sanitary, the rate has been reduced from 40 to 30.

INDIA'S NEW METROPOLITAN.

The Metropolitan-Elect of India, Burma, and Ceylon, took an affecting farewell of his clergy and friends last week and left for London, where, it is understood, he will be appointed the first Archbishop of Calcutta. In the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which Dr. Copleston was the very efficient president for the past 16 years, special reference was made in taking farewell to his lordship's great work as a linguist and Orientalist, his revision of the Bible in Cingalese (to complete which for the Bible Society it is difficult to get a competent successor), his editing some 50 of the Buddhist jutakas, and his valuable work on "Budhism, Primitive and Present in Magadha and Ceylon, which will long be a standard work, popular enough for the general reader and accurate enough for the scholar. Dr. Copleston, in replying, showed how much his work in Ceylon was a preparation for work in India; his knowledge of Tamil would be useful; while Cingalese was closely allied to three great Sanscritic languages—the Hindi, the Uriya and the Bengali, so that he anticipated little difficulty in acquiring these tongues. The new Metropolitan's career will be watched with much interest.

A very successful elephant kraal has just been held by Kawyan chiefs in our N. W. Provinces in the presence of the Governor and staff, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Count Perponchar, and Lord Helmsley. Over 100 elephants were kraaled—a "record" number for many years back in Ceylon—and a number noosed with the aid of tame elephants. But one "rogue" elephant had to be shot in the kraal, and after the Governor and party had left the larger number of the wild elephants escaped by breaking down the stockade at a point where the guard had been relaxed. Sir West Ridgeway, the Governor, left the kraal to travel to Jafia, where, in a few days he is to open the first section of the Northern Railway in Ceylon. Already attention is being called to the approaching improved means of communication between India and Ceylon, when the South of India Railway now being extended reaches Pambem and crosses to the Island of Ramisenvam. This is a great step towards the Indo-Ceylon Railway of the future.

TOO MUCH SEDDON.

The other Colonial Premiers will soon, the Daily News predicts, begin to think that there is a little too much of Mr. Seddon. We do not know whether that energetic Premier is preparing the way for his visit to England during the Coronation, but he never seems to weary of making speeches. On Saturday he put himself in the position of spokesman for all the Colonial Premiers, which is just a little annoying for Mr. Barton, not to mention Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Seddon's programme of what he intends to discuss in London is tremendous, and even Mr. Chamberlain must tremble at it. As for his demands on us, they are far too varied and numerous to discuss in a short space. But we are, at any rate, glad that Mr. Seddon should support a larger contribution from New Zealand to the Imperial navy, and a share in the Imperial army. If New Zealand is going in for all this Imperialism, it is just as well that she should have a taste of the expense.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT AND AFTER.

In connection with the dissatisfaction which has been aroused in trading circles in the United States by the new German regulation forbidding the employment of boracic acid in the preparation of preserved meat, the Frankfurter Zeitung, takes occasion to point out that the policy of great nations is now guided less by personal sympathies than by material advantages. Prince Henry of Prussia has not yet been a week in Germany and already an agitation is on foot in the United States for the establishment of retaliatory regulations in accordance with which German wines, German beer, German toys, and German cloth (sic) must be proved not to be injurious to health before they can be admitted into America. The Frankfort journal doubts whether such obviously exaggerated measures will eventually be put into execution, but adds that, although the matter need not give rise to any excitement, it is a further proof of the necessity of a commercial understanding between Germany and the United States.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce has issued an instruction to the Government presidents of the provinces which states that, in view of the increasing importance of syndicates and cartels, it is desirable that the Government should be supplied with accurate information regarding their origin, development and economic effects. No formal inquiry is at present contemplated, and the potash, coal, coke and pig iron rings are expressly excluded from the application of the ministerial order. The presidents are requested to collect in an informal manner material supplying the answers to 25 questions which are enumerated in the circular. The minister desires especially to be informed with regard to the number and value of the syndicated products, the reasons which in each case led to the formation of the cartel, its object, its organization and its connexions with similar combinations in Germany or abroad. With regard to the economic effects of the cartels, material is to be furnished showing how far they have succeeded in lowering the cost of production and in preventing over-production and to what extent they have affected the market price.

THE NEW BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

Commenting on the first reading of the bill to make further provision with respect to education in England and Wales the Daily News says the shadow of the failures of 1896 and 1901 hangs over Sir John Gorst, and Mr. Balfour is to take charge of the newest bill. This seems an ungrateful return to a minister who has certainly done no worse than other ministers in the matter of educational reform. But Sir John Gorst, though generally reactionary enough in his acts, is sometimes given to Radicalism in speech; and that is a sin not lightly forgiven in high quarters. We cannot say that Mr. Balfour's record in this matter is anything very much to be proud of. It was his intervention on behalf of the small boroughs which wrecked the bill of 1896; and we do not suppose that he can be very proud of the Voluntary Schools Acts, which he only piloted through in 1897 by refusing to accept any amendments. We do not know what will be the fate of this year's bill. But the state of public business in the Commons does not seem very much in favor of its becoming law, unless Mr. Balfour should take the sensible course of withdrawing his rules of procedure. But the Government seem to learn nothing from experience in this matter. Though their record in education has been shameful and ignominious, our well-informed Parliamentary Correspondent tells us that the Cabinet have paid very little attention to the present measure, which was presented to the House in much the same confused and unconvincing shape that has marked all their previous efforts in this matter. All the education bills of this Government leave the common impression of having been framed by men who care little about education and know still less about it. The result is that when they come before the House of Commons which contains many expert educationists, they soon get riddled with criticism, and collapse from sheer lack of vitality. And yet we are all agreed as to the need of some reform in our education, if only some intelligent workmanship could be brought to bear on it.

It is, at any rate, satisfactory to know from our correspondent that the Government have decided to leave the big school boards alone. The country has not yet forgotten the combination of menace and ridicule which Sir John Gorst poured on the Boards in his speech on the first reading of the first Education Bill last year. Fortunately, the School Boards have as many friends as they deserve; and that speech doomed the Bill. Perhaps Mr. Balfour will not repeat the blunder. It is undoubtedly in the great urban centres where the education problem is so vast and complicated that specially elected authorities are most required. To destroy them, in face of their great record during the last thirty years, would be suicidal.

THE KING AND HIS CORONATION.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held at Marlborough House, the King signed the royal proclamation making coronation day and the following day—June 26 and 27—bank holidays.

The interesting announcement was also made that the King's birthday will be celebrated this year on Friday, May 30.

The usual ministerial banquets will, says the Daily Mail, be given on this day, and the occasion will also doubtless be marked by the "trooping of the color" and similar ceremonies which were observed on the Sovereign's birthday during the late reign. It will be remembered that there was no official celebration of the King's birthday in November last, owing to the unsuitability of the season for outdoor ceremonies.

The official observance of His Majesty's birthday on May 30 will practically mark the opening of the coronation rejoicings. By that date many of the distinguished personages who are coming to England for the state festivities in June will have already arrived.

A sharp coronation controversy is now raging in art and decorative circles concerning the vexed question as to whether London streets shall be decorated by distinguished artists or by contractors.

Several well-known artists, including Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, Mr. Frampton, A.R.A., and Mr. Haite, president of the Society of Designers, have given views on the subject, and they are now answered by the King's decorative illuminator, Mr. Defries. King Edward is the first British Sovereign to make such an appointment, and it may be taken as a royal recognition of the advance in English public decoration.

"We do not agree," said Mr. Defries, "with Mr. Haite that the decorations have been tawdry and inartistic merely because contractors have been incapable of producing good work."

The "we" meant Mr. Defries himself and Mr. Frank Felloes, his chief designer, who was working at a big coronation color scheme close by.

"Mr. Haite's implication to that effect," continued Mr. Defries, "was perfectly clear by his suggesting in a printed interview the other day that the council of his society would be prepared to act as designers, and prepare designs which should remedy the state of things seen on previous occasions.

"The designs that are available are of very great variety, and if carried out would be better than anything done in any continental town—with which London decorations have been compared. On the other hand, if the designs are confided to gentlemen who are eminent in other branches of art but absolutely void of any experience in this particular branch, the result will be a failure.

"The art of getting the best artistic effect for the money available under conditions which are entirely different from those in which other designs are carried out is an art by itself."

CANADA INTERESTED IN THE TOBACCO FIGHT.

The merry fight which is now in progress in Great Britain between the two rival tobacco trusts, is of special interest to those interested in the Canadian tobacco trade. The latest development in the exchange of heavy-laden bonus circulars between the rival tobacco trusts has had a curious and unexpected result.

Neither side has won, and on the other hand, the "outside" tobacco manufacturers those excluded from either combination, are benefiting by the warfare. Few tobacconists have signed either the bonus agreement of the Imperial Tocacco Company or the counter-proposal of the American trust, via Ogden's Limited. But as if by preconcerted arrangement most retailers are pushing the goods of the outside firms, and the public seems to be in sympathy with this movement.

The manoeuvre of the Imperial Company calling back its original avowal of absolute boycott is looked upon as a confession of weakness, which, however, might have been improved upon by an out-and-out withdrawal from an untenable position. Tobacconists seen yesterday are not much pleased at the statement of the Imperial Company that their motives have been misconstrued.

"It's no use trying to back out awkwardly," said an official of the United Kingdom Tobacconists' Alliance. "It would have been better for the Imperial Company to have said 'we were wrong. We will withdraw our boycott scheme. Now, help us to drive out the invader.' That would have fetched us. Instead, they tell us we, and not they, were wrong.

"But we want none of their conditional bonuses. What tobacconists require—and it is a point on which the trusts will have to meet us—is an assurance that our profits will not be interfered with. We want 20 per cent. on tobacco and 25 per cent. on cigarettes. If they allow that they may promise and give all the bonuses they like. We want to be left to sell our goods as and when we please."

Mr. Duke's skilfull handling of his cards in this fight is rather spoiled by the inconvenient rapidity of the Atlantic cablegram. The fact that his trust is attempting to crush Canadian tobacconists by his old tactics has ruined a rather pretty picture of a disinterested Transatlantic invader throwing sovereigns broadcast for mere love of the British tobacconist.

Another meeting of the London tobacconists is to be held within a few days, not necessarily for the purpose of approving or rejecting either the Duke or Imperial propositions, but to consider the best means of fighting the incursions of both organizations, for the trade has at last awakened to the fact that it is possessed of a power of which it has hitherto been unaware.

In the meantime the Post Office is scoring heavily both at Bristol and Liverpool.

BRITISH IRON COMBINATION.

The attempt to form a combination of British and European ironmasters and workers, with the view of keeping up prices has tentatively gone, says a London correspondent, as far as a proposal for a huge trust.

"We have been approached from an influential quarter," said the head of a firm manufacturing iron bridges and steel girders, "with a view to the amalgamation of sixteen of the largest constructional firms on the Clyde, in the Midlands, and South Wales, with the possible exclusion of eight others, the object being to combine with the important mills in Germany, France and Belgium. A hitch occurred about a fortnight ago, owing to the proposing firm not being acceptable to all those approached, but that has been got over, and we are now waiting the result of the negotiations on the Continent.

The object of such a combination is to prevent prices being brought to such ruinous depths as they have been brought until just recently, and to enable the European works to compete with the Americans not only in Europe, but in India, the British Colonies—in fact, the world over.

"There is at the present moment a syndicate arrangement between the German, French and Belgian works, which has enabled them to stop 'throat-cutting' and obtain some very large orders in Mexico and elsewhere. They have, by this combination, obtained quite 18s a ton advance in the prices ruling six weeks ago."

THE QUEEN'S CARE FOR HORSES.

The Queen has always, writes a royal chronicler, shown her sympathy with the sufferings of dumb animals.

Some years ago her name was associated with the movement to ameliorate the lot of omnibus horses, one result of which was the general posting of notices calling on passengers to avoid stopping omnibuses as much as possible to save the horses the strain of re-starting.

Her Majesty recently showed a desire to render more comfortable the condition of horses on the public cab ranks, and her first step in this direction has now been taken.

In the capital of her native country there are in general use on the carriage ranks small trestle stands or tables, on which the horses' nosebags are placed, so that the animals can feed in greater comfort.

The Queen, as an experiment, has had sent over from Denmark half a dozen of these stands to be distributed to a few cab-drivers, in the hope that their practical utility may be established and the system widely copied at hackney stands in London and the provinces.

Within the past few days the stands have been tentatively used at the cab rank in Pall Mall.

The structures are very light and compact, the table part being formed of strong webbing. When not in use the apparatus can be folded into small compass and easily stowed away under the driver's seat.

MARCH TERM ENDS.

The March term of the Court of King's Bench was concluded yesterday ing. The principal item of business was Judge Wurtele's decision upon the motion for the release of the "telegrapher," Armstrong, of which the report appears in another column.

Arthur Wistaff, previously convicted of theft, was sentenced to two months in jail.

His Lordship sent for Police Lieutenant Desautels, and, expressing his warm appreciation of the able manner in which he had maintained order in the court room during the session and of the courtesy which he had shown to all concerned, he thanked him heartily for his services. The crier then declared the court closed.

The Spring Feeling.

Not exactly sick; but neither are you well. Sometimes you have a headache; slight exercise fatigues you; your appetite is variable; there is a want of energy; you are easily irritated; you feel depressed and "out of sorts." That is the Spring feeling. It is easily accounted for; close confinement; indifferent or bad ventilation and want of exercise during the winter months are responsible. What you need to put you right is a tonic, and

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is the greatest of all tonic medicines. These pills make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves and make weak, depressed men and women bright, active and strong.

Rev. Geo. Read, Methodist Mission, Hartley Bay, B. C., says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of great benefit to my wife. She was greatly run down in health, and very weak and nervous. They have made her an feel an entirely new woman."

W. C. Graham, 98 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Man., says:—"We keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house all the time and have found them invaluable as a blood builder and regulator of the system. As a spring medicine they are unequalled."

The world over, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are known as the greatest tonic medicine medical science has yet discovered. What these pills have done for others they will do for you. But you must insist upon getting the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If you cannot get these pills at your dealers, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

RHEUMATIC

Sciatica, Sharp and Shooting Pains, Strains, Weaknesses, and all bodily aches and pains relieved almost instantly. Backache, Headache, Faceache, Chest Pains, and all Nervous Pains and Muscular Weaknesses cured by

ST. JACOBS OIL

After all other remedies fail. Price, 25c and 50c.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC:

CONQUERS PAIN.

A Strong Statement.

When a mother puts a thing emphatically it is because she knows what she is talking about. Mrs. J. F. Harrigan, Huntingdon, Que., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets in our house for over a year, and I can say that they are all that is claimed for them."

Strong Endorsement.

Mrs. Walter Brown, Milby, Que., says:—"I have never used any medicine for baby that did him as much good as Baby's Own Tablets. I would not be without them."

A Mother's Comfort.

"I have found Baby's Own Tablets a perfect medicine for children of all ages," writes Mrs. H. H. Fox, Orange Ridge, Man., "and I would not be without them in the house. They are truly a comfort to baby and mother's friend."

Just The Thing for Baby.

Mrs. Ed. Jones, 55 Christie street, Ottawa, says:—"Have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them just the thing for baby."

Satisfactory Results.

Mrs. Hunt, Dumfries, N. B., says:—"I am glad to say that I have used Baby's Own Tablets with satisfactory results."

Free to Mothers Only.

To every mother of young children who will send us her name and address plainly written on a postal card, we will send free of all charge a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. This book has been prepared by a physician who has made the ailments of little ones a life study. With the book we will send a free sample of Baby's Own Tablets—the best medicine in the world for the minor ailments of infants and children. Mention the name of this paper and address The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Great Help.

"I have found Baby's Own Tablets a great help for my little ones," writes Mrs. James Clarke, 60 Conway street, Montreal, "and I think so much of them that I would advise mothers to keep them in the house all the time."

An Experienced Mother.

"I am the mother of nine children," writes Mrs. John Hanlan, of Mackey's Station, Ont., "and have had occasion to use much medicine for children, and I can truthfully say I have never found anything to equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are prompt in their action and just the thing for little ones."

A Cure for Constipation.

Many little ones are troubled with constipation [illegible] it is a dangerous trouble. Mrs. John [illegible]king, Sylvan Valley, Ont., says:—"[illegible] baby has been badly troubled with constipation and I have never found any medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets. They soon put baby all right."

Surprising Results.

Mrs. William Fitzgibbon, Steenburg, Ont., says:—"My little baby, six months old, was very sick. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and was surprised to find the change they made in him in a few hours. I shall always keep the Tablets in the house after this."

Playbills, Programmes And General Philosophy

By Munday Knight

At the back of the stage at Proctor's, when the scenery of the last act of "The Deacon's Daughter" has been whirled away, are two things that bear a remote resemblance to decorated side altars. In the vastness of that great stage, with the music of the orchestra filtering distantly through the curtain, the galleries in the wings and the subdued tone of conversation and movement, these side altars are not so badly out of keeping. But nobody performs any devotions at them; no candles burn in front of them; no incense is wafted up into the dim lofts where hang the skies and the back-drops.

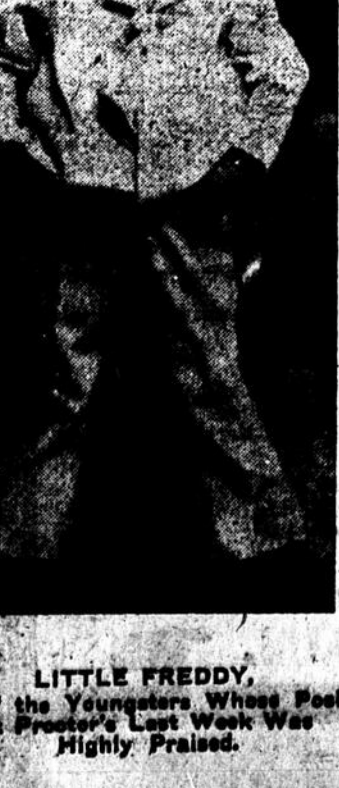
MISS KATHRYN KIDDER,
Who Comes to the Academy Next Week in "The Country Girl."

Out of the obscure transepts sweeps with stealthy tread a stalwart gang of shirt-sleeved shifters, and falls upon a great empty square of heavy gilt and crimson hangings that stands between the side altars like a chancel gate. Rudely they wrench it from its place of honor against the back wall and hustle it down to the front of the stage. When it arrives there it is briskly connected up by heavy wires with a little stand something like a reading desk. Then one of the side altars is grabbed by sacreligious hands, a carpet of moss and flowers flung upon it, and three charming little youngsters scramble for positions thereone, tumbling over one another as the whole thing is wheeled down and shoved against the gilded channel arch.

The officiant at the reading-desk moves a handle. He is not precisely in full canonicals, being the possessor of shirt sleeves and rather dizzy waistcoat. And ——

The chancel arch develops into a picture frame, backed with myriads of incandescent lights, which spring into life at his touch. The altar piece, under their dazzling radiance, is become the background of a "living picture," and the youngsters, cool and unconcerned, are the picture itself. The artist-in-chief dashes to the front of the frame, sizes up the effect, tips up a youngster's chin here, sticks a paper rose in there, and pronounces it good. An electric bell rings somewhere and the artist dives for obscurity. The curtains are opened.

The audience sees only the completed picture. It knows nothing of how in one frame in a brief twenty minutes a half-score of pictures with living models, accurate backgrounds and complete foreground accessories are marshalled in order, posed, lighted, exhibited, and when exhibited whirled away, the models to seek their dressing-rooms, the backgrounds and properties to be put in place for the next matinee. And if the public desires to see the pictures as works of art, it is well that the public remain on the front side of the picture frame. That which is beautiful from the middle of the stalls is not always so from the wings. The youngsters are still pretty, but the roses are paper and the moss is like the stuffing of Noah's Ark.



LITTLE FREDDY,
One of the Youngsters Whose Posing at Proctor's Last Week Was Highly Praised.

The curtain falls again, and truck number two takes the place of truck number one. Truck number two meanwhile has been decorated, more altar-like than ever, with a heavy cross and an assortment of rocks, on which a young woman with undeniably superb arms, is preparing to represent Faith or Hope or Charity—it doesn't much matter which. Again the bell rings and in the wings the thunder man makes thunder, while far up above her head, so far that any falling sparks are cold long before they reach the stage, the assistant electrician crosses two electric wires together with dazzling flashes. And in this lurid light the scenery is stripped off truck number one, and reveals another background behind it all ready for the third picture. Before the thunder and the applause have died away the models are ready, Clotho in her filmy gauze (supplemented by tights), Lachesis with classic tunic and drapery, and Atropos with her heavy cloak and hood and glittering shears. The electrician up on top of the frame fixes up his lights for a warm southern sky effect, and the three Fates are a completed picture.

The new orchestra at Proctor's makes all the difference in the world in several respects, notably to the Kalatechnoscope pictures, which are now accompanied quite realistically. There has also been a marked improvement in the audiences this past week.

These are great days for the Francais and there is no spring debility visible about that house yet. People were turned away at every performance this week, and it looks as though the same thing would happen next. Of course, the closing of the Academy may have something to do with it, though the Francais people proudly boast that they don't care whether the Academy keeps school or not.

Paul M. Potter will put on five new plays from his fertile pen next season. Clyde Fitch ditto, Augustus Thomas three, and Martha Morton, author of "Her Lord and Master," two.

Sousa is going to Russia to collect some more decorations.

Charles Frohman will bring to America next season the entire company of the St. James Theatre, London, headed by George Alexander, who will produce 'Paolo and Francesca," and other well-known St. James plays. The engagement is for two months and will include very little outside of New York.

MUNDAY KNIGHT.

OLD ENGLISH COMEDY.

Kathryn Kidder's engagement in 'The Country Girl," at the Academy, commencing Monday evening, promises to be one of the most notable of the present theatrical season. The sale of seats opened on Friday morning, and the report from the box office is of the most favorable character. Certainly if ever an actress deserved to be warmly welcomed to this city, Miss Kidder is entitled to such recognition, on account of the enormous success she scored on her last appearnce here, when she presented "Madame Sans Gene," to audiences that were limited only by the capacity of the theatre. The recollection of her performance is still fresh in the minds of Montreal patrons of the theatre, and much curiosity has been manifested to witness her impersonation of Peggy in "The Country Girl." The play has never before been produced in this city, but, it is nevertheless, a familiar one to students of the drama. It was originally produced by William Wycherley, under the title of "The Country Wife," in the seventeenth century, and another version called "The Country Girl" was afterwards presented by David Garrick, the most illustrious actor of his time. "The Country Girl" was his most celebrated effort at play-writing, and scored for him a fame that has lasted ever since. Frequent revivals of the play have been made, and each time with much success. In this country it was twice revived by Augustin Daly at his theatre in New York, where each time it enjoyed long runs. The role of Peggy, the awkward heroine of the play, should be capitally acted by so clever a comedienne as Miss Kidder. This is the first season in which she has attempted the part and judging from the favorable reports that have been received she has scored a success equal to that of "Madame Sans Gene." The supporting company includes Louis Massen, Robt. V. Ferguson, Chas. Stanley, Seymour Stratton, Orr S. Cash, H. L. Davidson, T. C. O'Brien, Marion Ashworth, Olga Flinck and Ellen Armand.

* * *

AT PROCTOR'S.

The play next wek at Proctor's Theatre, "Lost Twenty-Four Hours," is an amusing comedy, which will give ample scope to the various members of the company. The plot of the play is cleverly developed and is full of amusing situations and incidents. Mr. Hudson Liston, who has won so much favor with Montreal theatregoers, will be seen in a part which is especially adapted for him. Mr. Ethier, the leading man of the company, has also a part which is suitable to him in every way.

Miss Tenny, now appearing in the "Living Art Studies" at Proctor's and whose beautiful posing in the Rock of Ages has won such applause, is a Gibson girl. She sat for a great many studies to this famous artist, and is widely known as one of the most perfectly modelled women in America. Miss Tenny posed in "Living Art Studies" (which are now being given in Montreal) in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and many other cities. In the course of a few days she will appear in the famous study, "The Lost Chord." The management of the theatre is making preparations for the picture which will be one of the most artistic ever given on the stage.

* * *

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

"Sporting Life" is the significant title of a pretentious English melodrama to be produced at the Theatre Francais next week. The piece enjoyed a prosperous run of six months in New York at the Academy of Music, and a record-breaking engagement of five months at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, last season, and comes here heralded as the most elaborate production of melodrama ever given in America. This claim would appear to be borne out by the marvellous description of the scenery provided, there being no less than 12 distinct scenes, several of them of astonishing magnitude. A genuine training stable, occupied by several genuine race horses, is one of the attractive features. A massive production of the ancestral home of the Earl of Woodstock, from the famous painting, "The Day of Reckoning," is regarded as a masterpiece of the scene painter's art. Then there is a very elaborate view of the Earl's Court Exhibition grounds, showing the numerous booths, buildings and amusement devices, all brilliantly illuminated; the interior of the National Sporting Club, London, the boxes and stalls occupied by scores of patrons of the manly art, all in evening dress; and, lastly, a splendid view of the Epsom Downs race course on Derby day. In preparing this gigantic production, the management found it necessary to make requisition upon all the leading studios of New York, entailing an enormous outlay, but securing the benefit of the artistic genius of those distinguished masters—Joseph Physioc, Ernest Albert, Homer Emens, John Young, Gates and Morange, Hart and Becker, and F. Platzer.

MR. ARLINGTON COWLES,
With the "Sporting Life" Company, at the Francais Next Week.

* * *

FARCE AT THE ROYAL.

If you want to enjoy a good, hearty laugh, go and see "The Real Widow Brown" when she comes to the Theatre Royal on Monday next. The lady is the leading character in one of the best farce comedies on the road. The play has been a great success wherever produced, and it is safe to say its popularity will be duplicated here. Manager Scammon has introduced a wealth of innovations in the shape of bright and catchy songs and fascinating dances. He possesses a company of recognised ability, each individual being selected for his or her personal and artistic qualities. Unlike the average farce-comedy this play possesses a decidedly amusing plot hinging on a case of mistaken identity. Its wit and jokes are refined and clean and you don't have to sink shafts to find them.

* * *

SOME FUTURE BILLS.

Several interesting announcements emanate from the Academy office. R. H. Sothern will bring his important production, "If I Were King," there on May 5, with $750 worth of flowers in the garden scene. Jefferson de Angeles, in "A Royal Rogue," is billed for April 28. "All on Account of Eliza," played by Louis Mann and Clara Lippman, comes May 12, and Kellar, the magician, precedes them all the week after next.

* * *

THE PLUNKET GREENE CONCERT.

Mr. Plunket Greene has been greeted with crowded houses everywhere on his present tour, and it is safe to say that the Windsor Hall to-night will be in a similar state. Mr. Greene's programme is of a most charming character and while there are numbers from Brahms, Mendelssohn, Schubert, calculated to delight the most cultivated ear and also two fine examples of old French songs, the general public will be most interested in the traditional melodies and folk songs. These are all new to the Montreal public, with the exception of the Sands o' Dee, which Mr. Greene sings by special request. In his second part, devoted to old Irish songs, "The Gentle Maiden," is a beautiful little lyric, arranged by Arthur Sommervell; "Little Mary Cassidy," always gives the utmost pleasure, because there is some delightful humor as well as sentiment in it. As an example of this, the last verse is quite worthy of quoting:

"Take all I own to-day—kin, kith, and
care away,
Ship them all across the say, on to the
frozen zone,
Lave me here an orphan bare—but, O lave
me Mary Cassidy,
I never would feel lonesome with the two
of us alone."

"Clare's Dragoons" is an old Irish rebel song of the most spirited character, which in its depth recalls the famous song, "King Charles," which Mr. Greene first brought out. Another number of Mr. Greene's, "O, Ye Dead," in which voices of the living and voices of the dead are shown in wonderful comparison. "Quick, We Have but a Second," is a song which creates the greatest sensation, and Mr. Greene takes away the breath of his audience, because he sings the whole of it in two breaths, and the tempo is probably the fastest ever attempted in any song. The programme concludes with "Kilkenny Cats," of which it is not necessary to say anything, excepting that it always brings down the house, and compels Mr. Greene to give another encore. Mrs. Dorothy Harvey has also some very charming numbers, and the programme will include a piano solo by Rudolph von Scarpa.

* * *

THE WATKIN-MILLS CONCERT.

The Watkin Mills concert at Windsor Hall next Friday, under the auspices of St. George's Society, promises to be a great success. In oratorio and concert work of the higher order, his is ever the most prominent name, and has come to imply so much in taste and general excellence upon a programme, that those whose duty it may be to arrange recitals, invariably turn to scan the engagement list of this eminent Englishman, in order that they may, if possible, secure his wonderful voice for the piece de resistance. So pressing have been many of the invitations offered him to enter upon an operatic career, that he has long since deserved the highest credit for having remained in the field of oratorio and recital work. In such he is absolutely unrivalled. Of his versatility there seems to be no limit, his ability ranging from the heaviest "Elijah" roles to the handling of the most tenderly sentimental ballad music.

Mr. Edward Parlovitz, the young pianist who is coming with Mr. Mills, has made quite a reputation in London, and with Mr. Owen Smiley, who is really a combination of Grossmith and Riley, should give one of the most enjoyable concerts of the season.

* * *

MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY.

At a large meeting of the members of Montreal Oratorio Society, held in Douglas Hall on Tuesday evening, Mr. Horace W. Reyner in the chair, it was decided that Coleridge Taylor's Hiawatha Wedding Feast, Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, and Handel's "Messiah" be produced by the society next season. Reference was made to the excellent work of the chorus during the past season, and with a view to further extension of the membership a large committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Parkes, Mrs. Ahearn, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Robert Crawford, Mrs. A. J. Williams, Miss Ida Scott, Messrs. Thomas Crawford, F. H. Richau, Joseph Horsfall, J. T. Mattice, and others, to take charge of this important branch. Both of this year's concerts were a financial success; therefore, there will be no call made upon the guarantors, which is very unusual in Montreal. Mrs. Burton Yaw will be the accompanist. Mr. Reyner will be the conductor.

* * *

LAST POPULAR CONCERT.

The popular course at Windsor Hall, which comes to an end on Monday evening, has filled a useful place in the musical programme and has undoubtedly afforded plenty of pleasure to its subscribers. Miss Liddell, who is the reader and entertainer on Monday evening, comes with quite a reputation. Miss Teresa Flanagan, the soprano, is splendidly spoken of by the press wherever she has sung. Mr. Blackford, the violinist, is well known in the west as an artist of great ability, and this concert although the last will not be the least in artistic merit.

* * *

MISS JACKSON IN VIRGINIA.

Miss Suzette Jackson, a Montreal girl of much beauty and considerable talent, who has been playing with the F. F. Proctor Stock Company in New York City since the beginning of the season, left that company last week, and has gone to Richmond, Virginia, to appear with the Giffen Stock Company at the Academy of Music in that city for the spring and summer. She will make her debut in Richmond on Monday in "At the White Horse Tavern," as Ottille, a part in which she has made the hit of her career. Miss Jackson will return to Montreal in July for a few weeks' rest prior to resuming work in the fall. She has several good offers for next season, and will probably accept one which will enable her to play in New York the greater part of the season.

* * *

SANG BEFORE THE KAISER.

Berlin, April 6.—"By imperial command Ernest Sharpe, the American basso, sang American and modern German songs before Emperor William and the Empress at the palace last Wednesday evening."

Mr. Sharpe is a Canadian by birth, and is the son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sharpe, Royal Canadian Rifles, whose family now reside in Ottawa. Mr. Ernest Sharpe is also a cousin of Mr. E. S. Sharpe, of New York, formerly of this city.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

E. H. Sothern has finally decided upon the date of his big revival of "Hamlet" in New York. It will be presented on a magnificent scale on December 29th next. It is intended that the production will surpass in every detail Mr. Sothern's former staging of the piece at the Garden. There will be a good number of changes in the cast, and an entirely new scenic equipment, with many new features. It will be Mr. Sothern's first presentation in New York next season, and the idea is to give an unlimited run to the play. The scenic artists and costumers have already started work on the production.

Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Hanson (Enid Martin), have arrived in Montreal after a most successful concert tour with the "Enid Martin Concert Company," through Western Canada, and intend making Montreal their home for some time at least. Enid Martin has but recently returned from Paris, where she was studying under Madame Marchesi. While in Ottawa she had the honor of singing before their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto at Rideau Hall.

Mr. Otto Zimmerman who, this week, accepted the leadership of the orchestra at Proctor's Theatre, is about the most popular orchestra leader that Montreal has had for many years. It was a kind of homecoming to him last Monday afternoon when he once again took a seat which he was accustomed to in the cosy up-town house. He was the first leader appointed by Mrs. Murphy when the house was opened, and he remained there up to the time that Proctor took it over and installed a piano. Mr. Zimmerman has been in the city a number of years now, and during that period has played in several of the theatres as leader. He came here first to play for Mrs. Murphy at the Academy of Music, succeeding Mr. Silverston as musical director. He was afterwards leader at the Queen's and then returned to the service of Mrs. Murphy on the opening of the Guy Street house, and continued there under the Grose regime. He is a thorough musician, and has written a number of sparkling compositions.

On April 21st, at Cloversville, New York, Henrietta Crosman will produce a new play called "Madeline," by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, of London, who also wrote "Shades of the Night," which the Kendals did with success in England last season. "Madeline" is in two acts, and will be preceded by "Nance Oldfield" a comedy that fits Miss Crosman down to the ground. These two plays Miss Crosman will keep for next season, and will make a feature of them at matinees.

* * *

THE DIPLOMAT SHOULD BE FUNNY.

A correspondent writing to the New York Times protested against the winebibbing propensities of the hero of "The Diplomat," the new play recently produced at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, with such great success, and added that he had been led to expect only merriment. Mr. Collier's reply to this serious charge is printed by the Times, and is interesting as well as entertaining reading, for it shows the popular and clever young actor—William Collier—to be as facetious as some of his critics.

"This is a very serious charge," he said. "I hope the District Attorney won't hear of it. The idea of being a mere purveyor of mirth! Shocking, isn't it?

"But my only excuse is that I have been hopelessly misled. Some of my friends, it is true, have told me that I was very funny in this piece, but then, you know, one can't always believe one's friends. And so I have gone along blindly, thinking I was making a grand-stand play for the dissemination of culture and the propagation of morality. Why, I have actually remarked to my wife time and time again since 'The Diplomat' opened :—

"'Did you see that big house to-night? Ah! how inspiring. Think of the souls saved; think of each and every one of those people going forth from the playhouse with the seed of good sown in their hearts, ready to fructify into what is noblest and best!'

"Of course, when the management carts in my share of the receipts from this uplifting work, I take it. But I regard the base emolument as of no consequence compared with the mellow thought that I am benefiting my fellow-sufferers in this vale of distress.

"Why, I have often been asked if I did not aspire to play Hamlet and Shylock. I know I could get just just as many laughs out of those parts as anybody else. But I prefer to go on in my own way, uplifting the drama.

"I am amazed at the suggestion that 'The Diplomat' is a glorification of drunkenness. Sportwick, the part I play, is a horrible example. A deputation of liquor dealers called on me the other day and begged me to take the piece off. They say that if I continue much longer, the police won't have any thing to do on Sundays, for no one will have the nerve to take a drink.

"It is very sad," concluded Mr. Collier, "to feel that one has been so misunderstood. But I suppose I shall have to go on being merry, for I can't induce my managers to let me rewrite the play on the lines of a temperance oration. Maybe, though, they will consent to let me play 'Ten Nights in a Barroom' at the Saturday matinees."

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SOME PERSONAL ANECDOTES OF THE LATE CECIL RHODES

The following personal anecdotes of the late Cecil Rhodes are gleaned from the mass which have been published in the English press since his death. They show better than long obituaries the human side of the empire-builder's character :—

WAS NOT A SPECULATOR.

There is one incident throwing light on Mr. Rhodes' attitude towards financial questions. After the Jameson Raid he returned almost immediately to England, arriving in London early in February of 1896. Within an hour or two of his landing he was talking at his hotel to a friend whom he had reason to suppose fairly well informed as to currents of public opinion. He wanted to know the different views that were taken on the matter. Amongst others, he was told of the view that the aid was organized for financial reasons, as a speculation in the interest of the capitalists.

"Only the low papers, I suppose, take thtat view?" he asked.

"No," he was told, "it is a view held apparently in good faith in some respectable circles."

"Ah, well," he replied, "at any rate as regards me personally there can be no reproach of that sort; no one can say that I speculate."

"They not only can say it; they do say it. You are supposed to be an arch-speculator."

He was warming his hands at the fire, and turned round in some surprise. "Why," he said, "I thought these things were always known, and it must be well known to the big financial people on the Exchange that I never speculate."

The incident was related afterwards to the head partner of the firm through which Mr. Rhodes's financial business was habitually transacted. "Quite true," he said, "Rhodes never speculates. He has a horror of it. He has a remarkable instinct, which amounts to genius, for investment, but in the Stock Exchange sense of the word—that is buying and selling in a moving market—he never speculates."

DISCLAIMED GUILT OF THE RAID.

A cipher correspondence seized and published by the Boers placed beyond doubt the fact that Mr. Rhodes had been cognizant of the preparations for revolution in Johannesburg by which the raid had been preceded, and also of the massing of police on the frontier. It was generally believed that he was responsible for the raid itself, and his political reputation suffered proportionately. His own statement, and that of the friends who were most intimately acquainted with the facts, including Dr. Jameson himself, was to the effect that, though cognizant of the preparations for revolution, Mr. Rhodes was not responsible for the crossing of the border, which was carried out in direct opposition to his instructions. The whole truth regarding the series of misunderstandings which led to so unhappy a development will, perhaps, never be known. Mr. Rhodes himself probably estimated the measure of his real responsibility rightly when, discussing the position, in the full heat of the crisis, with a friend who was disposed to defend him in public, he said:

"You can't defend me, for I am indefensible. I did not send Jameson over the border. You know far too much of South African politics to suppose for a moment that I could have done anything so suicidal to the policy which I have labored all these years to maintain. But—and he spoke with the emphasis of sorrowful conviction—I hold myself morally culpable that, knowing as much as I knew of the position of affairs, I did not make it my duty to know more, and take care to prevent Jameson from going over the border. For this reason I am indefensible."

British South Africa, as extended by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, ran northwards between Dutch and German territory to the 22nd parallel of south latitude. Mr. Mackenzie was the first British Resident in Bechuanaland. Mr. Rhodes succeeded him in the position of Deputy Commissioner towards the end of 1884, and had immediately to deal with a determined, though informal, attempt on the part of the Transvaal to overrun the border and establish a protected free republic on British soil. The country had been practically seized by a Boer commando. One of the old Dutchmen, who knew as well as Mr. Rhodes the value of the position, said to him frankly, 'This is the key of South Africa." The question at issue was whether Great Britain or the Transvaal was to hold the key. The British public knew little and cared less about the matter. Mr. Rhodes was determined that they should know and care, to the extent of fighting for it if necessary. His endeavors to negotiate a friendly settlement failed, and, as a result of his representations, the Charles Warren expedition was sent out. A meeting took place at Fourteen Streams between Mr. Rhodes, Sir Charles Warren, and Mr. Kruger, and with British troops on the spot it was arranged without any fighting that the Boer commandos should be withdrawn. This meeting, in which Mr. Kruger adopted a very humble and apologetic attitude, may perhaps be held to represent the first personal round between Mr. Kruger and Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes was entirely successful.

NOT A MARRYING MAN.

In November, 1894, Mr. Rhodes and his handy man, Dr. Jameson says the London Daily News, came to England, and in the February following the Cape Premier was made a member of the Privy Council. He stood then very high in the world's estimation. By his alliance with Mr. Hofmeyer and the Afrikanders his power and position seemed impregnable. With all Liberals in the old country he did a very popular thing in sending Mr. Parnell a cheque for £10,000 in aid of Home Rule, and it seemed to the majority of people both here and at the Cape that for many a long day he would be supreme and all woreful at the Cape.

Then suddenly came the insane and iniquitous raid of Boer territory, part of a general scheme of a rising against the Government of a friendly State, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes's complicity was so apparent that the stability of his power was gone, and he found it necessary to retire, to all appearances a ruined statesman. Of course, the stupid raid, as it was actually carried out, was none of his planning. It was a sheer blunder, and he could very well affirm that he had not authorized it. All the world knows how he was summoned to a farcical inquiry by a Select Committee, how he was convicted of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors against a friendly State, and was permitted to return unpunished to the Cape, after Mr. Chamberlain had declared emphatically in the House of Commons that he had done nothing inconsistent with personal honor. His complicity with the raid, of course, got him into trouble with the Dutch, and though in his darkest hour he doggedly declared that his career was not ended, but was only commencing, he never recovered his political influence, and of late has been devoting himself to the beneficent work of opening up railway communication, the setting up of telegraphs, the development of the various commercial interests with which he was connected.

Mr. Rhodes never married. Some of his admirers—of the male sex, of course—saw in the fact only one of the innumerable proofs of his self-sacrificing public spirit. He sacrificed all the delights of family life to his consuming desire to expand and glorify the Empire. But it probably was not altogether his devotion to public interests that prevented his taking a wife. There are some who "are not marrying men." We have some in our own House of Commons, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes was probably that kind of man. He was cut out for a bachelor, and if he did not actually hate women, he kept them pretty much at a distance. At his quaint Dutch house—"Groote Schuur"—he had no female servant in any capacity. There was not a female domestic about the place. His staff of servants consisted entirely, or almost entirely, of men that he had picked up in his travels and expeditions of one sort and another, just as he had picked up curiosities for his museum—Matabeles, Mashonas, Basutos, Zulus and Pondos—nearly every district of South Africa was represented in his menage, and to every visitor was appointed one of these male darkies for his exclusive service. Though Mr. Rhodes was himself extremely indifferent to everything like pompous and ostentatious luxury, he was always lavish and bounteous in his hospitality.

The house itself—"Groote Schuur"—was a replica of an old fabric that was burnt down a few years ago, and which had been occupied by Sir Hercules Robinson, while Governor of the Cape, and Sir Henry Loch. It is a queer place, according to European ideas, but well adapted to South African climate—shady rooms and corridors and verandahs. In a museum that the deceased had got together in the course of many years were a great many mementoes of his most eventful life—souvenirs of his conquest of Rhodesia, Lobengula's seal and his rifle, curious relics in the shape of shot-riddled flags, and so one. Around the house are extensive and elaborately kept Dutch gardens, and far away at the foot of Table Mountain the late statesman had an extraordinary zoological collection of pretty nearly all the non-carnivorous animals of South Africa, birds and beasts, all wandering freely over 1,200 acres of ground fenced in, and comprising some six miles of drives. Mr. Rhodes is said to have spent £100,000 from first to last on this hobby of his.

The cost of anything Mr. Rhodes was interested in never counted with him. As it has already been said, he had no love of money except in so far as it enabled him to carry out his own ideas. He was as lavish very often in his generosity to others as he was in his own affairs, and innumerable tales are current of the open-hearted generosity of the man whenever his interest could be stirred, which was not always. One very striking illustration of many excellent characteristics of the man is afforded in the fact that after the fall of Lobengula he had three of his sons taken to Cape Town and educated at his expense. Altogether, he was a remarkable man who played a remarkable part. As a speaker his chief characteristics were naturalness and outspoken bluntness. He had a knack of turning phrases in an easy colloquialism, and he had an easy straightforward style that was easy to follow, and was calculated to inspire a conviction of honesty. It was not easy to get familiar with him, but to friends with whom he was familiar he had the reputation of being very staunch and true.

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Rhodes never met trouble half way. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," was the motto up to which he lived. In 1891, towards the end of the session, the Cape Administration was in considerable difficulties in reference to legislation on the native question. It was known that at least two members of his Cabinet differed seriously on the matter of vital policy from the Premier. Matters were bridged over by a compromise till the opening of the next session. Mr. Rhodes was asked a few days after the Cape Parliament had been prorogued how he thought he would fare next session. "Oh," he said, "I never gave the matter a thought. It would be sheer waste of time and strength. So many things may happen in the interval." Lord Dufferin, in an address to young men, offered them advice on which he stated that he himself had invariably acted during life—to consider matters of doubt and perplexity in all their bearings with an undivided attention, and, having once arrived at a conclusion, never to re-open the question or to re-argue it with others or with onself, unless some new development should arise. Mr. Rhodes undoubtedly acted on this principle. Having once made up his mind, he never allowed his resolution to be shaken, and most uncompromisingly crushed out and made war on the self-persecuting practice of re-debating the pros and cons of arguable matters. Mr. Rhodes was a voracious, but at the same time discriminating reader. His taste led him chiefly to the perusal of political and historical treatises, written in a popular style, and to the study of introspective novels, in which he took the keenest delight.

AN EYE FOR A "SITUATION."

To some extent this love of novels furnished an index to his own character. He was a man who, with all this simplicity, loved a "situation," and appreciated to the full the dramatic qualities of events. He was an accurate observer of human character, and loved to realize the surprise and watch the effect of his own coups on the public mind. Thus, for instance, he anticipated with the heartiest glee the sensation his subscription of £10,000 for the funds of the Home Rule cause would produce, and pledged Mr. Parnell and Mr. Swift MacNeill to observe the strictest secrecy in this matter, and to refrain from the publication of the correspondence till he had embarked for South Africa. Another characteristic which was marked in him was the delight he took in placing himself in intellectual environments widely different from his own. "What can you have in common with so-and-so?" he was asked of a man whom he once took to South Africa with him. "Oh, well," replied Mr. Rhodes, "he amuses me when dining."

His biterest enemy would, if he regarded his word, be compelled to admit that pride of purse found no place in Mr. Rhodes' disposition. Having attained suddenly to enormous wealth, he used that wealth not for the gratification of selfish or luxurious tastes, but for the promotion of the great political ideals on which he had set his heart. Before he became Prime Minister his establishment at Kimberley was simplicity itself. He had not a house of his own. He shared a flat with Dr. Jameson, and took his meals at the club. His residence at Rondebosch, near Cape Town, was in former times the seat of the Government when the Cape was in possession of the Dutch, and more recently was used as the summer abode of the English Government.

HIS LOVE OF SIMPLICITY.

Although Mr. Rhodes maintained the dignity of his office suitably when Premier, and performed the duties of host as pleasantly as, and perhaps more generously than, most of his predecessors could do, it was easy to find out that his heart was not in the formal State dinners and the matters of procedure and etiquette which had to be observed. To the management of his secretary he consigned them all, and made no secret of the fact that he longed for the unpretentious simplicity of his flat at Kimberley, and the good comradeship of his mode of living. He preserved his lifelong habit of early rising almost to the last. His day began at six o'clock, and the bulk of his correspondence and official business was discharged before noon. He had a great love for horses, and introduced an Arab breed to the Cape. Every day he enjoyed a canter for a few miles, and, indeed, regarded no day as quite complete without this exercise and recreation.

NOT A GREAT ORATOR.

Mr. Rhodes' powers as a public speaker have been deprecated. He was, however, highly effective both on the platform and in the Cape Parliament. His speeches were never elaborated, but were plain, commonsense pronouncements of a man who knew his mind and knew how to express it. Indeed, for clearness and terseness of speaking, and for the knack of making a public speech resemble a highly-intelligent personal conversation, Mr. Rhodes much resembled Mr. Chamberlain. His voice was not high-toned, but his utterance was clear and distinct. His gestures, though awkward, were natural to him. His speeches were marred, however, by an abrupt and somewhat jerky transition from one subject to another. Mr. Rhodes' genius lay in his tact, business talents, and knowledge of men. No one knew this better than "Chinese" Gordon, who was himself a consummate judge of character. Mr. Rhodes was with Gordon in Basutoland. They dieffred on many methods of administration. When they parted, Gordon said to Rhodes: "You are one of those men who never approve of anything unless you originate it yourself." Years afterwards, when Gordon was starting for Khartoum, and when he felt himself in sore need of a companion with resolution, promptitude and sagacity, he telegraphed to Mr. Rhodes asking him to join him at Khartoum as his private secretary. Mr. Rhodes, who had just accepted Cabinet office at the Cape, was unable to accept that invitation —a matter which was always a subject of the deepest regret to him. He was often heard to say, "Ah, if I had only been there I believe I could have saved Gordon; and, whether or not, I am sorry I was not with him." Mr. Rhodes' tact and management of men was never seen to better effect than in 1891, when, on his visit to Mashonaland, he instantly, by the magic of his person, allayed discontent and appeased jealousies among the settlers which threatend the peace of the country.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

It seems but yesterday, writes a correspondent, that I saw Mr. Rhodes take his degree at Oxford. The great Senate House was a perfect tornado of sound as the friends and enemies of Mr. Rhodes competed for the mastery. The action of Mr. Rhodes in coming divided Oxford into two hostile camps, and there was a small and determined set who had come to the Senate House to make as much noise as possible. It was, of course, before the passions had been raised to fever heat by the war, but I think that there was more hostility to Mr. Rhodes than there is now. Curiously enough, the two chief degree-takers were Mr. Rhodes and Lord Kitchener. At the height of the storm these two, both men of exceptional physique and appearance, advanced through the group of graduates towards the Vice-Chancellor. As they came a storm of yells broke out from a group of graduates, while the undergraduates in the gallery above roared themselves hoarse with applause. I shall never forget the contrast between the two men—Lord Kitchener, gigantic, deep-eyed, taciturn, unmoved; while Mr. Rhodes, at his side, was thoroughly enjoying himself in the most frank and open manner, roaring with laughter at the sallies of the undergraduates, and still more amused at the ferocity of the graduates. When an undergraduate leaned over and shouted through his megaphone, "Who upset the applecart?" Mr. Rhodes simply tossed back his great shaggy head and gave way to unrestrained mirth.

HELD UP THE EMPIRE.

Of late, Mr. Rhodes has suffered from depression, which was probably symptomatic of the heart trouble that was coming on. When in London this winter, he saw few people and gave up his usual habit of taking a daily ride in the park. His visit to Egypt gave him little relief, and those who met him during that time spoke of his deep depression of spirits. Speaking of the war, he said to a member of Parliament: "You people in England don't seem to realize that Botha and De La Rey have held up the British Empire. It is no use your negotiating with Kruger. The people you have to negotiate with are Botha and De La Rey, and the worst of it is they are winning." It is said that this depression dated from the siege of Kimberley, when Mr. Rhodes suffered very much from the compulsory inactivity of his life, and from the nervous strain of the siege. It is an open secret that at one time he had quite made up his mind that Kimberley must fall, and had prepared himself for the worst. What that worst might have been we can only tell from some of the threats uttered by the Boers at that time.

STRONG IN DIVINITY.

Mr. Rhodes' strong point was his Divinity. In this subject he secured at the Bishop's Stortford Grammar School no less than six prizes and a proxime accessit, let alone an "extra prize" in 1868, presented by the Vicar of Bishop's Stortford (his father), in the shape of a "large Bible." He further gained a prize for mathematics, and prizes for French and classical subjects. Mr. Rhodes, as we might expect, was an athlete; but, judging from the sports records of the school, not a "long-distance" runner. His favorite events appear to have been the high jump, hurdle race, 600 yards; while his sense of humor never allowed him to forego the "comic business" of his programme, the three-legged or trouser races of 100 yards.

SOMETIMES OUTWITTED.

Astute as he was, Mr. Rhodes was outwitted sometimes. There is a story of a young man who owned a paper in which he persistently denounced the Colossus. Mr. Rhodes sent for him, the story goes, and suggested a subsidy. The young man refused. "You are besieged by a gang of blackmailers," he told Mr. Rhodes, "but I am not one of them. You can't buy me up." "I can ruin you and your rag," he shouted. "Oh, no, you can't," the young editor retorted; "it's my rag, and I shall write what I like in it. If you have nothing else to tell me, good day."

HIS WEALTH.

Mr. Rhodes was, of course, rich beyond the dreams of avarice, but there was nothing sordid in his aims. When Gordon told him of the roomful of gold which the Chinese Government had offered him after the suppression of the Taeping rebellion, Mr. Rhodes expressed surprise that he had refused it. "It is of no use having big ideas," he said, "unless we have the money to carry them out." Mr. Rhodes spent a fortune in building railways and suppressing rebellions—and reaped a second fortune in return. Those who knew him knew him as the most generous of men. "What would you like?" he asked one of his men, whose services he wanted to recognize. The man asked that his lease of a thousand acres should be lengthened a bit. "Nonsense,' said Mr. Rhodes, "I can't let you have the lease, but I will tell you what I can do. I can cancel it, and let you have the land for yourself."

MEETING WITH DE LA REY.

In the recently published "Life of Mr. Rhodes," Mr. Hensman describes Rhodes' meeting with De La Rey, presumably the present Boer general, in Stellaland, in 1884:

Rhodes' meeting with De La Rey, the most prominent man among the Boers of Stellaland after Van Niekerk, was typical of his whole conduct at this time, and is worth recounting. Seeing that De La Rey possessed a considerable amount of control and influence over the Boers, Rhodes determined to conciliate him, if it was humanly possible to do so—though it was obvious that De La Rey was at the head of the party who urged war rather than submit to the control of Great Britain. Bent on prosecuting his scheme of conciliation without loss of time, Rhodes strolled over to De La Rey's tent one morning and quietly invited himself to breakfast. With that hospitality which is one of the pleasantest features of the Boer character, the unexpected visitor was made welcome, and a meal hastily got ready. While this was being done De La Rey turned to Rhodes with a grim look, and said abruptly, "Blood must flow!" If this ogre-like remark startled Rhodes at all he was careful not to show it. "Well," he retorted cooly, "give me my breakfast, and we will talk about blood afterwards."

In the days when they loved each other, Mr. Sauer and Mr. Rhodes were with General Gordon in Basutoland, where the natives regarded Gordon as the most important man. Mr. Rhodes chaffed Gordon on the subject. "You ought to explain that the big man is Mr. Sauer," he said, Mr. Sauer being then Cape Secretary for Native Affairs. "You ought to explain that he is somebody and you are nobody." Gordon, who was surely as honest a man as ever lived, did not take Mr. Rhodes as a humorist. Stepping before the chiefs at the next indaba, and pointing to Mr. Sauer, he said: "You are making a great mistake in treating me as the big man. That is the Great Man of the Whites. I am his servant, only his dog, nothing more."

ENDED MATABELE WAR.

Few statesmen in history have performed a finer act than that of Mr. Rhodes when he brought the Matabele war to an end at the risk of his life and career by meeting alone and unarmed the Matabele chiefs. A considerable portion of Mr. Rhodes' faults and failings will be condoned in history by his unselfish gallantry on this occasion. He was weaponless. The meeting is described as follows:

"Mr. Rhodes greeted them in Zulu, and then a long and animated discussion followed. The chiefs declared their grievances, and the white envoy told them how he would have those grievances removed. Then Mr. Rhodes came to the point briefly: 'All that is of the past. Now for the future—is it peace or is it war?' The chiefs each lifted a stick and threw it down at the white man's feet, saying, 'See, this is my gun; I throw it down at your feet,' and 'this is my assegai,' followed by the same gesture. 'We are all here to-day. We give you one word: it is peace. The war is over,' was the chiefs' final assurance."

MEETING FAILED.

Among the might have 'beens of Mr. Rhodes' life is that story of a "meeting which didn't take place" between him and President Kruger, as related in "The Transvaal from Within," by J. P. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Rhodes arrived by coach in Pretoria one Saturday morning, and desiring to see the President, asked Mr. Ewald Esselin to accompany him and interpret for him. Mr. Rhodes, knowing the peculiar ways of Mr. Kruger, waited at the gate a few yards from the house while Mr. Esselin went in to inquire if the President would see him. Mr. Kruger's reply was that he would see Mr. Rhodes on Monday, that his was "Nachtmaal" time, and the town was full of his burghers, and that he made it a rule, which he would violate for no one, to reserve the Saturdays of the Nachtmaal week for his burghers so as to hear what they had to say if any wished to speak to him, as his burghers were more to him than any one else in the world. "I do no business on Sunday," he concluded, "so Rhodes can wait or go." Mr. Rhodes did not wait. When he heard the answer he remarked to Mr. Esselin, "The old devil! I meant to work with him, but I'm not going on my knees to him. I've got my concession, however, and he can do nothing."

GRAVEL CURED

REMARKABLE CASE OF THIS PAINFUL DISEASE.

Reuben Draper, of Bristol, Que., Who Was a Victim, Finds Relief and a Permanent Cure.—He Tells of His Sufferings and How He Left His Trouble Behind.

Bristol, Que., April 11.—(Special.)—No disease can cause more severe and dreadful pain than Gravel. Reuben Draper, of this place, was taken ill with this awful trouble about five years ago. He was cured and so many have asked him how it was done that he has decided to give the whole story for publication:

"About five years ago I was taken ill with the Gravel. I suffered great pain, so I sent for a doctor. He gave me some medicine and came to see me twice afterwards, but my disease was not gone, and in a short time I had another very bad attack.

"This time I sent for another doctor with about the same results, only I was getting weaker all the time.

"Then a man advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, for he said they had cured his mother. I thought I would try them and bought a box.

"Just one week after I began the treatment I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and four days later another about the size of a grain of barley—this gave me great relief, and I commenced to feel better and to gain strength right away.

"That was five years ago and I have not had any trouble in that way since. I have the stones in a small bottle and anyone can see them who wishes. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved my life."

The story of Mr. Draper will be good news to many sufferers who may not have known that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Gravel and Stone in the Bladder.

What has cured this gentleman and hundreds of other very bad cases should cure any one, and those who may be afflicted as Mr. Draper was should try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The latest story by the author of "Bootles' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."

CATARRH FREE BOOK
ITS CAUSE, ITS DANGER, ITS CURE.

Twenty-six years ago CATARRH was almost unknown and nearly all doctors neglected it as unimportant. To-day CATARRH should be more dreaded than Yellow Fever, Cholera, Smallpox, Diphtheria, or any epidemic disease. Statistics show that deaths from Consumption have increased more than 200 per cent. in the last five years. Nearly all of these cases have been traced back to neglected Catarrh. CATARH IS INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION. I cannot cure it when it develops into Consumption. No one can. I do cure Catarrh. Catarrh is a germ disease and penetrates the blood. It can never be cured by nasal balms, washes, snuffs, etc. Catarrh is curable only through the blood, by constitutional treatment. All remedies must be specially prepared for each particular case. No two cases are alike. Some of the most common symptoms are Spitting up slime, Nose feels full, Nose discharges matter, Nose runs water, Crusts form in the nose, Pain across the eyes, Breath smells offensive, Matter drops into the throat, Sometimes the hearing is affected.

These symptoms increase until the bronchial tubes and lungs are reached. Then the patient Takes cold easily; Raises frothy matter; Voice grows hoarse and husky; Feels stuffed up inside; Feels weak and easily tired; Cough increases, Pain in the lung appears. All these symptoms grow worse till at length the spitting of blood and death comes on.

Catarrh of the Stomach.

In some cases Catarrh, instead of entering the lungs, drops down into the stomach. The poisonous matter coats the lining of the stomach and prevents digestion. The food sours and ferments. This produces symptoms so like dyspepsia that the doctors usually treat it for that with pepsin, sodas, etc. The result, of course, is failure. Catarrh of the Stomach can be cured in only one way—by removing the cause—the Catarrh germs and the thick slimy mucus that coat the stomach. If this is not done in time, the germs will cause great Ulcers in the Stomach, producing intense pain and making life unbearable. Some early symptoms of Catarrh of the STOMACH are: Variable appetite, Belching up of gas, Heavy feeling after eating, Nausea, Drowsiness after meals, Rumbling of the bowels, Palpitation of the heart, Bad taste in the mouth, Gnawing sensation in the stomach, Pain, etc.

Catarrh of the Liver.

Catarrh frequently attacks and coats the liver. This great organ provides the Bile which is Nature's Purgative. It is the only purgative that always acts, from which there is no ill effect. No pills can ever take its place. A liver clogged with Catarrh cannot pour out this juice. CHRONIC CONSTIPATION is the result. Pills and purgatives only make matters worse. Catarrh of the Liver produces Chronic Constipation, Yellowish, muddy skin, Pimples, Sick Headaches, Lack of energy, Poor circulation, Low spirits, Bloating after eating, Sleepy feelings in the day, Disinclination to work, etc.

The Kidneys

drain out the liquid waste matter from the blood. Catarrh in the Kidneys prevents this filtering process. Poisons are left within to irritate and injure the tissues of the body. This causes Heavy feeling in the legs, Weakness or Pain in the small of the back, Changes in the urine, Variable appetite, Depression of spirits, Blurred sight, Specks before the eyes, etc. Catarrh of the Kidneys, if neglected, runs into the dreaded Bright's Disease.

Many Other Diseases

are caused by Catarrh working its way into different parts of the body; Deafness, Heart trouble, General Weakness, Nervous Debility, etc. I have fully explained it all in my Book on Catarrh: Its Dangers, Its Origin, Its Cure. You can find out for yourself just what your trouble is. I will gladly send the book FREE to any one suffering from any form of Catarrh. My one aim in life is to do the greatest good to the greatest number; to eradicate this curse of Catarrh from the American continent. If you have Catarrh in any form, do not delay. Do not wait until your case is incurable. Write to me and send me all your symptoms. Answer those I have given above. Send me any others that you have. I will diagnose your case Absolutely Free. I will tell you just what treatment you ought to have. My opinion will cost you nothing. If your case has gone too far I will refuse to take it. I never accept money where I cannot do good. But I have cured hundreds of cases where all other doctors and remedies had been tried in vain. While other physicians were neglecting Catarrh as unimportant, and letting it spread throughout the land, I was studying its nature and cure. Now when other physicians say Catarrh is incurable, I point to my long list of cured patients. If you have failed with all others, write to me before you give up. Such cases arouse my greatest interest and my deepest sympathy. For Seventeen Years I have been curing Catarrh in the Head, Nose, Throat, Ears, Chest, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and in all parts of the body. I now treat Catarrh almost exclusively. My method is scientific and constitutional. My cures are quick, but they are always permanent. Write for testimonials. Write for my Free Book. Write for Diagnosis. Write before it is too late. Address Catarrh Specialist Sproule (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13, Doane St., Boston.

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Whooping Cough

We mean tne whooping-cough. Have your children had it? Better keep them from it, for it's a tedious and dangerous disease. Let us tell you how to manage. Buy a Vapo-Cresolene outfit. It's very simple, for you just put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the room. Not a single germ of whooping-cough can live in this vapor. As it is perfectly safe, let the children sleep in the room and breathe-in this vapor; then any germs that may be in their throat will be destroyed, and thus they will escape the disease. If the children already have the whooping-cough, you should know that the vapor of Cresolene is the only known specific. For all throat and bronchial trouble it brings immediate relief.

Vapo-Cresolene
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

O. C. TARBOX, M.D., of Princeton, Minn., in the *Daily Lancet*, February 2nd, 1897:—"Last winter my six year old daughter was taken with whooping-cough, which was epidemic in our town. I tried faithfully the old and recognized treatments in succession but with no success. The paroxysms increased, and finally after three weeks' sickness, with no relief, the little patient's condition was indeed precarious, and I was at my wits' end to know what to do. By chance I was urged to try Vapo-Cresolene.

"Within twelve hours after we first used it, my child breathed easier, the paroxysms abated in length and severity, and in two days she was out of danger and her recovery was rapid and complete.

"Only those of you that have children of your own, and have passed through similar experiences, know how I felt as we saw the little life that was fast slipping away from us coming back. In ten years of hospital and private practice, I have never seen anything like it. In this case and in every case in which I have used Vapo-Cresolene, have I cured my patient, and the cases have been numerous. I do not write this as anything especially new in the treatment of whooping-cough, but in the hope that it may catch the eye of some brother practitioner who may be helped by my experience.

"It is especially valuable in the treatment of infants under six months, who have not the strength to withstand the paroxysms, and whose age precludes much medication. 'It cures while the patient sleeps.'"

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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The Tatler

The Coronation.

The coronation will be the great topic of conversation for some weeks to come, particularly as the public men of Canada will take so conspicuous a part in it. We have not yet been told as to the forms and ceremonies that are to be observed, but no doubt all that is ancient and striking will form a part of the coronation proceedings in June next. The best account that we have of a coronation outside the range of the modern newspaper is that furnished by Samuel Pepys in his celebrated diary, under date the 23rd April, 1661, or just 241 years ago. Pepys was a most close and accurate observer, and he missed nothing of the proceedings of that remarkable occasion so far as he could personally see or hear of them. He was so anxious to see the ceremony that he got into Westminster Abbey about 4 o'clock in the morning, and there had to remain patiently until 11 o'clock, when King Charles II. came in. For the benefit of those who have not the advantage of possessing this book, I quote a few sentences:—

"At last comes in the Dean and Prebends of Westminster, with the Bishops (many of them in cloth of gold copes), and after them the nobility, all in their Parliament robes, which was a most magnificent sight. Then the Duke, and the King with a sceptre (carried by my Lord Sandwich) and sword and wand before him, and the crowne, too. The King, in his robes, bearheaded, which was very fine. And after all had placed themselves, there was a sermon and the service; and then in the quire at the high altar, the King passed through all the ceremonies of the coronacon, which, to my great grief, I and most in the Abbey could not see. The crowne being put upon his head, a great shout begun, and he came forth to the throne, and there passed through more ceremonies, as taking the oath, and having things read to him by the Bishop; and his lords (who put on their caps as soon as the King put on his crowne and bishops come and kneeled before him. And three times the king-at-arms went to the three open places on the scaffold, and proclaimed that if any one should show any reason why Charles Stewart should not be King of England, that now he should come and speak. And a general pardon also was read by the Lord Chancellor, and meddalls flung up and down by my Lord Cornwallis, of silver, but I could not come by any."

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An Old-Time Banquet.

Pepys tells us that after this ceremony in Westminster Abbey there was a banquet in Westminster Hall, which he hastened round to see, and his description of the proceedings there is exceedingly quaint. He says:—"And the King came in with his crowne on, and his sceptre in his hand, under a canopy borne up by six silver staves, carried by barons of the Cinque Ports, and little bells at every end. And after a long time, he got up to the farther end, and all set themselves down at their several tables; and that was also a brave sight; and the King's first course carried up by the Knights of the Bath. And many fine ceremonies there was of the Heralds leading up people before him, and bowing; and my Lord of Albermarle's going to the kitchin and eatin a bit of the first dish that was to go on the King's table. But, above all, was these three Lords Northumberland and Suffolke and the Duke of Ormond, coming before the courses on horseback, and staying so all dinner time, and at last bringing up (Dymock) the King's champion, all in armour, on horseback, with his speare and targett carried before him. And a herald proclaims, 'That if any dare deny Charles Stewart to be lawful King of England, here was a champion that would fight him'; and, with these words, the champion flings down his gauntlet, and all this he do three times in his going up towards the King's table. At last, when the King drinks to him, and then sends him the cup, which is of gold, and he drinks it off and then rides back again with the cup in his hand. I went from table to table to see the Bishops and all others at their dinner, and was infinitely pleased with it. And at the Lords' table I met with William Howe, and he spoke to my Lord for me, and he did give me four rabbits and a pullet, and so I got it, and Mr. Creed and I got Mr. Mitchell to give us some bread, and so we at a stall eat it, as everybody else did what they could get."

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England in 1661.

The presence of soldiers from the colonies will be a prominent feature in the coronation ceremony in June next. It is interesting to contrast the condition of England in Charles II.'s time with its condition at the present day. England was then considered a world-power, yet it contained not more than 5,000,000 people. The population of Scotland was then less than 1,000,000, and that of Ireland perhaps a million and a half. The three kingdoms did not contain more than 6,500,000 inhabitants, or less than one-sixth of their population at the present time. The country was so poor that it would not afford more than £200,000 annually for the support of its navy, and the officers and seamen who served in the fleet were paid not in money but in bills which they had to sell for 15 per cent. discount. The only English colonies at that time were those of North America, which were in a very feeble condition, none of them, with the exception of Virginia, being more than forty years old. Canada is a greater nation now than England was in the time of Charles II., not only in resources, but in wealth. The colonies of 1661 could do nothing for the Mother Country in the way of materially assisting her. They found it difficult even to protect themselves against the Indians. Great Britain's colonies at the present day could furnish tens of thousands of the best soldiers in the world for the defence of the Empire.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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The Hart's River Fight.

The quality of the men that Canada can furnish for the defence of the Empire has been shown on numerous occasions during the present war in South Africa. We never hear of Canadians being stampeded by Boer attacks as has been unfortunately the case with some of the raw English troops that have been sent to the front. Although a great many of the men who went to South Africa had little or no military experience or training, they have proved themselves good soldiers on every occasion. It is universally admitted that the presence of two Canadian companies—G and H, from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively—within a few feet of the Boer trenches at Paardeburg compelled the surrender of General Cronje much earlier than it otherwise would have taken place. But the recent fight near Hart's River has covered the Canadians with a halo of glory and given the British people something to talk about that they are not likely to forget. In the English schools the youth of the nation is taught to admire Greek valor and the conduct of the Spartans at Thermopylae is looked upon as the acme of heroism. But it would be difficult to say in what respect Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans behaved better at Thermopylae than did the contingent of Canadians at Hart's River. A man can do no more than to die at his post, and that is what the Canadians at Hart's River did. It is to be hoped that this episode, which will bring sorrow to many Canadian homes, will have its compensation in giving the people of England a better appreciation of the people of Canada. The British people, in their enormous self-conceit, have been accustomed to look upon colonists as an inferior people, forgetting that the men who are emigrated to the colonies have been mostly the more energetic and enterprising of the British people. It is only recently that the average British citizen has been able to rid himself of the notion that the Canadians are black men. He ought to know by this time that the Canadians, by reason of their adaptability, their intelligence and their education, are far superior to the average British soldier.

• • •

The Great Imperialist.

The will of Cecil Rhodes, which gives a large portion of his estate to the cause of education, is a unique production, and shows the breadth of his views with respect to the Anglo-Saxon peoples. He makes no distinction between the people of the United States and those of the British colonies, in this respect, following the example of Mr. Carnegie, who has given money for library buildings to several Canadian cities as well as to towns in the United Kingdom. Whether the scheme of Mr. Rhodes' will lead to any very great results remains to be seen. There is a very strong impression among thoughtful people that our whole scheme of education is faulty and that vast sums of money which have been bestowed upon universities in modern times have been largely wasted. No doubt there is a great improvement in the colleges from the condition of affairs which prevailed a few years ago, and the increase in the number of elective studies gives a young man a chance to learn those things that he thinks will be most useful to him. A few years ago, to learn Latin, Greek and mathematics was thought to be the only aims of scholarship, and any one who ventured to question the value of these studies as an exclusive educational outfit was denounced as a Philistine or an ignoramus. There is no denying the fact that the atmosphere of colleges tends to make narrow-minded men and that the greatest enemies of a liberal education are to be found among college professors. The point is that colleges ought to teach a young man the things that are likely to be most useful to him during his career in life. The colleges now teach law, medicine, surgery and divinity, why should they not give a man a business training? Why should this important department be surrendered by our great seats of learning to little institutions termed business colleges. As things are now, a young man who intends to embark on a business career is absolutely wasting four years of his time by going to college.

• • •

Co-Education.

There is another feature of the subject that demands some consideration, the question of female education at colleges. A few years ago young women were admitted to the colleges of Canada on equal terms with the men, and now the sweet girl graduates have become quite a numerous body. To what uses have they put the education they have received? It seems to me perfectly idle to give a girl a college education if she never reads anything during the rest of her life but novels. I am a strong friend of giving higher education to women, but I want to see women taught those things that are likely to be most useful to them, so that there may be some sort of harmony between what they learn at college and the remainder of their lives. Why should not our universities teach all students, male and female alike, the principles of cooking food, so that every man and woman may know something about that most important matter. Most of us eat three times a day and upon the assimilation of that food properly depends our health, and, to a large extent, our happiness. Will any man pretend to say that a knowledge of Greek and Latin is as necessary to a woman as a knowledge of how to cook food properly. It is a melancholy fact that a large part of a man's life is spent in learning those rules of correct living which ought to be taught him at school or college, and it too frequently happens that before he has learned his lesson he is a used-up man with a worn-out stomach and an impaired constitution.

• • •

Is Love of Poetry Dying?

Some of the papers are engaged in discussing the subject of poetry and asserting that poetry is losing its popularity. I do not believe that good poetry is ever likely to fall out of favor, but probably a good deal of what has passed for poetry in recent years will be speedily forgotten. We have been deluged with poetry which seems to lack the imaginative quality, and which apparently has no other merit than its lack of naturalness. No doubt the modern poet labors under great disadvantages, he has to compete not only with his fellow-poets but with the great masters of the last two or three centuries. Besides, modern life does not supply many themes for poetry, and, in fact, there is so much that is material in it that the modern man is likely to neglect the beauties of that art. The railway, the steamboat, the electric telegraph and other modern inventions are eminently practical, and the most brilliant poet would find it difficult to treat them in a satisfactory manner. Still, the great success of Tennyson's works, even to the last years of his life, shows that the taste for poetry has not died out in the modern man. The human heart is always the same, and any appeals to it are as quickly responded to in the twentieth century as they were three hundred years ago. The human intellect has been improved by modern education, but the minds of men do not differ from those of ancient days. Why, then, should poetry die out, as long as the old themes which poetry mainly dealt with exist.

THE TATLER.

The Week at McGill

The '03 Annual is indeed a work of art and is all that the editors promised it would be. It abounds in clever sketches by many of the rising artists of the college, photographs of every year throughout the university, and of incidents connected with the Royal visit; and the character of the literary work is far above the average. Among the many interesting and well-written articles are those on the visit of Their Royal Highnesses to old McGill, and on the Oxford-Cambridge, McGill-Toronto athletic meeting held here last September.

To say that the book is well worth the price asked is putting it very mildly indeed, for it is a work to which, in after years, all could refer with pride and pleasure, and live again, in spirit, the happy days spent within the walls of their beloved Alma Mater.

There seems to be a feeling amongst the student body that they should only provide themselves with the annual of the class to which they belong, and leave the others, each to each year. This is an altogether wrong view of the matter, as a little thought on the subject will reveal. Perhaps now, with college life a thing of the present anything to remind them of the different years is unnecessary, for everything is green in the memory; but there will come a time when this life is a thing of the past, and they will long for some souvenir through which those happy days may be brought vividly back to their memories. To this end, could anything accomplish more effectually and completely than having in their possession a set of the four annuals issued during their four years at college, so that when a reminiscent mood overtook them, they would be able to take them from the bookcase and replenish their minds with happy reminiscences.

Let every student think this out for himself, and it is almost certain that he will come to this conclusion, and if it is possible, the necessary two dollars will be forthcoming, and the book will become his property.

• • •

The surveying school for students in the II. and III. years, civil and mining engineering courses; III. and IV. years of the architectural course; and in the IV. year of the civil engineering course will, this year, commence on Monday, August 18th. All students, who are required to attend this class, will please give their summer addresses to Miss Waud, on or before May 1st, in order that details in regard to the arrangements necessary, may be sent to them.

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A meeting of those concerned in the autumn field work will be held on Monday next at 5 p.m., in No. I. class room of engineering building. The meeting is held to make some necessary arrangements concerning this work.

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Second year science students will find their stress diagrams in No. 2 mathematical lecture room.

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The third and fourth year civil engineering students must bring with them to the municipal engineering examination their diagrams of "the flow in circular sewers."

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Students of the first year arts who require to qualify in English Literature will present themselves for examination on Tuesday morning, April 8th, at 9 o'clock.

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Arts students of the III. and IV. years in geology will be examined in the old library, Arts Building, instead of in the Molson Hall. Numbers will be given by the professor in charge.

• • •

The annual class day dance of the Royal Victoria College will be held this year on Tuesday, April 29th, in the R. V. C., and there is no reason to doubt but that it will be as successful and in every way as enjoyable as these functions have been in the past. Tickets may be had from W. G. Pruyn and J. A. McDonald, medicine; G. E. Cole and H. R. Crothers, arts; or G. M. Smith, W. E. Murphy, H. Bigger and W. G. McBride, science. The prices of the tickets are, students (including ladies' ticket), $2.00; outsiders, $3.00, and extra lady's ticket, 50 cents. As tickets are strictly limited, those who are anxious to attend should secure their tickets immediately.

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The regular Easter meeting of the four years of medicine was held on Friday last, when the treasurer's report was received, and it being the last meeting of the year all postponed business was cleared up.

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This year the method of conducting the final examinations in medicine has been somewhat altered from that in vogue in previous years. Instead of crowding the examinations together at the end of the term, the orals in certain subjects will be run off first, so as to leave the month of May free for the clinical examinations in medicine and surgery, and the writtens in all subjects. With this object in view and to the end that each member of the graduating class may know exactly on what dates his examinations in the various subjects will come, lists have been made out giving this information. Lists in Gynaecology, Obstetrics and Ophthalmology have already been posted and the others will be finished early next week. These lists do not include those taking the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec examination; but they will be notified of the dates of their orals and writtens as soon as word is received from the assessors. The following are the lists arranged so far:—

OBSTETRICS.

Monday, April 14th—Symmes, Tolmie, Tracy, Van Wart, Walker, Wilkins, Williams and Wood.

Tuesday, April 15th—Peters, Pickard, Pratt, Robb, Roberts, Saunders, Smith and Stockwell.

Thursday, April 17th—May, Menzies, Moffatt, Morrison, Morse, Moses, Mothersill, Palmer and Pavey.

Friday, April 18th—McGibbon, S., McGrath, McKee, McKenzie, McNeill, Manchester, Martin and Mason, F. C.

Monday, April 21st.—Ames, Anthony, Baillie, Blair, Brennan, Byers, Campbell and Cantlie.

Tuesday, April 22nd—Christie, Codrington, Coleman, Cox, Cullen, Curren, and Currie.

Thursday, April 24th—Dorion, Eastman, Evans, Featherston, Folkins, Forster, Gardiner and Gibson.

Friday, April 25th—Green, Halliday, Harris, Hart, Henry, Hollingsworth, and Hopkins.

Monday, April 28th—Hyatt, Igoe, Irwin, Johnson, G. R., Johnson, J. A., Jones and Lidstone.

Tuesday, April 29th—Lomas, Macdonald, MacKinnon, G., MacKinnon, J. W., MacNaughton, McDonald and McGibbon, D.

GYNAECOLOGY.

R.V.H., Monday, April 14th—Ames, Anthony, Baillie, Blair, Brennan, Byers, and Campbell, A.

M.G.H., Tuesday, April 15th—Cantlie, Christie, Codrington, Coleman, Cox, Cullen and Curren.

R.V.H., Thursday, April 17th—Currie, Dorion, Eastman, Evans, Featherston, Folkins and Forster.

M.G.H., Thursday, April 17th—Gardiner, Gibson, Green, Halliday, Harris and Hart.

R.V.H., Monday, April 21st—Henry, Hollingsworth, Hopkins, Hyatt, Igoe, Irwin and Johnson, G. R.

M.G.H., Tuesday, April 22nd—Johnson, J. A.; Jones, Lidstone, Lomas, Macdonald, MacKinnon, G., MacKinnon, I. W.

R.V.H., Thursday, April 24th—MacNaughton, McDonald, McGibbon, D., McGibbon, S., McGrath, McKee, and McKenzie.

M.G.H., Thursday, April 24th—McNeill, Manchester, Martin, Mason, F. C., May, Menzies, and Moffatt.

R.V.H., Monday, April 28th—Morrison, Moore, Moses, Mothersill, Palmer, Pavey and Peters.

M.G.H., Friday, April 29th—Pickard, Pratt, Robb, Roberts, Saunders, Smith and Stockwell.

M.G.H., Thursday, May 1st—Symmes, Tolmie, Tracy, Van Wart, Walker, Wilkins, Williams and Wood.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

R.V.H., Friday, April 18th—Hyatt, Igoe, Irwin, Johnson, J. A., Johnson, G. R., Jones, Lidstone, Lomas, Macdonald, and MacKinnon, G.

M.G.H., Monday, April 21st—MacKinnon, I. W., MacNaughton, McDonald, McGibbon, C., McGibbon, D., McGrath, McKee, McKenzie, McNeill, and Manchester.

R.V.H., Tuesday, April 22nd—Gardiner, Gibson, Green, Halliday, Harris, Hart, Henry, Hollingsworth, and Hopkins.

M.G.H., Wednesday, April 23rd—Tolmie, Tracy, Van Wart, Walker, Wilkins, Williams and Wood.

R.V.H., Friday, April 25th—Pavey, Peters, Pickard, Pratt, Robb, Roberts, Saunders, Smith, Stockwell and Symmes.

M.G.H., Monday, April 28th—Ames, Anthony, Baillie, Blair, Brennan, Byers, Campbell, Cantlie, Christie and Codrington.

R.V.H., Tuesday, April 29th—Coleman, Cox, Cullen, Curren, Currie, Dorion, Eastman, Evans, Featherstone, Folkins and Forster.

M.G.H., Wednesday, April 30th—Martin, Mason, F. C., May, Menzies, Moffatt, Morrison, Morse, Moses, Mothersill and Palmer.

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A course in clinical medicine for II. year students was commenced on April 7th and will continue until May 26th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital. This is filling a long-felt want which has been felt by every member of not only the present graduating year, but by graduating years of the past, who, during the final year, have felt severely handicapped by an elementary training in this subject.

The II. year has been divided into groups and a list posted advising each group of the days on which attendance at these clinics is expected. And they are further notified that attendance upon these demonstrations is compulsory for all students of the second year and certificates of attendance will be required of each student.

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On and after April 9th the medical library will be open in the evenings from 7 to 10 p.m.

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The regular course in Clinical Microscopy for the III. year began on Thursday last in the Pathological Laboratory. The group for this course will remain as in the course in Practical Pathology, meeting Dr. Marten on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 4 to 6 p.m. Students are requested to bring with them a small note-book.

• • •

A 'grinding class' in Clinical Microscopy and Chemistry to the IV. year will be held by Dr. Jones at the Royal Victoria Hospital. The course will begin at once and continue until the end of the term for three hours a week. A fee of $5.00 is charged. Those wishing to take this class can do so by handing in their names to Dr. Jones at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

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Lectures in Hygiene to the III. year medicine will be given until further notice on Mondays and Fridays at 11 a.m. and Tuesdays at 9 a.m.

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Students who have obtained exemption in chemistry, botany, biology or other subjects, must obtain a printed certificate of exemption from the professor, and file it at once with the Registrar.

• • •

The examination for the junior anatomy prize will be held on Tuesday, April 15th, in Molson Hall.

• • •

The supplemental examination in animal biology will be held on Wednesday, April 16th, at 2 p.m. in Molson Hall.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

95TH YEAR. NO. 86 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

In these days when money has attained an undue power amongst us, it's good to find souls which cannot be bought; good to find a social circle which will not condone sin or vulgarity for money; good to find a church which does not toady to the rich man who wears a cloak of religion and respectability on Sundays; good to find a law which gives justice to the poor as well as to the rich; good to find a girl who pushes away the man of the world with money in the present and an evil life in the past. It's always good to see justice and right triumph. We admire those who are just, even if we don't live up to our own theories about justice. We applaud the elevation of right even if it pinches our own toes, and, down in our hearts we appreciate the sincere and earnest woman, even if we have some qalms of conscience about certain of our own sayings and doings and make elaborate arguments as to the distinctions between black and white lies.

'I haven't a thing to be thankful for," said the chronic grumbler, and there she stood on her own two strong feet with her healthy baby girl beside her. No one knows how much two good strong feet wear in the sum of happiness, until that unlucky day, when, being allowed to rise from bed after an illness, it is discovered just how unreliable and useless they can be, and what an ugly edge a shin-bone has when it's lost its decent covering of flesh. Surely a woman who has health has a great blessing in simply being well. And if she has a little child beside her, and love and a home, what more can she want? We deceive ourselves so sadly when we make believe we want this and that and the other thing. Most of us have more than enough for real happiness. We need the scales off our eyes. We need happy hearts. We need an appreciation of the foundation of true content. We need ears to hear the low, sweet song of happiness which comes from life's simplest and commonest blessings—the ones we are so apt to forget as we stretch our hands out towards the novel, the rare, the impossible, luxuries of our day and time.

Men are sometimes accused of bringing their business home with them to destroy the peace of their evenings and to make of the place which should be a sanctuary and a resting place, only another world of turmoil and work and worry such as exists down street. That is a pity, and it's almost inexcusable, too, seeing that men know the value of rest and peace, because they get so little of it. When a woman lets outside excitement and worries and cares warp her home life it is entirely inexcusable. Just now a good many women are engaged in the questionable game of "stocks." They buy and sell and fuss and fidget and tote up their profits just like little men. "It's delightfully exciting," they say, and they tell you how many new things they are going to buy if the best, and not the worst, should happen. Sometimes it isn't stocks but social gaities that spoil homes. Sometimes it has happened that a woman's church and its societies has interfered very materially with her success as a homemaker. The freshness of the outside world, the vivacity, the brightness of it may all come into the home and with good effect, sweeping out the staleness of self-thought and the stagnation of monotonous days and duties. The wickedness of the world, its temptations and scandals, its vulgarity and its coarse jests should find no place in the true home. The woman who goes into beautiful homes, who sees beautiful possessions, who loves them for their beauty and brings back to her own simpler home, the best part of what wealth can buy, is the better for going about. I sometimes think that the woman who can only envy but not appreciate the possessions of others should be chained to her own doorstep. It doesn't lift dull care away from her mind. She comes in fretful and complaining, and peace there cannot be in the home of which she is the whole spirit. It's more than keeping a house clean—to make a home. It's more than putting furniture into it, and placing food on the table three times a day plus a time or two. We need calm and rest, courage and inspiration to help out the chairs and tables in making the ideal and before we can put those precious things beside our hearths we must have cradled them in our own inmost souls.

Alders and "pussy" willows, red maples and osier dogwoods, the yellow of the willow, the bronze of the birch, the misty tops of basswood and elm and poplar tell us that spring is coming, and that it's just a matter of so much rain and sleet and wind and then we'll pass out into the glories of the promised land of birds and blossoms and the tender green of the trees. The sick, the old, the wee babies, and the plants in the window-garden, are all thriving already upon the first golden gleams of sunshine, and the promise of more. The restlessness of expectation is on us all. It's hard to be patient with gray skies and wind, with an edge to it. But we must, and that's all there is about it, and spring, true constant spring, is just around the corner.

The other day a man who had suffered his way through a long illness, slipped out of this life, and those who knew his cheering face and his enthusiastic voice were astonished to learn that he was over seventy years of age. He was so young in his heart, that his face shone with a youth he had brought with him through the years. He was interested in boys and their work and play. He was animated over a football game. He gave himself up to none of the little sournesses which in some hearts are borne of disappointments. He must have had many a pain and ache, many a moment of foreboding, but there was always a cheeriness in his voice, an earnestness in his hand-clasp, and the light of eternal youth in hi brave eyes. His body was well cared for, but aside from that fact, he had the secret of life in his possession. He did not live for himself alone. The sorrow and the joy of other people became his sorrow and his joy. He hadn't time to think about any little difficulties of his own, for his big heart was busy comforting those who didn't know how to comfort themselves. And then one day something happened — the machinery of the body slipped a cog. There was pain and weariness, and they put him to bed, and called doctors and nurses to his side. And life ebbed away from him. The old interests grew far away. The things which used to be of importance dwindled into nothingness, and after a little body and spirit fell apart, and he was free.

Most of us have memories of those who are gone, and those who knew this vivacious, cheerful, hopeful, old man, with his interest in other people's woes and joys will keep the recollection of his happy-hearted youth in their minds. He was the youngest and most enthusiastic man of seventy past who ever listened to boys' stories of their plans and ambitions or soothed the distress of a man out of work.

Every springtime there is the too early robbin — the poor thing which finds itself in a snowstorm, and the too ambitious woman who will "clean home" when the performance gives discomfort to every one in the homenest. She is impatient to meet her bug-bear and slay him, so she sallies out while the weather is unsettled and splashes and beats, rips up and turns about. She lets the furnace out days too soon. She has the double sashes down, puts the whole family in cold storage, and doesn't want the grates lighted because they's all fresh-varnished or fresh-polished. Then, when her house is nice and clean, and the sunshine and settled warm weather makes every one long to be out of doors, the over-ambitious woman doesn't feel very well, and perhaps has to nurse a case of bronchitis or croup directly traceable to her fidget about her spring cleaning. It used to be thought that house-cleaning was a matter of muscle. Most of us now agree it's a matter of management. The woman who plans a week ahead of her work will get better results than her slap-dash sister-woman, and there will be no commotion in her house. It's well for the women with less than normal strength that it is so, else she would be sadly out of the race. There's enough brute energy in most of us to make us wish to fly about and turn a whole house inside out in a week. We're wise, though, if we let reason and not animal spirits control us, and the woman who reasons and plans and goes about even the most prosaic work of her house, with methodical ways, is, all things considered, the best housekeeper and home-maker.

How the good fairies look after the babies who toddle into danger, and, somehow or another, toddle out again! They fall under wheels, and come out from beneath them, very tearful and very frightened, but miraculously unhurt. They fall out of windows and into hot water. They make friends with strange dogs of low degree, and bad tempers. They find out that stoves are hot, and that matches burn little fingers, that scissors have sharp points and that the little pills in mamma's medicine chest aren't so nice inside as the sugary things you buy at the sweet shop. Some of them meet with misfortune and leave a gap in life for anguished mothers, but, considering the difficulty with which little children become accustomed to our grown-up ways, isn't it a marvel that more serious accidents do not more frequently occur.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Blanche: A common acquaintance could introduce you.

Semper Eadem: 1. No, it's better she should not keep it, but, of course, circumstances alter cases. 2. You are affectionate, fairly enduring, fairly sensitive, not at all suspicious, persistent and industrious.

Primrose: He thanks her, but if she's really nice, and friendly, she'll intimate that it was a jolly skate. 2. You are sensitive, impetuous, mirthful, cheerful, generous and ambitious.

Ethel: Your name means "nobe." Dorothy is "the gift of God." I'm glad to have your letter. Oh, no, they are no trouble at all.

Cis: Have some nut sandwishes, some cress or lettuce ones, a cup of tea, ices of some sort, fancy cakes (perferrably home-made), and bon-bons, which last are also nicer home-made. Don't attempt anything elaborate, for, as you say frankly, you cannot afford it, and true hospitality is the spirit and not in any display you might be able to make.

Jerry: I'm afraid you've made a mistake in treating your maid like a machine. Do try to remember the sisterhood of women when you are dealing with the girl who does your work. A little care and thought on your part will make it so much pleasanter for her. For all the time she is in your house, it is her home, so make it a real home for her. Of course you'll meet with ingratitude sometimes—that is to be expected, but it's better to receive ingratitude than give it, and you'll be wiser in dealing with the next one. I don't think you mean what you say, when you cry out that they're all alike. Maids are not all alike any more than mistresses are, and, candidly, I'd hate to be the slave-driver some women I know are. If we go about looking for good points, we'll find them, but we don't find perfection in others till we find it in ourselves, and that will be many a day yet.

George: May 13, 1899, fell on a Saturday. 2. You are prompt, executive, sympathetic, persistent and hopeful.

P., Richmond Road: The contour of the Horseshoe Fall at Niagara is 3,010 feet. 2. Yes. You've surely found the crater. It's a cosy spot to rest in early spring or late autumn, for the sun strikes down on the gentle slope, and you have all the sky and sunshine and none of the wind or weather.

Marguerite: June 7th and 15th are said to be unlucky days for weddings, but really it's almost lucky to dare superstitions nowadays.

Belierephon: The Jasper is said to denote innocence; the ruby, charity; garnet, grace, bloodstone, courage, and the turquoise, prosperity.

The Boy: You'll fall head over ears in love with a woman some day, and she'll worry the very heart of you. You can't expect to escape heart-whole, you know. Very few do that, for little Cupid is a very omnipresent chappie. But do you really think those girls were in love with you? I don't. I expect they were only amusing themselves, and I shouldn't wonder if in their naughtiness they read your letters out one to the other, and took turns in winning your young affections week about. Young men have a lordly way of thinking how the dear girls love 'em, and the dear girls are usually willing to club together to teach such young gallants the A-B-C's of it all. I don't blame them much. Your sort need training, and a couple of clever girls can do it beautifully.

Dossie: Your education is not by any means finished when you have left school. It's just begun. Your school books have given you a taste of knowledge, and it is to be hoped you have acquired habits of patience, system and industry during your school life. Then you have the world before you. You may learn and study and enjoy all the treasures which come with digging as the student digs. Don't say you haven't time. We all waste enough time to perfect ourselves in any branch of learning.

J. Cameron: The word "cane" comes from carn's, a dog, because in other days the worthies of old used sticks of that sort to defend themselves from the "mongrel puppy, whelp, hound and cur of low degree," which made walking dangerous in Rome.

Patience.—The little white frock is by far the daintiest thing for the little girl's party dress. It can be laundried and made fresh and sweet again, and on little people, silks are apt to grow rather grimy before mother sends them to the cleaner or has them cleaned at home. Perhaps I'm old-fashioned, but I do not like silk gowns on children. There can't be anything simpler and sweeter and more flower-like than a fresh white muslin. 2. Your Turkish Delight would have been better the following day. Perhaps you were just a little too stingy in measuring out your gelatine.

Miss Handy Andy.—Impetuous, merry, hopeful, industrious, very sympathetic, generous and affectionate.

Padrone.—Vivacious, executive, daring, hopeful and very diligent.

Como. — Sympathy, candor, persistence, energy and ambition.

Dare.—Mirthful, generous, persistent, fairly self-controlled and industrious.

Pete.—Candor, independence, hope, diligence, and good executive ability.

Walnut.—Fairly persistent, sensitive, candid, industrious, and happy-hearted.

Maple Leaf.—Fairly patient, sympathetic, sincere and executive.

Rosebud.—Mirthful, original, affectionate, ambitious and intuitive.

Violet. — Conscientious, methodical, fairly enduring, and fairly sympathetic.

Pearl.—Ardent, just, hopeful, luxuriously inclined and very generous.

Mephistop'. — Executive, enduring, practical, fairly sympathetic, possessed of good vitality, boundless energy, and much hopefulness.

Laurine.—Affectionate, independent, sympathetic, and a little careless.

Mariette.—Intuitive, original, vivacious, a little whimsical, generous and fairly persistent and enduring.

Gwendoline. — Independent, dainty, idealistic, sincere and very diligent.

Grazia.—Order, vivacity, sincerity, fair endurance, and self-control.

No. 1.—Hopeful, sympathetic, fairly unselfish, ambitious, resolute, and persistent.

No. 2.—Industrious, methodical, fairly sympathetic, and generous, and very practical.

Jack, etc.—Your samples of handwriting are not sufficient for a satisfactory delineation.

Tim.—Persistent, self-reliant, hopeful, faithful in friendship, and just a little careless in manner.

No. 3.—Executive, prompt, independent, hopeful, courageous and fairly sympathetic.

Sunbeam. — Determined, ambitious, merry, generous, sensitive and warm-hearted.

Ida.—Order, candor, independence, resolution, and fair sympathy.

Thorna.—Intuitive, original, independent, vivacious, and determined.

Mig.—Sincere, resolute, mirthful and self-reliant.

N. C.—Philosophical, patient, hopeful, ambitious, and very industrious.

J. Canada.—Daring, self-reliant, just a little self-esteeming, practical and very persistent.

Leila C.—Diligent, scientifically-inclined, prudent, hopeful, just a little suspicious and very resolute.

Martha.—Sensitive, romantic, inclined to be careless, very sympathetic, and very happy-hearted.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

SARDINES IN COVER.

Choose cardines of good size and firm quality. Scrape them and carefully remove the bones, but keep whole; stuff them with mushrooms chopped fine and seasoned with pepper, salt, thyme, sweet marjoram and parsley, blended to-gether with a little cold brown sauce. Wrap in paper, fasten the ends well and put them in the oven just long enough to heat. The brown sauce is made by allowing the butter to become a dark color before adding the flour.

CORN OYSTERS.

In a colander put a can of corn, rinse with cold water, then chop fine and sift into it one cup of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, one-fourth a teaspoon of paprika. Add the yolk of an egg (two are better) beaten until thick, and mix thoroughly, then fold in the white of the egg, beaten stiff. Half a cup of fine chopped celery may be added, if liked. Fry by spoonfuls.

SPANISH EGG SALAD.

Sift the yolks of three hardcooked eggs and mix them into a Neufchatel cheese, with a half teaspoon of salt, two dashes of cayenne and one teaspoon of olive oil. (A trifle more of oil may be added if necessary.)

Add to an equal bulk of cooked spinach chopped very fine to which has been added a saltspoon of salt and two shakes of pepper. Blend the two mixtures very thoroughly and shape in small balls.

CHEESE IN SHELLS.

Accompanying the salad to provide nourishment, cheese is served thus: Soak a cup of bread crumbs (centre of stale loaf) in one pint of milk; add two beaten eggs, half a teaspoon each of salt and paprika, two tablespoons of melted butter and one-fourth a pound of grated cheese (Canadian). When thoroughly mixed turn into buttered scallop shells or china cups, and bake until the cheese has browned a little and the egg has set. Serve at once in the dishes in which they are cooked.

FRIED CELERY.

For toothsome morsels that fairly melt in the mouth celery, cooked as follows, has the first place: Boil until partly cooked, but drain while still firm, cut in convenient lengths; when cool dip in batter, then cook to a golden brown in deep boiling fat. There is a secret concerning the batter used for immersing purposes that is not generally known; expensive cook books have a provoking way of commanding "make a batter" and not one word in the whole book to tell how. Croutons, French toast, egg and oyster plants, bits of cold cooked cauliflower and the like have a crispness and flavor all their own when the batter is properly made, and as the process is simple and the ingredients inexpensive the following should be pasted up in every kitchen:

BATTER RECIPE.

Beat the yellow of two eggs and add to them a half cup of cold water; use this to stir a cup of sifted flour into a smooth batter. If rather thick use more water, add half a teaspoonful of salt and without fail a tablespoonful of olive oil; beat briskly, then stir in the stiffened whites and put aside for a few hours, for, although it would spoil over night, it will not give proper satisfaction if used at once, which is part of the secret: Remember that half a cup of water will be too little for the average brand of flour. A scant cup seems nearer right, but flour differs so much that "judgment" must be used.

EAT PLENTY OF FRUIT.

Americans do not pay sufficient attention to fruit on their tables. More fruit and fewer vegetables should be a household policy. The buying of fruit that is in seasons means no unnecessary outlay of money and the results, both as to health and satisfaction of the appetite, will be encouraging. There are qualities peculiar to each kind of fruit that render it of value to the system.

From the point of view of health the raw fruit is far better than the cooked. There is hardly a month that some kind of raw fruit cannot be had. The old farmhouse policy of keeping a barrel of red apples where anybody could help himself was very wise. If it accomplished nothing else it at least saved doctors' bills. City homes and small houses and apartments cannot have the apple barrel, but even the people of small means can manage to have some fruit always on hand.—Mary Graham, in Woman's Home Companion.

I find lemon pie a great improvement to sliced bananas. I prepare them an hour or two before using by sprinkling a layer of sliced bananas with sugar and then a little lemon juice; repeating this till I have the desired quantity. I also use lemon juice in the stewed prunes. They should be stewed very slowly on the back of the stove and when entirely soft, add sugar and lemon juice, leaving them on the stove till the sugar is fully dissolved. I could never enjoy prunes till I prepared them thus.—H. S. in Good Housekeeping.

ONION BUTTER.

Melt (not brown) half a cup of butter in the spider. Into it put two small onions cut up and let them fry in the butter until shriveled and delicately brown. Strain the butter into a small jar and cover tightly. A teaspoonful of this butter added to a meat dish will give a delicious aroma which can scarcely be recognized as onion.

Paprika is a red pepper, like cayenne in appearance, but much milder in taste. It is said to render more digestible almost any food to which it is added.

PITTER-PATTER

It is the woman who boards who becomes a trifler, not the woman who has her own home. It is the woman who boards who becomes flippant, not the woman with home ties and home cares. A woman who spends a few years in a boarding house becomes accustomed to the ease and comforts which surround her, without any exertion on her own part, and she becomes more and more reluctant as the years pass by to exert herself to make a home for her family.

The Japanese maiden in any event does not choose her own husband. It would no more occur to her to do such an audacious thing than to have chosen the name given her at birth. An interested friend of the family, known as a "go-between," attends to this matter.

When a girl reaches a marriageable age this "go-between" casts about for a husband for her. When he finds a young man who meets all of the requirements of family and fortune he arranges for a meeting with the girl and her mother.

Another way is to arrange for a meeting at the house of a friend. Of course, the matchmaker will pretend that it is quite by accident, although all of the party understand perfectly that it is by design.

The girl is very shy, and hides her face behind her fan as she bows low many times. Then she retires, blushing and nervous, behind her mother. The young man at this meeting looks her over and decides whether he will wed her. If he agrees, the negotiations are carried to a finish. He pays for the trousseau and the bride's father provides the entire furnishings for the house which the newly-married pair will occupy.

Afternoon tea is as much of a national custom here as it ever was in England, and there is no household so humble that it does not boast of its afternoon tea service. It is so easy to offer a person a cup of tea, such a cheap way of entertaining, and yet not half bad—this is not applying to the tea—and with much that is sensible about it.

In formal establishments the afternoon tea is a serious matter, like tthe marriage service, it is not to be treated unadvisedly or lightly. It is a function, a social function, one that requires an elaborate service and serving, much food and many dainty accessories, such as five hundred dollar tea gowns. But, joking apart, the afternoon tea hour is a very charming and delightful one when well carried out.

As every one knows the dinner hour in so-called polite society is being pushed on in a most extraordinary way, and the fathers of the present generation who thought half-past six vulgarly late would now be surprised to hear that eight o'clock is considered, if anything, early. It is said the dinner dances have had a great deal to do with the moving on of the dinner hour, for the long wait between the dinner and the dance was an awful bore. Yet it may be questioned if the introduction of afternoon tea, as it is now served, had not more to do with it than anything else.

With bated-breath we will say that country life has had something to do with it. That ideal existence, which is the height of fashion at present, is admitted to have the undesirable attribute that if dinner be served at seven or half-past, and there is nobody to come in, nowhere to go, the hours spent by monsieur and madame were likely to be just a little dull, but certainly, with dinner not ending until half-past nine, it is quite possible to get through an hour of reading, conversation or cards.

What a delightful (?) peep at the wrong kind of a married life.

Though the small gold and silver purses have gone out of style, larger side bags and wrist bags of metal are frequently seen. It is needless to say that these, like all other jewelled ornaments, have grown handsomer than ever, and from the lavish amount of money expended on these trifles it is safe to say that the bag habit is one not soon to be broken.

Even in the realm of bags does the popularity of curious Byzantine designs reign. Oddly shaped patine silver ones are studded with corals, turquoises and baroque pearls, while some of the costlier ones glitter with rubies, diamonds and sapphires,

Here again one sees cabochon stones, though occasionally a bag will be ornamented with finely cut marquise gems.

Oriental emeralds may be classed among the very smartest of jewels used for such decoration, and a very handsome bag displays these gems as a delight, and also a source of anxiety, to a certain fashionable woman.

The dull silver rim is exquisitely chased and covered with a patine effect which gives it the air of a genuine antique. A row of smooth Indian emeralds is set about the rim, and these are not tiny stones, but large, beautifully colored gems.

The oblong bag is finished across the bottom with a fringe of emerald drops, pear shaped and very smooth. Duplicated in coral, the design is also very beautiful, but less unusual than the emeralds.

"put away the leaven
Of malice, hatred, injuries unforgiven,
And deeds of mercy bring
Upon the joyful morning."

The newest silk blouses are tucked and smocked and accordion-plaited and embroidered as never before. Herringbone and other fancy stitches are lavishly used, and always the ornamentation, whatever it may be, is put on to accentuate the long-line effect.

The most notable distinction between these and the blouses of a year ago is in the collars and cuffs. The latter are deeper, almost twice as deep as formerly. The collars must all match the waist.

The separate collar is no more. By these two hall-marks will the waist of 1902 be known, and it will be impossible to confound its predecessor with it: more's the pity, some women who have good "left-overs" will declare.

In colors it is black and white, which predominates here as elsewhere through the feminine wardrobe. White and black embroidery by way of ornamentation is altogether the most poular.

The new belt is something that should be upon every girl. They are made by one's own hands and cost little. They are all in velvet or panne silk or liberty, just so they glisten. They are not made of ribbon, but of half a yard of material, cut and hemmed to make a wide Swiss belt. Perhaps the Swiss belt is not the proper term, for the belt is shaped more like a Parisian belt, and, though laid in folds in Swiss fashion, is drawn down to a low point in front to preserve the shape of the figure.

These belts are not decorated in any way except with their buckles, which are handsome ones and varied to suit the material. They are not of the cut-and-dried order, yet they are the most remarkable features of the toilet.

"Couches have saved more minds and nervous systems than all the doctors and medicines put together," said a familiar authority on house furnishing a few days ago.

"It is the best refuge that the overworked housekeeper has, did she but know it, and the only fault that I have to find with women is that as a rule they do not use their couches half enough.

"I am not talking about these yard-and-a-half contrivances that are as tough as a rhinoceros hide. What I mean is a broad, comfortable couch that is soft and luxurious, and on which a woman may nestle among the pillows and be comfortable. Every room should have one. When distracted by the infinite cares of the household, and worried over this bill and that, a woman should have a place where she can throw herself down, and stretched at ease, allow her troubles to straighten themselves out of their own accord.

"By this means hysteria is avoided, beauty is preserved and the woman's chances for eternal salvation are helped tremendously. No matter how comfortable the chairs in a room may be, they never take the place of the couch. To make the home truly home-like, to give it that air of solid comfort and exquisite ease that is so necessary for good living, give me the broad, low, hospitable couch, the very presence of which is an invitation a delight and a benediction."

A most discouraging fact for people with big ears, or, in fact, for people with any ears at all, has been discovered by the systematic examination of over 40,000 pairs of ears in England and France. It has been discovered that the ear never stops growing while its owner is alive. So people with big ears in youth may expect to have regular "flappers" in old age, and the dainty miss with the seashell appendages on either side of her head may expect the ears to which her lovers now write sonnets to become large and prominent when she is a grandmother. But she won't care so much then, which is one consolation! all her lovers will be dead or married, and there will be only the children to remark, "What big ears granny has got!" Granny, who used to have the little pink seashells.

Madge Merton

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN

Requires Treatment Which Acts in Harmony With the Female System.

Letter from Mrs. Wright, President of Brooklyn, N.Y., Round Table, Proves this Claim.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and which while it causes disturbances similar to ordinary indigestion cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar utero-tonic effects as well; in other words, a derangement of the female organs may have such a disturbing effect upon a woman's whole system as to cause serious indigestion and dyspepsia, and it cannot be relieved without curing the original cause of the trouble, which seems to find its source in the pelvic organs.

As proof of this theory we beg to call attention to the letter from Mrs. Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y., herewith published:

MRS. MAGGIE WRIGHT.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — For two years I suffered more or less with dyspepsia which so degenerated my entire system that I was unfit to properly attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous and nothing I ate tasted good and felt like a stone in my stomach. I tried several dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me permanently. I decided to give **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a different woman. Seven bottles completely cured me, and a dozen or more of my friends have used it since." — MRS. MAGGIE WRIGHT, 12 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

How a Serious Tumor Case Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — Some time ago I wrote you that my regular physician had made an examination and told me I was afflicted with a tumor in my womb. I had backache, headache, bearing down pains and very profuse menstruation. My limbs would ache so I could not sleep and I was very weak and nervous. I was bloated from my head to my feet. After receiving your letter I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier,** and followed all the rest of your advice as near as I could, and the tumor was expelled in pieces, and I regained my natural size. I continued taking your Vegetable Compound for a while longer and felt like a new woman. I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and what your medicine did for me. It certainly saved my life." — MRS. PERLEY S. WILLIS, Vershire, Vt. (March 11, 1901.)

It would seem by these statements that women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any incipient illness appears. Her advice is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

$5000 REWARD. — We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. — Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Literature

THE UNILLUMINED VERGE.

To a Friend Dying.

They tell you that Death's at the turn of the road,
That under the shade of a cypress you'll find him,
And, struggling on wearily, lashed by the goad
Of pain, you will enter the black mist behind him.

I can walk with you up to the ridge of the hill,
And we'll talk of the way we have come through the valley;
Down below there a bird breaks into a trill,
And a groaning slave bends to the oar of his galley.

You are up on the heights now, you pity the slave—
"Poor soul, how fate lashes him on at his rowing!
Yet it's joyful to live, and it's hard to be brave
When you watch the sun sink and the daylight is going."

We are almost there—our last walk on this height—
I must bid you goodby at the cross on the mountain.
See the sun glowing red, and the pulsating light
Fill the valley, and rise like the flood in a fountain!

And it shines in your face and illumines your soul;
We are comrades as ever, right here at your going;
You may rest if you will within sight of the goal,
While I must return to my oar and the rowing.

You will call to me once, from the mist, on the verge,
"Au revoir!" and "good night!" while the twilight is creeping
Up luminous peaks, and the pale stars emerge?
Yes, I hear your faint voice: "This is rest, and like sleeping!"

—ROBERT BRIDGES, ("DROCH.")

APRIL.

I am pining for the shining
Of the sun,
When as tide of life arises,
Nature's magic art devises
Manifold and sweet surprises,
Like th' unveiling of a nun.

When the streams harbor dreams
Of new life,
And the happy birds are singing,
And the errant breezes bringing
Fairy sounds of hare-bells ringing,—
All the world with rapture rife.

Earth, awake! Rise, and break
Winter's chains!
Ah, but thou hast waited long
For thy growing—sing thy song,
Reap thy sowing, life is strong,—
Life is flowing in thy veins!

EDNA KINGSLEY WALLACE.

LITERARY JOTTINGS

MR BENSON'S "SCARLET AND HISSOP."

Mr. Zangwill once tried to show in an amusing little play that in every individual there are really three individualities—the man as he is; the man as he thinks he is, and the man as other people think he is. We might distinguish between the various degrees of novelists on a similar plan. Some describe men and women as they are; others, the dealers in the sentimental, write of people as they think they are; others write of certain classes, chiefly the class which is called society, as the world at large thinks they are. Mr. E. F. Benson's "Scarlet and Hyssop" (Heinemann, 6s.) is a combination of the first and last named variety. Since "Dodo" was a nine-days' wonder, Mr. Benson has tried other styles, the historical-tragical (example, "The Vintage"), the politely melodramatic, as in "The Luck of the Vails." Now he comes back to the manner of "Dodo." The magnificently-colored society story bears the same sort of relation to the novel which describes real people as the "club chatter" of journals for the million bears to the history of our times. You find the same names, but that is their chief point of resemblance. Mr. Benson, however, does this kind of thing in an entertaining manner, and, what is more wonderful, as if he really liked it. To write such a story half-heartedly, or with your tongue in your cheek, would be fatal. Mr. Benson persuades the reader that he really thinks the fashionable world consists, with rare exceptions, of people who habitually eat and drink too much, play bridge too much, make love to each other's husbands and wives, and never go to bed before dawn. If he gave this impression without implying disapproval, he would be set down (as he very well knows) as a "cynic," a writer whose books are "not nice." He therefore seasons his mixture with a pinch of moral indignation. If you merely relate with a decent reticence the results of your observations in strange places, you are stoned for a corrupter of youth. Relate them with the object of showing how much better than other people are you and your readers, and you need hesitate at nothing. But Mr. Benson writes with a deft and amusing pen, and does know the world of which he writes; and even though he draws in this instance rather upon the lurid and Ouidaesque elements of his imagination, yet his real knowledge of life keeps him from overstepping bounds.

SCOTTISH LIFE AND LETTERS.

In his "Scottish Men of Letters of the Eighteenth Century," Henry Grey Graham, who has also written a "Social Life of Scotland," in the same period, has struck a rich vein of ore. His last-named work, which was published two years ago, has already reached the secure success implied in a fourth edition. Even if they were less piquant than they are, the pictures of a society sufficiently removed to form a striking contrast and yet not so distant as to have lost all resemblance to the present day, are certain to be fascinating to a large class of readers. This is emphatically true of Scotland, where the century marks the transition from the devastation and barbarism produced by centuries of ecclesiastical strife, to the foundation of a secure career of national prosperity. The echoes of past strife were still heard; the embers of heated controversies could still be stirred into an occasional flame; the romance of lost causes still lived in the memory; and the ruins of a fallen order were still present in picturesque decay. Side by side with these there was the prosaic complacency of material prosperity clothing itself in a garb of demure and sober respectability. It was as if, on the same stage, and with the same actors, a picture of domestic life were presented to us before the hurtle of a battle scene had ceased to ring in our ears.

For the task which he undertook in his earlier book, Mr. Graham possesses some admirable qualifications, and in his volume on "Scottish Men of Letters in the 18th Century, the same qualifications have enabled him to provide for his readers a fare which will prove no less appetizing. There can be no question that he has gleaned with industry and success in a rich field, and that the result is an eminently readable book. Mr. Graham seems disposed to estimate literary worth largely by the market price commanded in our own day by the works which pleased a former generation. It is a somewhat fallacious standard. A literary work has not necessarily lost its value or its interest because it does not sell like a popular novel propelled into notoriety by the force of copious advertisement and contemporaneous interest. In the sweeping judgment which consigns to the lumber room of dead and forgotten antiquity the greater part of the works of almost all the men whose persons he describes for us so graphically, Mr. Graham shows a disposition to extend his category of forgotten authors to a somewhat dangerous extent. With Beattie's "Minstrel" and Blair's "Sermons," he consigns to that same limbo Johnson's "Rambler." If one never reads the "Rambler," does this conclusively prove that it is not worth reading and never will be read? And is it not read by those who, although perhaps they do not create a market quite so large as the readers of Miss Marie Corelli's novels, are yet not without some influence in maintaining the respect due to sound literature? If a passage were quoted from the "Rambler" in any public address, how long would it take before its origin was traced? Principal Robertson's "Charles V." may not pass current amongst what is called the reading public of our day, as the phrase is understood by the circulating libraries. But if a student were studying the European history of that period, would he think it wise to remain entirely ignorant of what Robertson has written? We may admit the faults of the historian, and we may agree—more cordially than Mr. Graham would be inclined to agree with any dictum of Dr. Johnson's—with the pointed criticism of the latter that Robertson had a very little gold in a mountain of wool. But Robertson's books have none the less sterling merit, which is not to be summarily appraised by the price which they may command in the auction room of to-day. In his account of Burns, Mr. Graham makes no attempt at forming a literary estimate of the worth of Burns, and his work gains on that account. It is a frank and unprejudiced account of the man as he was, nothing extenuating and yet without aught set down in malice, and the portrait stands out, perhaps, with all the more impression of reasonable fairness and common sense because it is not weighted with any thought of the heavier task of measuring the extent and the limitations of his genius—a task that almost perforce brings a bias to the mind of him that essays it. Mr. Graham knows how to make his personalities interesting.

BOOK REVIEWS

MR. FRANK STOCKTON'S "KATE BONNET."

If Mr. Frank Stockton's desire in his latest novel, "Kate Bonnet," was anything higher than to write a burlesque of the buccaneering days, he has signally failed of his purpose, and if the story is meant to be a burlesque, which one may be pardoned for doubting, it is lacking in the essentials of success.

Mr. Stockton seems to have plunged into an atmosphere in which Mr. Gilbert would have breathed the breath of life; but this prose writer has extracted no sustenance from it. Mr. Stockton has done some good work in his time, and some notoriously bad; and here in his latest book, written when he is approaching seventy years of age, he is to be found very nearly at his worst.

Mr. Stockton has entirely missed the spirit of the buccaneers, although he is said to be well posted on their doings and never was there in life a pirate so impossible as Major Bonnet, a middle-aged country gentleman of good estate settled at Bridgetown in the island of Barbadoes who had been an officer in the English army, and who took to pirating for the love of it and the love of wealth got that way, and also apparently to escape the too assiduous attentions of a termagant of a wife; but to make a success of a pirate of that type you need a Lara or a Northam or a Bertram Risingham at least. If we are to have a pirate let us have a real one, and not a puppet. Scott's conception is satisfying enough, as he puts it in Bertram's language:

"A moody man he sought our crew,
Desperate and dark whom no one knew;
And rose as men with us must rise,
By scorning life and all its ties.
On each adventure rash he roved,
As danger for itself he loved;
On his sad brow nor mirth nor wine
Could e'er one wrinkled knot untwine.
Ill was the omen when he smiled,
For 'twas in peril stern and wild;
But when he laughed, each luckless mate
Might hold his fortune desperate.
Foremost he fought in every broil,
Then scornful turned him from the spoil;
Nay often strove to bar the way
Between his comrades and their prey."

But it is a long way from Scott to Mr. Stockton. His crack-brained sugar planter has nothing heroic about him, and fails to arouse any interest in his piratical doings. The only source of satisfaction the reader can have, and it is grim enough, is in the fact that Mr. Stockton has the courage to take his impossible creation to the gibbet—the only fit place.

Fancy a pirate delivering himself of this kind of balderdash in a speech to his daughter: "Ah, you don't know, you cannot understand what I feel. I was a man among men; a chief over many. I was powerful, and was obeyed on every side. I looked the bold captain that I was; my brave uniform and my sword betokened the rank I held. And Kate, you can never know the pride and exultation with which I stood upon my quarter-deck and scanned the sea-master of all that might come within my vision."

And as for Kate, the heroine, she would be a captivating American girl of to-day with keen relish for having men hanging around her, but nothing in the way of heart to speak of. After she has flirted through the West Indies she condescends to give herself to the deserted slave who has responded to all the whims and fancies, through god fortune and ill. She is not a seventeenth century damsel at all. In fact, Mr. Stockton's ignorance of that century and all that appertains to it seems to be appalling. Dickory Charter, who marries Kate, is a shrewd American "nipper" of to-day, who does the right thing just as luck would have and not from any principle at all.

There is not a trace of genuine character-drawing in the book. The merest approach to it is Ben Greenway, a pious Presbyterian—thoroughly modern, too, for the Presbyterianism has no more resemblance to the nineteenth century article than a piece of charcoal to a gold brick—who dances at the heels of the madcap major—a grotesque incongruity. The pirates are all brutal ruffians. Shades of Longfellow, Emerson and Lowell, rise from your tomb in protest that so-called critics, who are your fellow-countrymen, can be found to bestow their feeble praise on such wretched rubbish! And this man has been encouraged to write about thirty volumes. (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Publishing Company.)

"MORE ANIMAL STORIES."

Those who have read the "Four hundred animal stories," by Robert Cochrane, delightful gathering from the ever-fascinating pages of Chambers' Journal, will welcome with unalloyed pleasure a second collection from the same source by the same sympathetic, gifted and penetrating author, published under the title of "More Animal Stories."

The present volume is enriched by selections from natural history papers by Captain Brown, Edward Tesse, John McDiarmid and Christopher North, an extract descriptive of a golden eagle nesting adventure from Charles Bonner's too-little known "Forest Creatures," and "Rab and His Friends," by Dr. John Brown, unquestionably one of the finest animal stories ever written.

This masterpiece of dog-lore is given the place of honor in the collection, and rightfully so, although it is followed by many others of intense interest and great merit. The tale of "Rab" moves from dashing humor to tragic pathos, and whether inspiring laughter or tears it is eloquent of the genius of the author. Its interest is enhanced by a picture of the cottage where the original of the Howgate carrier lived; and by a reproduction of the celebrated painting, "Rab and his friends," by Mr. W. G. Stevenson, the Royal Scottish Academician.

The story of the circumstances under which "Rab" was written is not generally known. Dr. Brown first delivered it in the form of a lecture in his native town of Biggar. The doctor, himself, was extremely diffident as to its success and thought it of no particular value. Some of the natives expressed themselves as deeply disappointed that Dr. Brown should have come all the way from Edinburgh to tell them about "twae dogs fechtin'." He sat down one midsummer evening at midnight and by four o'clock next morning the whole of it was written. "I read it to the Biggar folks," he says, "in the school-house, and felt very frightened. I was reading it ill and their honest faces intimated as much in their affectionate and puzzled looks." It was included in the first series of "Horae Subsecivae," and eventually it took the form of a six shilling quarto edition, illustrated by Sir George Harvey and Sir Noel Paton. To many, however, the first introduction to Dr. Brown and to "Rab" was the shilling illustrated edition of 1878. It is described by Professor Masson as "an immortal little Scottish idyl."

Few had a more distinguished and warmly attached circle of literary friends than Dr. John Brown, writes Mr. Cochrane, in the present volume. Both Thackeray and Ruskin valued his friendship. In his writing and practice as a medical man he was an apologist for the good old virtues of common-sense, practical clear-sightedness, and vigorous rule of thumb, and he was essentially anti-speculative. He had an unusual apprehension of all that was good and admirable in character and life. The story of "Rab" is in its essentials broad in fact.

In addition to the many capital dog stories the volume contains chapters on "Curious and clever cats," "Monkey tales," "Bear stories," "Elephant stories," "Lion stories," "Turtle stories," "Eagle and other bird stories," and chapters on "Strange and novel pets," and strange friendships, such as "The Goose and the Philosopher," "Goose and Farmer." "Be kind to animals" is the author's parting word and observation proves how necessary the injunction is. It is difficult to conceive of a really cultured man or woman being unkind to animals. Cruelty in most cases is the result of thoughtlessness, although there are persons who seem to take a fiendish delight in inflicting torture on dumb creatures. Nobody can read this book of animal stories without feeling a better relationship and keener sympathy between himself and the animal world, but sport from this great enjoyment can be derived from the reading of it. Animal life is a veritable fountain of humor. (London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, price 2s. 6d.)

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

An article by Mr. M. L. Fairbairn on "Horatio Walker and His Art" is the subject of an appreciation in the Canadian Magazine, which will be read with pleasure by persons of artistic taste. It is accompanied by some reproductions of the work of this Canadian artist, which reveal something of mastery of technique and penetrating subtlety. A curious fact about this artist is that he is more talked of in the United States than he is in Canada, although he was born in Listowel, Ont., and Toronto at least makes a pretence to artistic tastes. He exhibited in the Royal Academy, Burlington House, last year, and the London Art Journal did him the honor of including his among its thirty-two productions of the leading pictures of the year. In its critical comments of the work of these artists, that high authority said: Mr. Horatio Walker shows a Millet-like realism which is yet charged with poetry-charm, the outcome of power and not a mere desire to achieve the pretty is the characteristic of this water color. England should give welcome to Horatio Walker." The reproductions in the Canadian Magazine include "The Turning of the Harrow—Early Morning," the "Woodcutter," "Sheep-walking," and "Hauling the Log," and they prove the correctness of the Art Journal's estimate. The artist is able to infuse poetry into the most commonplace subjects, an unmistakable proof of his greatness. One can well believe what Mr. Fairbairn says that Mr. Walker is not a painter of incident only, nor does he strive to give a merely correct map of some part of the earth. He is a deep thinker; his attitude is reverential; the landscape, the cattle, the people all nature are to him the medium for the utterance of truth, of a massive idealism of the infinite.

Another interesting contribution in this month's issue of the magazine is an article on "A Bird Trologdyte," by Fritz Hope, illustrated by the author's sketches, which are exceedingly artistic. The author has made a thorough study of the birds of which he treats, and he concentrates his attention on his subject, and avoids the temptation into excessiveness, that dangerous pitfall into which so many enthusiastic writers fall and never regain the footing they have lost.

Professor William Clark, of Trinity, is the subject of a character sketch in the series of "Canadian Celebrities" running through the magazine. The writer, Mr. T. E. Champion, does justice to the professor, although, for reasons that the well-informed may guess, he does not tell the whole story of his life. One can fully endorse his declaration that this picturesque divine is an earnest preacher, an eloquent lecturer, the warmest of friends, the most generous of opponents, the kindest of hosts, and the most sympathetic of men. Amongst the other attractions of this number are an article on "Montreal Street Names," by Martha E. Richardson, in which the historic associations of the names are suggested and a chapter of "Remiscences" of the late Marquis of Dufferin, by Arthur H. N. Colquhoun. (Toronto: The Ontario Publishing Company.)

THE QUEEN'S QUARTERLY.

"The Interpretation of Life by Modern Poets," is the rather ambitious title of the principal article in the Queen's Quarterly, the magazine published by Queen's University, Kingston. The writer is Mr. E. R. Peacock, who struggles violently with a subject that rather overweights him, as it has many an aspirant to literary renown. He opens his article with two quotations, one from Matthew Arnold's "Study of Poetry," and the other from Anna Swanwick's "Poets the Interpreters of the Age," which, without offence, may be described as the big and the little of it, and the reason he gives for starting with the quotations is that they express much better than he could the importance of poetry and its relations to life. The article itself, however, concerns itself mainly with Kipling, whom he describes with no inconsiderable force as the practical man in poetry—the poet of the common soldier, the mechanic, the man of action, who finds his romance in the steam engine, the mountain gun and the ocean liner. His quotations from Kipling, and they are very liberal, clearly show him to be greater as a writer of short stories than as a poet. Much of what is quoted is correctly described as doggerel, and his latest poem, from which extracts have been cabled over from the Times, indicates that the versifier is living up to the bad reputation he has achieved. Upon the whole, Kipling emerges from Mr. Peacock's crucible in rather bad shape. The writer himself, however, does not figure particularly well in his attempt at a characterization of the age. He fails to grasp its dominant tendencies, and is apparently not well versed in philosophy. Even in the current topics of the day his knowledge or his memory is at fault, as, for instance when he says, "The late President of the United States, delivers a speech breathing peace and good will to all men, and a citizen of the Republic stabs him to death as a protest against authority." Mr. McKinley was not stabbed, but was, as everybody knows, shot, and died from the effects of his injuries. Moreover, the speech to which Mr. Peacock refers can hardly be said to have breathed peace and good will to all men, although it was strongly patriotic; it conveyed no message to humanity as a whole—only that portion of it who live under the United States flag.

The quarterly is upon the whole creditable to the scholarship of Queen's, and its contents are varied and interesting. There is an instructive article on "Chinese Education in China and in Ontario," by Cephas Guillet; one on "Thomas Aquinas," by John Watson, and one on "Jewish Literature in the First Century B.C.," by James H. Turnbull, all well worthy of attentive perusal. (Kingston: The University Committee.)

THE BLUE SKY MAGAZINE.

The Blue Sky Magazine, which claims the distinction of being the only independent journal of original literary quality published in Chicago, has been enlarged to a twenty-cent monthly. The magazine, in its old chap-book form, had outlived the demand to which it was first called, and had forced itself by sheer cleverness and health into an enviable position.

The new publication is slightly smaller than the popular magazine size, but is beautifully printed on rough-toned paper. It presents a most artistic appearance, and is artistically illustrated, a decorative style of picturing being followed. Among the contributors are Ella W. Peattie, Wallace Rice, Charles G. Blanden and others; as formerly, the work of the editors is rather conspicuous—but that is the trade mark of the artistic magazine.

AUTHORS AND READERS

The question of how to dispose of too rapidly accumulating files of newspapers has at last been settled by the much troubled authorities of the British Museum. They will ask Parliament to consent to the acquisition of storage premises in the suburban village of Hendon. It is proposed to thus get rid of the back numbers of provincial newspapers and periodicals which are not asked for once in three months. Those wishing to consult these files will be obliged to give the museum authorities twenty-four hours' notice, so that the periodicals needed may be returned to the library. A similar plan was long ago followed in transferring the natural history section to South Kensington.

Where is Thomas Hardy's new novel? Let us hope that he has not relinquished the pen, this "lord of the Wessex coast and all the lands thereby." The other two of the "Three Captains" have gone into harbor:

"One was Admiral of the North from Solway Firth to Skye,
And one was Master of the Thames from Limehouse to Blackwall,
And he was Captain of the Fleet, the bravest of them all."

But of the three the greatest is Hardy, and we do not like to think that we may expect no more fiction from his pen.

The Countess of Warwick is suffering from concussion of the brain, the result of her hunting accident, and has to be kept perfectly quiet. Mr. Alfred Fripp, the eminent surgeon, has been called into consultation with Dr. Wellesley Garrett, but no serious results are anticipated, and satisfactory progress is reported. The Countess, for whom widespread sympathy is felt, is noted chiefly for the warm interest she takes in social movements. She founded on her estate in Essex a successful needlework school with a depot in Bond Street, and a science and technical school for country boys and girls; at Reading a hostel in connection with the college for training daughters of professional men in horticulture, dairy, bee, and poultry keeping; at Warwick a home for crippled children. She has been an active Poor Law Guardian for more than four years. Lady Warwick is extremely fond of gardening, and has published an interesting account of her experiments. Her sympathy with the labor movement is very keen, and it will be remembered that she edited and wrote an appreciative preface to the autobiography of Mr. Joseph Arch. She is a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

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A little girl, long, long ago,
  Sat lacing up her shoe.
The holes then had no nice brass rings;
And if the tags were off the strings,
  'Twas hard to push them through.

She wet the strings and twisted them,
  With earnest face awry,
And punched and poked with patient zeal,
Till suddenly her hands grew still,
  And she began to cry.

"I've just had such a thought!" she sobbed;
  "Until I'm old and gray
I just will have to keep ahead,
Mornings and mornings, till I'm dead,
  Lacing my shoes each day."

That little girl is grown up now,
  And she has learned two things,
That half the burdens we foresee
Prove lighter than we thought they'd be,
  And often, too, take wings.

And that, while some task new or old
  Always attends our way,
We seldom fail to get well through
With ease, if we don't try to do
  To-morrow's work to-day.

—Little Folks.

HOW THE POSSUM LOST THE HAIR OFF HIS TAIL

Listen, and you shall hear the story of "How the Possum Lost the Hair Off His Tail."

Some folks who call themselves critics—a critic, as you should know, is a person who pulls to pieces something some other person has made—might call it "The Tale of the O-Possum." But that is neither here nor there, as you will find out if you keep awake.

"Now, then, you must know, the 'possum's tail was once as beautiful and hairy and furry as a squirrel's, and he was very, very proud of it.

It was so long and hairy that he used to fan himself with it in the summer, when the weather was warm, and in the winter, when the snow was on the ground, he would tie it around his neck, for all the world like your big sister's boa. And then, you must know, he looked really scrumptious.

He was mighty proud of himself, in spite of his peaked face and his little pink nose, and held his head, as well as his tail, rather high.

Yes, the 'possum was very well contented with himself until he saw the monkey.

Not that the monkey was any better looking than the 'possum. He couldn't use his tail for a boa in the winter or fan himself with it in the summer.

But when the 'possum watched the monkey twist his tail around a limb of the old persimmon tree and fold his arms and just swing, and swing, and swing, and swing, and swing, the 'possom began to grow discontented.

"How in the world do you do it?" the 'possum asked the monkey one day when they were alone together, for the 'possum would sit down, with his beautiful, hairy, furry gray tail wrapped around his throat, and look up by the hour at the monkey swinging by his long, ugly tail from a limb of the old persimmon tree. It was such an accomplishment, and the monkey did love to be admired.

"Oh, that's easy," replied the monkey. "All you have to do is to climb up the tree with all four of your hands until you come to a limb and then wind your tail around the limb, let go with your four hands, and there you are! Try it yourself and see how you like it."

"Thanks, I believe I will," said the 'possum.

Then the 'possum got up, walked over to the old persimmon tree and tried to climb it. He slipped down once or twice, and fell on his little pink nose, and cried a little bit, if I remember rightly; but finally he managed to reach the lowest limb on the old persimmon tree, and stepped out, one foot at a time.

"That's right," said the monkey, encouragingly; "you're doing finely." You see, this was an educated monkey, and spoke grammatically.

"Now, wind your tail around the limb and swing off."

"The 'possum untied his beautiful hairy, furry gray tail from around his throat and wound it three times around the limb, as he had seen the monkey do.

Then he swung off.

He swung clear off, in fact, for his beautiful hairy, furry gray tail unwound and the 'possum fell down, clear to the ground, and struck on the tippety tip of his little pink nose in a way that was really distressing.

The 'possum lay there, all doubled up (for the fall had sprained his neck, and made him dizzy in his head) for as much as two minutes.

Then he sat up, and there was the monkey, swinging by his tail from the limb of the old persimmon tree, and making faces at him.

"You made a monkey of me, you did!" said the 'possum.

"No, I never," said the monkey; "if I had you'd have known enough not to let go with your tail when you let go with your hands." And he laughed until his sides ached.

"And just look at your tail, too! Oh, dear!"

The 'possum held up his beautiful hairy, furry gray tail and looked at it. One side of it was scraped as smooth and bare as the tippety tip of his little pink nose! He could scarcely believe his eyes.

"See what I've done!" he called to the monkey. "I have lost half of my beautiful hairy, furry gray tail! Oh, dear, what shall I do?"

"Do? What should anybody do? 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.' I'll make a monkey of you yet, if you will follow my instructions in de-tail."

"Well, I'll try it again, anyway," said the 'possum. And he did the very same thing over, and over, and over again. And each time he swung off the limb of the old persimmon tree he gripped his beautiful hairy, furry gray tail around it a little tighter, as the monkey told him to do, until, when he picked himself up after alighting on the tippety tip of his little pink nose for the 'steenth time, and looked at his beautiful hairy, furry gray tail, all the beautiful gray hair and fur was worn off clear down to the skin, and his tail was as smooth and as bare as an old brown rat's.

Then the 'possum gave a sigh, for it was a great disappointment to lose all the fur of his tail.

"Don't give it up that way," urged the monkey, who was really a bit sorry for him, seeing it was partly his own fault, anyway. "'Try, try again!'"

"I'm going to," replied the 'possum, bravely. And he tried, tried and tried, and the very next time he tried, he found to his delight that he could wind his poor little bare rat tail as tightly around the limb of the old persimmon tree as could the monkey himself.

Then, when he found he really could hang by his poor little rat tail to the limb of the old persimmon tree, he just hung there, and shut his eyes, and went to sleep.

And that is the story of "How the 'Possum Lost the Hair Off His Tail."

JAPANESE PAINT BRUSHES.

The Japanese artist has made a most careful study of how to convey truths in the most pleasurable way; how to make his lines most beautiful, as though a speaker would use but words of most exquisite sound. To do this he has cultivated his "touch" until it is but mockery to compare it with that of his European brother. He has learned to handle his brush with a directness and precision which is a thing of wonder, and he has studied with a patience beyond compare the possibilities of each particular kind of brush. He knows, for instance, that one kind of brush may be used to express a bamboo stem and that another brush will be less efficacious. He knows how to fill each particular part of that brush with a certain amount of color or of water, so that a single movement of the hand over the paper will paint the stem, its light and shade, its peculiar characteristics, complete. And to the perfecting of that single movement of his hand over the paper he and his ancestors have given years of study.

Listen to a description by a Japanese. He is not an artist himself, but is explaining how artists use a certain brush:

"The brush with color is passed over a piece of paper with a heavy stroke that spreads the bristles of the brush, at the same time bending them at the tip. The brush is then turned so that the bristles curve toward the artist, and a light stroke will produce the hairlike lines. This is one of the ways of painting the hair or fur of animals."—The Independent.

GOOD TALK FROM A HERO.

The boys of the parish church of Weston-by-Runcorn, England, recently elected Major-General Baden-Powell patron of their "League of Health and Happiness." The members of the league promise not to indulge in smoking till they are twenty-one, and perhaps this rule specially appealed to the defender of Mafeking, who does not smoke, for he found time to write a plain, friendly letter to the boys of Weston, a selection from which may be quoted as showing in what esteem a brave and brilliant soldier holds a pure and honorable life.

"Fellows are very often in doubt as to which of two courses may be the proper one to take, or are tempted to take the one that looks pleasant and easy. If ever you are in such doubt, there is a simple way of deciding, and that is to ask your conscience, 'Which is it my duty to do?'

"In this way you will soon find out that you have formed a habit of doing your duty to your leader, whether that be the schoolmaster, the head of your department, your employer, your officer or the Queen. Remember, also, that in thus doing constantly your duty to your leader, you are also doing your duty to God.

"And also remember that, as you lads may often, without knowing it, perhaps, be imitating the examples of men before you, so, also, there may be and probably are other boys watching you and imitating your example. So let your example to them be always a good one."

Young Contributors

All boys and girls are invited to send stories, verses, sketches, drawings, personal experiences and other contributions to the editor of this column. Write on one side of the paper only, in ink, and address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal.

HOW WILL I TELL YOU?

How can I tell you, dearest maid,
  That which I'd have you know?
Shall I ask the summer breezes
  To breathe it to you low

Shall I sing it to the brooklet
  That runs to you so fast?
Will you listen for a message
  As it swiftly dances past?

Will I write it on a sunbeam?
  Would you read my messages there?
Would your sweet blue eyes grow tender?
  Tell me, dearest, would you care?

If I told it to the night stars
  Would they hear it up so high?
Would you listen little maiden
  If they told it from the sky?

Should I tell the fragrant flowers
  That bloom beside your feet,
Would you listen little maiden
  While they told their tale so sweet?

If I told it to the sunset
  Would it glow with colors rare?
And in glorious golds and purples
  Would it weave my message fair?

If I tell it in the moonlight
  To the sprightsome fairy elves
Could I trust them with my secret
  They might want you, dear, themselves.

I'll trust no one with my secret
  They might cause us two to part.
I myself will bear the message.
  Will you answer "yes," sweetheart?

GEORGIE TURNER,
Dixie, Que.

Westmount, Feb. 3rd, 1902.

HOW JACK CAUGHT THE HORSE THIEVES.

(A true tale of the prairies.)

The wind moaned over the lone land, telling plainly that before long, winter would settle down and cover it with snow. Jack shivered as he went into the house. "Cold night, mother," he said as he joined her by the cosy tea table.

"Yes, Jack, it's chilly," she answered, as she handed him a hot cup of tea.

"Mother, I wish father was home, I noticed two strange men ride by here to-day, and they looked at Prince and the mare."

"Don't worry Jack. We haven't been bothered with horse thieves for a long while and its not likely we will."

After supper Jack got out his books and began to study. His education was a poor one and all he learnt was from his father who taught him as he had been taught, when a boy. Jack's father owned a cattle ranch in Wyoming, and at intervals went to Chicago to sell cattle. He was away now and had left Jack and Mrs. Belden with a man to look after the remaining four hundred animals. But the man left and Jack (a boy of fifteen) did the work bravely. They owned a number of fine horses but the two finest were "Prince" and "The Mare." Mrs. Belden had been offered three thousand dollars for "The Mare" (it was her horse), but she wouldn't part with her.

Jack uttered a joyful exclamation as he finished an example and proved it to be correct. Mr. Belden was expected home that night and before leaving told Jack to work as many "sums" from the book as he could.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

FOR THE LAUNDRY

REDUCES EXPENSE

"So Clean"

[*From the Painting by* W. P. FRITH, R.A., *Exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Property of the Proprietors of* "SUNLIGHT SOAP."]

One wash with Sunlight Soap will make linen last clean longer than two washings with impure soap. Ask for the Octagon Bar, the Ideal Shape for Laundry Soap; if your grocer cannot supply write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,

Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain, Chief Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, S.Sc. C. Cambridge University, Member of the College of Physicians, Professor of Hygiene and Chemistry, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Hon. Mem. Societies of Hygiene, Paris, Bordeaux, and Belgium; Laboratory, Royal College of Surgeons, Stephen's Green, W. Dublin, REPORTS:—

I have carefully analyzed specimens of the "SUNLIGHT SOAP." . . . The points in the composition of this Soap that are most valuable are its freedom from free alkali, the large percentage of fatty acids it contains and the purity of the materials employed in its preparation. *I EMPLOY THE SOAP,* and from my actual experience of it can strongly recommend it.

(Signed) CHARLES A. CAMERON.

Ask your Grocer for the Octagon Bar—the Ideal Shape for Laundry Soap.

Suddenly a long low whistle joined the wind. Jack started up. Another and still another. Then the sounds of horses' hoofs. Jack rushed to the door. "Horse thieves, mother," he shouted, "send father down the north road when he comes home."

Prince and The Mare were gone; Jack jumped on Bungle's back and with a snort the horse dashed across the field. The thieves had a good start and were out of sight. He almost thought at times that he saw figures before him, but it only proved to be the long dry grass waving over the vast expanse of land they flew, the horse seeming to relish the ride. It was, from Jack's home, forty miles to the station and Jack had been going now for five hours. Telling the story after, Jack says he doesn't know how he did it. He only remembered flying through the air.

Looking up he saw horses before him. He pressed his now tired horse on. "Go it Bungle" he whispered, and Bungle made the effort. They were about a mile from the thieves when Jack recognized his animals. They (the thieves) were cantering along and hearing hoofs behind started a gallop. By the way, there was only visible one thief. The other having ridden on to look after some other cattle. Jack's animal was quite close to them now. But a hundred yards between them. On! on! he tore. "Prince," he yelled, "Prince." Prince pricked up his ears and listened and the thief hearing the shout whipped up the horse but not an inch would Prince budge. In vain did he thrash. Jack was close to them now when the thief, letting Prince go, galloped on with "The Mare" Jumping on Prince's back Jack tore after them.

TO THE CRITICS OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

Yes, it's easy to heap wrong and
  insult,
You all have a stone to fling
On a man whom the gods might
  honor,
Whose writings with honest truth
  ring.

His verses of course they'll be
  heeded,
By the people; and tho' ye may
  try
To keep them from harkening or
  thinking,
Ye will fail. Prophet's words can-
  not die.

He's a traitor, because he has told
  you
That our Empire has cause to fear
Because he has written so plainly
That ye cannot choose but hear.

Your trust in yourselves he has
  shattered
For the good of the Empire that
  ye
Pretend that ye love; and what
  other
Has spoken the truth as has he?

He has written the verlest non-
  sense,
No true man would read it, ye
  say.
Ay; read his "Recessional" over.
Will time ever sweep that away?

Because he has wounded your feel-
  ings,
Has struck at your self-love and
  pride,
Ye hesitate not to revile him
To spit on his name and deride.

FLORENCE COCHRANE TURNER
Brockville, Ont.

"Curse you" yelled the man, and whipped out a revolver as Jack pulled the reins out of his hands. A shot missed Jack's ear. He raised his hand and knocked the pistol far into the field and turning, tried to get away. The man, surprised, held on to "The Mare's bridle, but urged as it were by Prince, she too ran. But the thief was quick and a second shot buried itself in Jack's shoulder. But Jack was ahead of them. He began to feel dizzy but somehow he stuck on. He could feel the cool crisp air on his bare neck and head and it gave him strength. Whizz! went a third bullet. Coming towards him were two men. They seemed quite near. Jack thought of "more thieves" and tumbled off. But his father's strong arms caught him and the thief turned and fled.

"My boy, my Jack," were the first words he heard when he woke and knew he was safe.

The horse thieves were never caught, but Jack found himself quite a hero.

A little Jack now talks of catching and killing horse thieves, but big Jack shakes his head gravely as he thinks of his wild ride over the prairies.

MAY DAVIS.

This is a well written, graphic description May, and I found it most interesting. The others will like it too, you may be sure.

A NEW COMPETITION.

Suppose we have another nonsense rhyme competition? We haven't had one lately you know, and everyone seems to like them. The old kind like:

There was a small boy of Quebec,
Who was buried in snow to his neck
When asked are you friz
He said "Yes I is,"
But we didn't call this cold in Quebec."

But we don't call this cold in Quebec. to chose. Write on one side of the paper only, and send by Thursday morning—not afternoon—to Pandora, Herald Office, Montreal.

A NEW RECIPE BOOK.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., the oldest and largest manufacturers of Cocoa and Chocolate preparations, are about to issue a new and greatly enlarged edition of their booklet of CHOICE RECIPES, prepared by Miss Parloa and other noted teachers of cooking. It is a very attractive publication of eighty pages, illustrated with half-tones and colored lithographs, and contains the most complete collection ever made of recipes in which Cocoa or Chocolate is used for eating and drinking. Nearly every State in the Union is represented in the collection. Vassar College and Smith College contribute their famous recipes for making FUDGE. A copy of the book will be sent free by mail to any applicant in the United States or Canada. Address, mentioning this paper, Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.—Adv.

The Post Bag.

All boys and girls are welcome to write. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig St., Montreal.

A. B. Church—The copied drawing was excellent and the proper ink used. It will be published later. The holiday was very pleasant thank you.

John—My dear little girl your story and the note attached only came into my hands this week, which accounts for the long delay. I fancy it got stuck in a pigeon hole and overlooked. Your other letter dated March 20th, is postmarked April 8th. Did you forget to post it? There were no stamps in that first one, so either you absentmindedly forgot them or I tumbled them out in opening the letter. Your contributions are always welcome and good. I'm putting the verses and puzzles aside for future reference. You see the competition is in. Yes send that old poem, dear. Now we're friends again I suppose as the delays have been explained.

Charlie—I'm afraid I can't be of much use it depends so much upon yourself. For one thing to write a good hand is an important thing for anyone in a business office. Another point to remember is to be accurate, also observant and quick to learn, and not too ready to drop every thing when the bell rings for six.

Hazel Knight—My dear, you are a true Sunshine girl. By the way send a stamped addressed envelope for your pin, if you haven't forgotten that you bought one. It is delightful to think that you are interested enough to earn a little money in order to help on the work. There is something in to-day.

Sally—The drawing is badly done in colored ink on ruled paper. Therefore it is of no use.

Georgie—The verses are used to-day. The prophecy about the weather was fulfilled. The forgiveness is given on condition it does not happen again.

Florence—I liked your letter immensely, and hereby pass on your congratulations to Lorna Ingalls upon being in the St. Nicholas Roll of Honor. I am one of Kipling's devoted admirers and quite agree with your sentiments.

Joseph Shapiro—Thank you for the little drawing.

Elisabeth McGarry and Tessie McGarry—And so you live near Perth. We have a couple of correspondents there. Yes, Pandora was correct. It was an ingenious little jumble.

Brightly Weston—To think of your looking up that information about Pandora. It was a very thorough way to answer the puzzle dear child.

Lilly R.—You write so neatly that it's a pleasure to read your letters. It is most important to pass well, so just write a line when you have time. Yes Pandora was right.

A Boy Reader—You had better be very sure of the necessary qualification before you decide to be an artist. You have plenty of time before you.

Hazel Bennet—Thank you. The puzzles will go in later.

Kathleen McCarthy—Your sketch will be used I hope, next week.

It was necessary to ask because some members don't realise that all their contributions must be original. Drawings as well as stories. To improve the writing you had better write slowly from good copies, and if you are going into an office later you need to write a good hand. To wash dishes and sweep floors well is a good deal. Perhaps you'd like to train to teach Domestic Science? I can't advise you for your future, without knowing in what direction your tastes lie.

Donald—Wait till you are seventeen and we'll see about giving the information you ask for. I don't think that is too old to write to the Circle.

Thetis—Your former letter came just as I was leaving town to be absent ten days, but I got it safely, thank you. Sometimes it is impossible to answer all each week, though I try to do so. Yes, I am sure you would like to. Yes, I think you have great taste for writing but you must remember that taste is not necessarily talent, and talent does not always mean success. Several girls share your desire, and some time if you like I'll write advice on the subject. Though I don't think people ever take advice. Do you?

Bertram J. C.—Did you send that for a joke? The point is not quite plain, but that is no doubt the fault of my brain.

Katie—Such a story as you enclose—clipped from a paper—is the sort of thing to make Kipling and a few others settle their laurel wreaths more firmly above their brows.

A Big Sister—The appreciation of the grown ups, is always most welcome. Thank you.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

What are you all doing for Sunshine? I haven't heard much lately from our members which I hope doesn't mean that you are doing nothing. All the boys and girls are asked to become members and if possible themselves form branches. Any ten members can form a branch. There are so many things you can do to help others, and once you have started the little society runs itself. Now I am going to put in again some details about the Society and you must try to interest your friends, and get them to join. All the work you report to me will be noticed in the paper.

OBJECT.

The object is to incite its members to a performance of kind and helpful deeds, and to thus bring the sunshine of happiness into the greatest possible number of hearts and homes.

MEMBERSHIP.

Its active membership consists of the people who are desirous of brightening life by some thought, word or deed.

DUES.

The membership fees are not onerous, consisting merely of some suggestion that will bring "sunshine" to some of the members of the Society. For instance, exchange of books, papers, pictures, etc.; ideas that may be utilized to advantage in the sick room; work or employment that can be followed by a "shut-in"; fancy work holiday suggestions, sending flowers, a general exchange of ideas beneficial to the members.

Whilst there is not the slightest suspicion of charity connected with the Society, much has been done in sundry ways to make life brighter and happier for others. Besides the mutual yearly interchange of greetings among the members, the birthdays of the aged or invalid members have been especially remembered; while mission schools, hospitals, life-saving stations, reformatories and prisons have been recipients of the overflow of reading matter and clothing, so that nothing has gone to waste, not even a card or book.

Don't all you boys and girls take magazines and get books? Then don't you think there are many other young people who could be only too glad to get them when you have finished. And aren't there invalids—not necessarily poor—to visit, and old people to cheer up, and plenty of opportunities to lend a hand? Just keep your eyes open, and you'll find plenty to do. Here is one letter on the subject:

Moncton, N.B., April 8th,

Dear Pandora,—On Good Friday I wrote to Laura MacDonald and the next week I sent her the Ladies' Home Journal; I think she will like that, do you? only I hope no one else sends it to her. I am earning money now for the Sunshine Society. You see I am home from school now and so have much more time to practice my music. I get a cent for every hour, it isn't much but when I practice an hour or two each day I soon get quite a bit. I bought the Journal and paid the postage out of it already. What I have left over each month I keep for anything else that may come up. There hasn't been much about the Sunshine for quite a while but I hope there will be soon. I don't suppose you can make news to put in. Now I must not write any more for this time.

Yours truly,
HAZEL KNIGHT.

Will each of those who sent five cents some time ago for pins, send stamped addressed envelopes to Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal, when the pins will be forwarded.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

Please enter my name as a member of the Herald Boys' and Girls' Circle of the International Sunshine Society.

NAME.................................

ADDRESS.............................

AGE..................................

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The new building that we are erecting in the rear of the adjoining property to our present warerooms, will give us additional floor space of 650 square feet. This will be used especially for the repairing and storage of pianos and organs. Bargain hunters in Pianos and Organs should not fail to atend our "Alteration Sale," which will last until the end of the month. Pianos stored, insured and moved free of charge, to suit convenience of customers. Layton, Bros., 144 Peel Street, Dominion Square. N.B.—Open evenings.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
  Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
  Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
  Pass it on.

"A CUP OF LOVING SERVICE."

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
  It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
  At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
  The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
  Are your haunting ghosts to-night.

The stone you might have lifted
  Out of a brother's way,
The bit of heartsome counsel
  You were hurried too much to say,
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
  The gentle and winsome tone,
That you had no time nor thought for,
  With troubles enough of your own.

These little acts of kindness
  So easily out of mind,
These chances to be angels,
  Which even mortals find,
They come in night and silence,
  Each chill, reproachful wraith,
When hope is faint and flagging,
  And a blight has dropped on faith.

LACE HOUSE.

New Styles in **Shirt Waists.**

Very SHEER WHITE MUSLIN, also in Black, fine tucks and insertions. Prices: $1.35 to $4.00. The latest Waist Lengthener to adjust the Blouse for the dip front effect. Price........................ 25c

E. M. SKIDDY, Prop.

242 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MONSOON

"None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

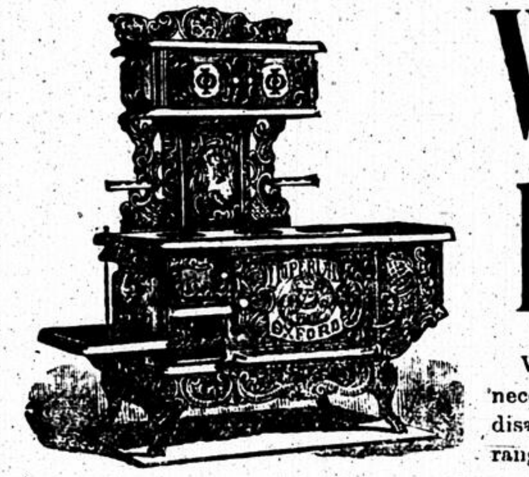
It is singular that some of the most beautiful poetry ever written is exactly applicable to MONSOON CEYLON TEA, for Longfellow was not thinking of Monsoon Tea when he wrote these lines, but they describe this delicious beverage very accurately.

SPRUCE UP A LITTLE

After cleaning your house don't put back all the old furniture in the same old places. That makes life too monotonous. If you can't afford a lot of new furniture, get a little. It will be a great comfort and relief. But we are selling it so cheaply now-a-days that we think you can afford to get a lot if you want to.

Renaud, King & Patterson

The Home Furnishers. *652 Craig Street.*



WHO PAYS?

Why burn more fuel than necessary, and put up with the disadvantages of an old style range in your kitchen? The new

IMPERIAL OXFORD

will make dollars' worth of difference in your fuel bills, is easier and quicker to regulate—and offers comfort, conveniences, and cooking certainty, not found in any other range. Its improvements are patented features exclusively its own.

CANADIAN MADE.

SOLD IN MONTREAL BY

J. A. SADLER	226	Bleury Street.
P. FORGET	927	St. Lawrence Street.
KANE & MONTPETIT	2526	Notre Dame Street.
A. LALLEMAND	2699	Notre Dame Street.
J. & P. DAVIGNON	1062	Notre Dame Street.
S. J. GRANGER	679	St. Catherine Street.
E. R. ARCHAMBAULT	1610	St. Catherine Street.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd., Montreal

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden is the President-General of the International Sunshine Society. Communications with regard to the formation and enrollment of branches, should be addressed to her at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Herald is the official organ for Canada.

SUNSHINE FACTS.

A few facts about the Sunshine Society will bear repetition.

Object.—The object is to incite its members to a performance of kind and helpful deeds, and to thus bring the sunshine of happiness into the greatest possible number of hearts and homes.

Membership.—Its active membership consists of the people who are desirous of brightening life by some thought, word or deed.

The growth of the society has been almost phenomenal. Starting from a thought it has grown until its members now number many thousands. From one parent society branches have sprung up until every State in the Union is represented with regularly enrolled presidents. When a State has ten branches, each one consisting of at least ten members, it becomes entitled to a state president. Besides the various States and Territories of the United States, there are also branches in foreign countries. At the beginning of each year a new roll book is opened, which contains the names of all who have paid their annual dues.

Dues.—The membership fees are not onerous, consisting merely of some suggestion that will bring "sunshine" to some of the members of the society. For instance, exchange of books, papers, pictures, etc.; ideas that may be utilized to advantage in the sick room; work or employment that can be followed by a "shut-in"; fancy work, holiday suggestions, sending flowers, a general exchange of ideas beneficial to the members.

Whilst there is not the slightest suspicion of charity connected with the society, much has been done in sundry ways to make life brighter and happier for others. Besides the mutual yearly interchange of greetings among the members, the birthdays of the aged or invalid members have been especially remembered; while mission schools, hospitals, life-saving stations, reformatories and prisons have been recipients of the overflow of reading matter and clothing, so that nothing has gone to waste, not even a card or book.

It is suggested by the board of directors that each branch, once a year, have what may be called the "International Day" and "State Day," giving some little affair in the way of an afternoon tea, rummage sale, fair, sleigh ride, dance, etc.; the receipts to be turned over as International dues and State dues. Thus each branch will be materially aiding the general offices in keeping the necessary supply of stamps. Beginning with 1902 the mail averages fully one thousand letters a week.

A card has been received from Amos J. Hershey, Gordonville, Pa., thanking one Montreal member for souvenir Canadian post cards.

MONTREAL BRANCH MEETING.

Several members of the Montreal Branch called on Mrs. Alden while in New York for Easter.

The next meeting, and probably the last regular meeting for the season of the Montreal Branch will be held at the residence of Mrs. Leonard, 28 Arlington Avenue, on Tuesday evening, April 15th, and will be of a social character. Each member is asked to come to the meeting prepared with some ideas for summer work.

THE TURNLEAF FOR SALE.

Mrs. Helen G. White, 7 Greene Street, Providence, R.I., writes to the editor of this department with reference to a little contrivance called the Turnleaf, to make the turning over of music an easy matter. The turnleaf, to be attached to each page, was invented by a Providence member, who makes the offer to all branches of one-third of the entire profits from the sale of the turnleaf in Canada. It is suggested that each member try to sell one gross. The price is fifteen cents for two dozen. Send for them to the address given above.

At the Sherbrooke Sunshine Sale, held on Friday last, the unique admission fee was an orange for every person, and, accordingly, over seven dozen oranges were recorded, which, on the following day, were distributed to the sick, and to those to whom such a gift would be a pleasure. Some were sent to the hospital, some to the reformatory boys and the rest in different quarters of the city.

There are twenty-two branches of the Sunshine Society in Canada.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH REPORT.

The Westmount Branch held a most successful meeting on Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. Hutchinson, the president, thanked members and friends for contributing so generously to the Sunshine table at the sale in aid of the Grace Dart Home.

Quite a large sum was realized. A number of new members were enrolled. The secretary, Miss Macdonald, read her report, showing that much good work is being done. The report was read of the sewing class circle, telling how the society had helped. The hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. Barker and Miss Golding, who served delicious refreshments. Miss Griffiths sang and Miss Vera Jones gave a piano selection. Donations of literature from the following were reported: Mrs. Cameron (Summerstown), Mrs. Ross, Mr. Macfarlane, Mrs. Levine, Miss Payne, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Walter Smart, Mrs. Marson; 2 scrap books from Miss Hazel Sadler, Brysonville.

A VISIT TO HEADQUARTERS.

One day last week the elevator carried one Montreal member swiftly up to the office of the International Sunshine Society, 96 Fifth Avenue.

"Come in," said someone, and there, at a piled up, crammed and most business-like desk near the window, sat a lady easily recognized from her photographs as Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, president-general of the International Sunshine Society. Mrs. Alden looks just like her photos, and is as cheery and breezy as possible. She makes one feel at home directly. One lady was busily writing at the typewriter, and in an inner office, more filled up, if possible, than the first, were more people working. Business-like letter books and parcels, were all around, and on the wall were sketches and pictures. A cup and saucer with the Sunshine badge upon them were on a table, and it was explained that someone sadly in need of sunshine had just been to the office to ask for a little help and encouragement, and the first thing had been to strengthen the inner man. The work done is enormous, and increasing all the time. Mrs. Alden takes a deep interest in the Canadian work, of which she says she is very proud. There are now twenty-two branches, besides individual members. Contributions to the work at headquarters are always welcome, for money is needed sadly to meet all the demands. An invitation was cordially extended to a meeting of Brooklyn Branch, at the residence of the vice-president, Mrs. Furman, which, unfortunately, had to be declined.

THE WIGHTMAN SPORTING GOODS COMPANY.

The Wightman Sporting Goods Company have decided, owing to increase of business, to remove to larger premises. They are leaving 403 St. Paul Street, where for fifteen years their trade has developed to a remarkable degree, and will occupy commodious premises at No. 439, corner of St. Francois Xavier Street. For nearly a quarter of a century this company has made a specialty of fishing tackle, and has become noted for its lacrosse goods, dealing directly with the Indians. Their new place of business comprising four floors, will give increased facilities for displaying stock, which includes fishing tackle of all descriptions, lacrosse, football, tennis, and in fact all sporting goods, ping-pong equipments and everything usually found in first-class places of this kind.

The latest story by the author of "Bootles' Baby" begins in To-Day's Herald. No reader who likes a good story should miss reading "A BLAZE OF GLORY."

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumption Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.—Adv.

From the Capitals of the Provinces

THE SEAL FISHERY IS A LOTTERY

But After All Newfoundland Did Pretty Well This Season.

St. John's, Nfld., April 12.—(Special.)—What a precarious industry our seal hunt is, the experience of the present year abundantly proves. The first news which came presaged dire failure, and yet in 48 hours there came other intelligence assuring us of at least an average success. The steamer Newfoundland was the first homecomer. She missed by a few miles the seal-bearing icefloes as she steamed north from this port, and scoured the North Atlantic for a week in a friutless quest for them. Then she ran as far as Southern Labrador, but alas without result. Feeling that further search in this area was futile, she steamed in through Belle Isle Strait to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where thousands of seals are also got each year. But here, too, she was just as unfortunate in her enterprise. She had secured in her steaming here and there through the floes, a beggarly 300 seals, which would yield scarcely enough to lubricate her machinery, for her load is about 40,000 seals. Two days later, however, the steamer Leopard made her way home, filled to the hatches, and reporting several others of the fleet equally well burdened. A course varying only one point of the compass from that which the Newfoundland followed enabled the Leopard to secure all the seals she wanted. She was so heavily laden that she had to harbor on the way home while a gale was raging. The Iceland, another of the fleet, had an identical experience, and was even provided with a deckload of 2,000. These two steamers brought very encouraging reports of the great majority of tthe others, only five out of twenty being in ill-luck. One of these, the Southern Cross, ran to land the same night, with by 70 seals on board. She had missed them, like the Newfoundland, but hoped by getting in touch with the coast to learn the location of the herd. On being apprised of this she sailed again and by last accounts was in a fair way to obtain a "saving trip."

Up to this the following laden ships have arrived: Leopard, Iceland, Harlaw, Greenland, Vanguard, Virginia, Diana and Aurora; the Newfoundland is home empty; and eleven are still out. Of these the Ranger, Terranova, Neptune, Erik, and Nimrod, will probably have half fares at least, the remaining six securing from 2,000 to 10,000 each. Much will depend, in this respect, upon the weather which prevails, for if it is stormy the ice will be broken up, the seals will begin to swim all the sooner, and once they take to thte water there is a poor prospect. According to the totals of those in port and the accounts from those still out, there are among the twenty ships about 230,000 seals, with a prospect of increasing that to 250,000. This will be above an average. Last year the total was 345,000; the year before it was 353,000. But in both years a large percentage of the catch was composed of small seals, locally known as "cats." These made the weight light, for a "cat" usually weighs under 40 pounds, while a "full" weighs between 40 and 50. This year all the seals are full grown. Some weighed 52 pounds and few below 48.

This happens very opportunely this year. The seals are hunted for their skin and fat, these, which adhere to each other, are weighed out on the ships arriving in port at the rate of $3.50 per hundred weight. Then the skin is separated from the fat and the latter converted into oil. The skins are salted to keep them from spoiling, and are exported to England, where they are sold to tanners at so much each. For the past two years, owing to the large proportion of immature skins in the catch, the market has been so poor that the skins have been almost unsaleable, and therefore the smaller number of them this year is a welcome circumstance. On the other hand, the heavier weight of the catch is mainly in fat, and as there is a brisk demand for the oil the result is all the more gratifying.

That Newfoundland's harvests lie on the sea the result of this fishery plainly shows. In no other country in the world can 4,000 men in one month harvest a product valued at $400,000. Each seal is worth about $1.50, and in a very good year the value of the catch reaches nearly half a million. This result, too, is attained without any dislocation of the ordinary industries or interference with the settled pursuits of the people. As a matter of fact, there is nothing for the fishermen to do during the winter owing to the ice blocking the coast, and therefore this avenue of employment is welcomed.

P. McG.

GOING NORTH FOR AMMUNITION

Sault Tour Will Furnish Mr. Ross With Much Campaign Material.

Toronto, April 12.—(Special.)—The invitation to Premier Ross and his Cabinet to visit Soult Ste. Marie came at an opportune time. A personal inspection of the various industries at the Sault which are so closely associated with the marvellous development of New Ontario, will furnish the members of the Government with stores of political ammunition which can be fired red hot from election platforms on the approaching provincial campaign. This important tour bearing on the New Ontario policy of the Government, will no doubt be followed early next week with the announcement of the date of the election. Prophets have already fixed it for May 20.

The Horse Show which is now being held in this city, is of especial value to people of the cities and towns of the Province as an object lesson in the proper appointments and the right type of horse that should go with them. Two or three successful horse shows in a city are usually sufficient to start the improvement. It leads some one who has a preference for horses of this kind to invest in an unusually attractive pair, which in turn stimulates the emulation of others, and in the course of a year or so the equipages of the city become markedly changed for the better. These shows also afford the farmers an opportunity of studying the various points of the harness horse, with a view to adding to his profits in raising horses for which there is good demand.

Mingled with reports of prosperity in Northern Ontario comes a note of uneasiness and dissatisfaction from Copper Cliff, four miles from Sudbury, where the Canadian Copper Company has closed its mills for an indefinite period, thus throwing over twelve hundred hands out of employment. The retail merchants of Sudbury, who supply the families, are not at all satisfied with existing conditions, and have written wholesale merchants in Toronto for advice. The retail trade at present in that town is good, but if the mines are closed very long, it would come pretty hard on merchants there.

Railways and steamboat companies are likely to give better treatment to societies and other organizations this season in the matter of excursions. Last year an agreement was entered into by roads operating in Canadian territory that no excursions would be run to Niagara Falls, this restriction being intended to benefit the Pan-American. No such arrangement obtains this year, however, and excursions will be run to that point. Other instances of similar relief might be qpoted. The railways, however, will not run any special excursions on public holidays, excepting such as are run by the railways themselves in the ordinary way on holidays. A large number of excursions have already been booked and the prospects are that the traffic, regular and special, will be unusually heavy.

For some time a report has been current that the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, purposed establishing a branch in Canada, nearly as large as the present works of the Massey-Harris Company. A few days ago their representative had surveys made of two sites in this city. The one received with more favor is located in the north-western section of the city. Here, it is claimed, they could get a large enough site to meet the requirements of their Canadian business.

The Divisional Court at Osgoode Hall on Thursday held that an engineer of a railway train is an officer of the company. The point arose in the suit of Mrs. Agnes Morrison against the G.T.R. for damages for the death of her husband, Conductor Morrison, who was killed at Hamburg last year. The plaintiff asked for the examination of Engineer Sprott, of the train which killed Morrison and the Master-in-Chambers at Osgoode Hall decided in her favor. In single court at Osgoode Hall this decision of the Master was reversed, and the Divisional Court reversed this, upholding the Master.

Morrison was killed while working beneath a train which moved off prematurely.

A. C. B.

TWO SYNDICATES SEEK TIMBER LANDS

Significance of New Brunswick Legislation—The Season's Bad Outlook.

St. John, April 10.—(Special.)—Lumber is the great industry of St. John. All the year round ships, both sail and steam, come here to carry to all quarters of the globe the product of our forests. A thousand and more men earn their living in the mills along the harbor front and many thousands more depend for their daily bread on trade connected with the rafting of logs, their milling and shipping. The annual cut on the St. John River and its tributaries, is about 125,000,000 feet. This includes logs cut in the State of Maine, on the St. John and its branches, that take their rise there. Under the treaty American lumbermen have the right to raft the logs down the St. John River, manufacture them at St. John and send their product to the United States, where they are admitted free, just as if they were manufactured on American soil. This is because the only way these logs cut on American territory can reach the American market is by the River St. John. As a result of the treaty provisions St. John city has among its residents many wealthy American lumbermen and probably one-half of the lumber cut is of American origin. The Americans ship almost entirely to their own country, but the Canadians send their cargoes all over the world, but chiefly to England. The mills of the Canadians and the Americans are side by side, and the best of good friendship exists. This year the millmen of both nationalities are troubled and anxious over their winter's cut and there is a fear that is growing daily greater that much of it will not get to the mills. Should this happen the situation would be serious indeed, for but very few logs have been held over and the mills could not long operate. Many of the logs are cut on small streams and the usual spring freshet is depended on to get the logs down to deep water. This year the freshet came unusually early, before the lumbermen were ready to take advantage of it, and now the water is falling again, and the logs are still in the streams. If mild weather and heavy rains come the streams will again rise, but if the weather continues cold and dry there is grave fear that a very great proportion of the logs will be hung up for the summer. The financial loss from this will be very great, but it will not in any way compare with the loss to the community from the enforced idleness of the men employed by the lumbering concerns. Never in the experience of the oldest river men has there been such an early freshet and never have the lumber prospects looked more gloomy. There are practically no logs in St. John, but on the river, within a few miles, are 40,000,000 that were caught in the ice last year above Fredricton. To save these from going to sea in the freshet cost the owners a very large sum of money, and more will be expended in sorting them out so that each man will get his own. These 40,000,000 feet, divided up among the various lumbermen, will only mean a few weeks work for the mills. There is, however, a month yet in which the freshet weather may be looked for, but if the logs remain in the streams some of the smaller operators will be very seriously handicapped financially, and a more or less serious time may result

While on this subject of the lumber business it may be of interest to state that during the recent session of the Legislature an act was passed giving the Government power to grant long leases of Crown timber lands to capitalists seeking them with a view to establishing pulp and paper mills. No public statement of the specific reason for this legislation has been made, but it is generally understood that two big English syndicates—one of them representing the Harmsworths, proprietors of the London Daily Mail, stand ready to invest $2,000,000 each in pulp and paper mills in the province. One of the companies will locate in Gloucester county, on the north shore of the province, and the other somewhere at the headquarters of the Upper St. John. The idea of the Harmsworths is said to be to secure an independent source of supply for their paper, of which about 1,000 tons is used weekly.

ONE PATHETIC INCIDENT.

Chief of Detectives Carpenter received a very pathetically worded letter the other day. It was dated at a small town in England and was signed by a mother who sought information about her erring daughter.

A photograph accompanied the missive, and showed the young girl to be very pretty and attractive.

A year ago she had surreptitiously left home, and recently her mother learned that her daughter was in Montreal. The street and number where she is living were given, and the detectives easily located the missing girl.

But the answer that will go back to the anxious mother, tempered as it may be with consideration and with charity, will not be such as to cheer her.

"This is one of the pathetic incidents that come frequently to our notice," said a veteran officer in discussing the case.

SO MANY PEOPLE

When they buy a bedstead look to a stylish, up-to-date article, but are quite indifferent as to what kind of Spring and Mattress they shall buy to go with it. These articles will not be seen, is the argument, and a comparatively worthless, though cheap, spring and mattress is bought. It is a poor display of wisdom. The spring and mattress are going to be the principal factors in affording refreshing sleep, and if the spring is baggy and the mattress bad, the fine looking bedstead is indeed a sorry show. Be wise, insist on a Hercules Spring Bed, No. 0, or No. 1, with any bedstead you purchase, and be sure in these springs, since if they become defective or baggy in the least degree after five years' use, the makers undertake to supply another spring absolutely free. Remember: Hercules.—Adv.

VERDICT ON FORTIN DEATH.

An inquest was opened at the General Hospital yesterday, on the body of Joseph Fortin, 28 years of age, of 30 Vincent Street, who, while working at the Board of Trade, had some wood roll over him, and died at the General Hospital yesterday.

Dr. Wyatt Johnston stated that the deceased was in a very weak condition when taken to the hospital. His chest was smashed in and all the ribs on one side were broken. Death was due to these injuries.

Joseph Caron, of 21 St. Vincent Street, a fellow-workman, stated that he was an eye-witness of the accident. Fortin was working to loosen a part which was supported at its base by a pile of bricks. These were loosened by Fortin, and the part and a portion of the wall near by fell on him. The accident occurred at 1.45 Wednesday afternoon.

After the testimony of other witnesses had been heard, a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

SOUTH SHORE RY. CHANGES.

By reason of the opening of navigation, the Quebec Southern and South Shore Railway announce, from Monday next, the 14th inst., the withdrawal of all suburban trains between St. Lambert and Longueuil, excepting the train leaving Longueuil at 6.00 a.m. and St. Lambert at 6.55 p.m.

LAKE ST. JOHN AND THE SAGUENAY.

Who has not heard of the furore created amongst tourists and sportsmen by the recent opening up of the fascinating route to the far-famed Saguenay River in northern Canada by way of Quebec and Lake St. John? One of the most romantic round trips ever planned for a Summer outing consists of a triangular trail—if we may be pardoned the paradox—from Quebec to Lake St. John by a railway that crosses the Canadian Adirondacks for 190 miles—from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi, at the head of navigation on the Saguenay, by the last completed link of this railway, and back to Quebec by steamer through the deep rift cleft in the massive mountains of the Saguenay by the dark majestic river of the same name on its way to the sea. From the mouth of the Saguenay at Tadousac, the steamer's route to Quebec in its ascent of the noble St. Lawrence lies past the fashionable Canadian watering places of Cacouna, River du Loup and Murray Bay, the miracle-working shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne and the lovely Isle of Orleans; the most magnificent view obtainable of rock-girt, Citadel-crowned Quebec, being that to be had from the deck of the approaching steamer. But what shall we say of the ever-changing panorama of precipituos mountains towering overhead, of yawning chasms deep below, of the scores of fish-laden lakes and the miles of rapturous river rapids, which unfolds itself to the tourist as the train follows the serpentine course of the new iron road that invades the wilderness home of the bear, the moose, the caribou, the beaver and the aboriginal Montagnais Indian? What ideal camping sites for the artist, the angler or the hunter! What a palatial summer hotel and what home-like comforts at Roberval, overlooking the great inland sea, whose opposite shore is veiled from view by intervening space! This Lake St. John is the source of the Saguenay and the home of the famous ouananiche or fresh-water salmon, the greatest game fish in existence. The anglers loudest in its praises are those who have crossed the Atlantic or have come from the Southern States to give it fight in the rapid waters of the great lake's discharge, or in its mighty tributaries, some of which are over a mile wide at their mouths and hundreds of miles in length. Here the comfort and safety of the tourist or angler are looked after by the Indian guides who pitch his tent, cook his meals and propel him with rapid yet easy gliding motion over seemingly endless waterways, in the birch bark canoes of which Longfellow has so musically sung in Hiawatha.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.
SACRED HEART CONVENT (Sault aux Recollet).
TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE.
MOUNT ST. MARIE CONVENT.
ST. JEAN L'EVANGELIST CONVENT.
FELLER INSTITUTE (Grand Ligne, P.Q.)
ST. DENIS ACADEMY.
MASONIC CHAMBERS.
STE. CUNEGONDE CONVENT.
PRIMROSE LODGE, S.O.E.
GLEN SCHOOL (Westmount.)
FRATERNITY HALL.
REBECCA LODGE (Coaticooke.)
LAURENTIAN SANITARIUM (Ste. Agathe.)
STE. AGATHE CONVENT.
BROTHERS' SCHOOL (Point aux Trembles.)
SISTERS OF JESUS AND MARY.
BAPTIST TABERNACLE.
ST. MATTHEW'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.
ST. LAURENT COLLEGE,
ETC. ETC.

The above are institutions which have in use instruments sold by us.

Intending purchasers of Pianos or Organs should not fail to attend our "ALTERATION SALE" which will last until the end of the month. Big discounts for cash or time sales. Open evenings.

LAYTON BROTHERS,
Dominion Square, 144 PEEL STREET.

DEWAR'S WHISKY

Opening Chapters of The Herald's New Serial Story

A Blaze of Glory

By John Strange Winter,
AUTHOR OF—
"Bootles' Baby," Etc.
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CHAPTER I.

A Home or a Cage?

In a little room, somewhat shabby and rather meanly furnished, a young girl stood looking round on its well-worn and tediously familiar features with great solemn eyes filled with utter distaste and dissatisfaction.

She was very young, this girl, a slight slip of a creature, not pretty, and yet with something out of the common shining from behind her solemn eyes. She had lovely hair, too, masses of rich, deep-brown hair, fine in texture, setting well about the low, broad forehead, about the little pink-tipped ears, and lying in enviable waves at the nape of the long and slender neck. For the rest her complexion was negative, her nose nondescript, though inclining to length, her mouth tending to sadness, and her figure decidedly undefined. Not a pretty girl, and yet one in whom there were possibilities of life quite out of line with the meagre little room in which she stood.

"How I do hate it all," she said, under her breath. "The—the pinched little fire, the horrid bricks at each side of the grate, the mean candles burnt down to the ends, the paper spills—oh, they always make me want to burn a whole box of matches one after another. And mother always preaching, preaching, preaching at me."

She dropped down suddenly upon a little bandy-legged chair which stood beside the hearth, and sat a huddled-up ungraceful lump of discontent and pent-up wrath staring miserably into the heart of the carefully built-up fire.

"I wonder was mother ever young?" her angry thoughts ran. "Did she never want any pleasure when she was a girl? Did she love white work and never want to wear her best things? I think going to Blankhampton has made it worse—worse—worse. The servants, the huge fires, the flower-decked dinner-table, the dainty dishes, the sense of comfort and rest and leisure—oh, yes, it has made it worse, much worse. I hate it all—hate it—hate it."

She flung her slim young arms above her head and gazed up at the ceiling in an abadonment of wretchedness such as only comes to the very young, who feel that life is slipping awayfrom them, time flitting by, opportunities passing the golden sunlight of youth rapidly fading into the dull gray where enjoyment is not. And there she sat, a wretched young thing enough, while the poor fire slowly burnt down and the shadows crept stealthily from out the corners of the room and gradually made their own of everything. Suddenly she sat upright, bolt upright, and snatched up a book that lay at hand, settling herself down into an attitude of reading. Yes, someone was coming. The steps came nearer, the door opened, and someone came in.

"Dear, dear, is that you, Betty?" said a voice.

"Yes, mother."

"How can you sit all in the dark like this?" the voice went on. "Why don't you light up or do something? What, you are reading! How many times am I to tell you the same thing, Betty, that you have only one pair of eyes and that they have to last you a life-time?"

As she spoke she took a spill from one of the vases on the chimney-shelf and thrust it into the faintly-glowing heart of the fire, where, after a few aiding thrusts it presently burst into a jet of flame.

The lighting of the candle revealed a little middle-aged woman dressed in a modification of widow's mourning. She was not much like the girl who called her mother; her features were sharper, her angles more pronounced, her air more brisk.

She lighted the two candles, short pieces both, then she, with a very quick, decided movement, bent down and stirred the fire into something like life.

Betty put down her book, which, if Mrs. Garnett had only known it, was upside down, and got up from her low chair. "I wasn't really reading," she said, lamely.

"I suppose you were dreaming? Such a bad habit!" rejoined the widow. "I never have time or inclination to indulge in day-dreams. I call it mooning. Come, it is tea-time. Stir yourself, child, and try to make yourself useful."

She was a good woman, a well-meaning mother, making a decent show on a very small income, keeping up the shadow of a somewhat nebulous position on next to nothing. She was a woman in whom possibilities had dried up; Betty, on the contrary, was a girl to whom possibilities were everything.

Betty drew the curtains over the two windows and went across the room to the little mahogany cheffonier. She opened the drawer thereof as if it were red-hot and took out a folded cloth. This she spread on the round table in the middle of the room, and going back to the cheffonier she brought out knives and forks, spoons and cruet-stand, in fact all wherewith to lay the table for a meal. Not dinner, no, no, the sugar-basin came forth with other things, and a little well-worn tea-caddy. The teapot, which stood on the top of the cheffonier, also took a little journey to the table. Evidently high tea was the regular evening meal.

Now this arranging of the room and the laying of the table was one of Betty Garnett's daily tasks, and, like the making of her own bed, and the tidying of her sparsely-furnished little bedroom, it was a task which she had always detested and which, since her visit to a comparatively luxurious house in Blankhampton, she had cordially loathed. But in the little house at Rockborough things had to be done whether the doers liked doing them or not. The one little maid could not do everything, her hands, like those of cleverer and more experienced mortals, were limited to a single pair. Mrs. Garnett did much heavier and rougher work than she expected of Betty, but the tasks that she had assigned to her daughter she was inflexible in exacting. There was no escape from the daily round, the common task, and Betty, though she sometimes had valiant thoughts of running away and becoming an actress, or a maid-servant, or a missionary, or—or anything outside of the little home at Rockborough, knew each morning when she awoke that she must make her bed before she could lie down in it again, and that before she could eat a single meal she must set the table for it. As in many small and carefully-kept households, the laws of the little home at Rockborough were as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The little maid presently brought in the kettle and some things on a tray, and then Betty had to get up again and make the tea. Then Mary Anne came back once more with a little dish covered with a shining metal cover.

"Come, Betty," said Mrs. Garnett, "the sausages will be getting cold."

Sausages! sausages! Betty moved to the table with a sick soul full of disgust. Her mind's eye went back over the past fortnight — dinner at eight o'clock and everyone dressed for it. A man-servant and a couple of maids waiting deftly, well polished silver and glittering glass, flowers decking the stiffly-glazed tablecloth, clean serviettes every evening, above all a deep voice murmuring in her ear: "Rockborough, you live there, all the year round? Isn't it a little dull in the winter? But perhaps you hunt?"

Hunt? Yes, the little maid and the spiders that seemed to come by magic into the corners of the tiny house. "If he could see me now," her wild thoughts ran as her solemn eyes wandered over every meagre detail of the table and its burden, "eating sausages to tea, with only my pocket-handkerchief for a table-napkin. Oh, thank heaven he cannot—he cannot."

Apparently Mrs. Garnett noticed nothing unusual in Betty's manner. She poured out the tea and asked Betty for a little more gravy, and just a scrap more of the potato round which the sausages were disposed. She ate them with relish as if they were excellent, which they were.

"Really," she remarked, "Mary Anne has done these very well. These potatoes are delicious. But there," she added, with a quick sigh, "I mustn't exult too much in her improvement or they will be getting her from me to the Rectory."

Betty's sombre face darkened a little. "I think it is very mean of Mrs. Egerton to take away your servants as soon as you have licked them into shape," she said, bluntly.

"Licked them into shape," echoed Mrs. Garnett. "What an expression, Betty. I do wish you were not so slangy."

"The Egertons are all slangy enough, I'm sure," retorted Betty.

"So they are, but that's no reason why you need be," said her mother, promptly. "The Egertons are rich and we are poor. The Egertons are cousins to Lord Mallinbro' and we are not cousins to anybody in particular, though your poor father was a gentleman, heaven knows. You are not listening to me, Betty. What is the matter witih you?"

"Nothing—nothing," said Betty, hastily.

"I don't think going to Blankhampton has done you any good." Mrs. Garnett went on helping herself to another piece of bread and butter. "You've been ever so queer and unlike yourself since you came back. Blankhampton is not the kind of place to agree with you—it's so low and relaxing. You have quite lost your appetite, and seemed good for nothing ever since. I shall not let you go again."

"I enjoyed myself," said Betty, in a tone midway between defiance and tears.

"I hope you did, I'm sure, for it cost a pretty penny to fit you out," said Mrs. Garnett; "but if it has made you dissatisfied with your own life, it's a pity you went. You ought to have gone with me this afternoon. Margaret Tomlinson was grievously disappointed."

"I had a headache," said Betty, piteously. "I told you so, mother."

"Oh, yes, I told her you were not feeling very well. Mrs. Tomlinson says if she was your mother, she would put you on to a course of brimstone and treacle."

Betty shuddered. "Did you hear any news?" she asked, making a great effort to seem just as usual.

"News! Yes. Hope Goldsworthy is going to be married."

"Really! Who to?"

"Who to, Betty! How many times am I to tell you about that same thing? Who to?"

"Well, who is the man?" Betty said, mending her sentence a little.

"A doctor at Apperly—a Dr. Smithers. He has just gone to be assistant to Dr. Chamberlain."

"I'd rather not get engaged at all, if I could not pull off a better thing than that," said Betty, disdainfully. She was sitting with her elbow on the table and her chin on her hand, staring moodily at her sharp-faced little mother, and all the time in her ears was ringing a voice: "Perhaps you hunt? Give me another waltz, do, just one. By Jove! if you don't come over again soon, I shall get a few days' leave, and spend it at Rockborough. You said Rockborough, didn't you?"

She looked round. What if he did come to Rockborough! What if he came to ask her a more important question than whether she hunted, or would she give him another waltz? Would he ask the question at all if he realized—this? The horse-hair chairs, the shabby carpet, the end of candle, the sausages, and Mary Anne. Oh, she hoped that he would never, never come to Rockborough, never, never. If she was ever allowed to go to dear Blankhampton again, it would be another thing. Then they would meet at a table glittering with pretty things and decked with flowers; then he would never realize the bitter, black, grinding poverty of the narrow life in which she lived and moved and had her being; he would never know of her hateful housemaid's work, never hear her mother admonishing her in season and out of season to be something—anything, different to what she was; he would only see her on a level with the other girls he knew.

"Now, don't sit there dreaming, Betty," said Mrs. Garnett, breaking in upon her reflections with her sharp, determined voice; "but help Mary Anne to clear away, and then practice a little."

"Oh, not to-night, mother. I do so hate music!" said Betty.

"Nonsense! You have had any amount of money spent over your music, and you must keep it up," said Mrs. Garnett.

"What good is it? I shall never play well," cried the girl.

"What use? Why, you might marry a clergyman, and then see how useful it would be to be able to play the organ and train the choir."

"I shall never marry a clergyman," said Betty, turning round and facing her mother determinedly; "and if I did, I would neither play his organ nor train his choir—that I promise you."

Mrs. Garnett looked up in astonishment. "Well, Betty," she said at last, "if you marry a duke, you may one day be very glad that I did not allow you to let one of your few accomplishments slip from you. Let me hear you play that Andante; the last time you played it, you made three mistakes."

"But I shall never play it as a church voluntary," said Bett, as she opened the piano.

CHAPTER II.

The Tragedy of Youth!

The chill January days slipped by, and murky February came in. Life in Rockborough at this time of year can only be adequately described as stagnation. The winds blowing off the North Sea had swept the Parade and Promenade of the actual front that in summer was gay with visitors, and lights, and music; they swirled up the narrower side streets, and made such as wished to go abroad take breath and scurry from point to point, like rabbits scurrying into their holes when an enemy is close behind. Only one sheltered spot can be found at Rockborough—a bit of yellow cliff, under which is an asphalt walk, called by common consent, "the South of France." On sunny mornings, when the winds are keen elsewhere, there is a chance of breathing freely and of resting in the winter sunshine on the seats, which stand in sheltered recesses cut out of the hard cliff.

"The South of France" is one of Rockborough's failures—it makes the soul of the little municipality sick within it, for it represents so much good money gone to waste, thrown away, sunk in hopeless non-return. For although small measure of shelter and sun can be found in their Invalid's Walk, the way to it is long and exposed. The municipality found, when the work was done, that invalids will not risk a stay in a bleak and exposed town, drearily empty during more than half the year, for the sake of a mere chance of shelter and sun. So the protecting wall between the asphalted walk and the beach was allowed to crumble away; the asphalt itself was never renewed after it was first put down; the seats were left, because they were of a kind not fit to use in any other part of the sea-front; and neither in summer nor winter were frequenters of "the South of France" conspicuous by their numbers, rather, indeed, the contrary.

To Mrs. Garnett and Betty life was even more stagnant than to other denizens of the little town. Mrs. Garnett pinned all her faith and her social hopes on the church, and visited the Rectory family duly and truly. Mrs. Garnett always attended the weekly sewing party. Mrs. Garnett always held the table next to that of the rector's wife when parish teas were the order of the day. Mrs. Garnett always helped in the decorations of the parish church, the lectern being allotted to her, and Mrs. Garnett was always able to command the cordial greeting and impressive salutations of Archdeacon Egerton.

This kind of life did not appeal to Betty. She was not content to sun herself in the patronage of the Egertons. She envied the Egerton girls, even while she thought them plain and loud; she hated sewing and detested parish teas, and she considered herself quite as good as the Egertons, even though they had more money and their father was the Archdeacon of Overstanding and Rector of Rockborough.

It was owing to this feeling that Betty Garnett had begun to make friends for herself at every possible opportunity, and it was to friends made during the summer season that she had paid the visit to Blankhampton, which had rendered her so entirely dissatisfied with life as life ran in dreary Rockborough.

On the whole, it was a pity, if life in Rockborough was to be her portion, that Betty Garnett had ever taken up with the Vereker dirls, for visits to Blankhampton, with a trio of big balls as the principal attraction, could, in the natural order of things, be but oases in the desert. Yet how she had enjoyed them! Over and over again, during those biting January days, she recalled every detail of each full and joyous day. The Officers' Ball on the 3rd, the Yeomanry Ball on the 4th, the Hospital Ball on the 5th! Three nights of pure delight. She had worn the same white frock at each, though the Vereker girls had had a new frock a-piece for each event. She had broken her fan at the very first one, and would have had to go fanless if Clare Veneker had not come to the rescue with a pretty pink gilt spangled fan of her own. And he had sent her a bouquet for the Hospital Ball.

She had never told her mother that. She had, indeed, from some strange and undefined instinct, never breathed the name of L'Estrange when giving her mother descriptions of her gay doinge. And yet for a whole fortnight she had lived to the sound of that name; Mr. L'Estrange had been her devoted slave; Mr. L'Estrange had danced with her more than anyone else; Mr. L'Estrange had sent her a bouquet; Mr. L'Estrange had come to be regarded, yea, and spoken of in the Vereker household as Betty Garnett's own special and undisputed property. And now it was all over. Betty had left the glories of Blankhampton behind her, and found herself once more in the narrower vision of little Rockborough; and excepting that once or twice Clare Vereker had mentioned Mr. L'Estrange in her letters, that golden fortnight might have been no more than a dream.

"Your young man has gone off to Ireland for hunting," Clare wrote. "He was here for several days after you left, looking distinctly blue and like a fish out of water. I dare say you feel pretty much the same at Rockborough."

So he was gone to Ireland for hunting! The words recalled L'Estrange's first remark to her when she told him that she lived at Rockborough; "Isn't it a little dull in the winter? But perhaps you hunt." He was gone to Ireland for hunting, and she must look forward to endless days that would be more than a little dull, for his way would not bring him to Rockborough. Not, indeed, unless he should still be quartered in Blankhampton barracks when summer and thte season should come, when he might possibly find his way over for a day or two to the little seaside resort.

And so February slipped slowly by until it was half over, and then—then just when Betty was buried deepest in the despair of change, such as only young creatures can ever feel, he came—yes, he came.

She was going along a side street one afternoon, with a message from her mother to the wife of one of the curates, when she met him.

"O Mr. L'Estrange!" she cried.

"Why are you so astonished?" he asked. "Did you think I shouldn't come?"

"I thought you were in Ireland hunting?" she faltered.

"I have been. It wasn't necessary to tell the Verekers just how long I was going to stay there or what I was going to do with the rest of my leave," he said, smiling down upon her. "But tell me, where are you going? You looked ever so important flying along. Are you free? We can't stop here or all the world will see us. Is there anywhere we can go for a quiet talk?"

"I am going to leave a message for my mother, that's all," answered Betty. "She had an engagement, and she has taken a fearful cold and cannot keep it."

"And then?"

"Mother is not fit to see anyone," said Betty, hesitatingly.

"Are you obliged to go back?"

"No, I was going to see some people."

"Come back and meet me instead. What a pity we are not in Blankhampton with the cathedral or the winter gardens to take refuge in. Phew! it's stinging cold here, don't you feel it so?"

"I hate it," said Betty, looking up the street and down the street. "Look here, go straight along the promenade as far as the last gas-lamp to the left; I'll give my message and come there. A little further on it is really quite sheltered and nobody ever goes there."

"Good! I'll go straight along. The last gas lamp to the left. Be as quick as you can—darling."

Betty gave him one look out of her solemn eyes and turned away with burning cheeks and quickly beating heart.

"Why, Betty," said the lady to whom she breathlessly gave her mother's message, "is there much wind out to-day? I fancied it was fairly calm."

"No. Why?" breathed Betty.

"Your cheeks are flaming, and you look as if you had been battling with all the winds of heaven. What, must you go? Well, give your mother my love and say I am ever so sorry she is laid up. I'll come and see her to-morrow."

Betty put her hand up to her cheeks as she sped down the street again. "I must not give myself away like this," she said. "It was tthe suddenness that gave me a start. I thought he had forgotten, and all the time he was thinking of me."

Her thoughts were so triumphant that they almost forced themselves into words and those a veritable shout. She sped along like a lapwing, scudding down two side streets and emerging on to the part at the nearest to the point where she had bidden L'Estrange wait for her. Yes, he was there, leaning against the end of a shelter-seat, and so well hidden from view.

"Is this the seat?" he asked, as she joined him.

"No, no, further on, much more out of sight than this," she replied.

They went on along the deserted road together, and at the last seat of all Betty stopped. L'Estrange took hold of her two arms and looked sternly down upon her.

"Tell me," he said, "did you ever bring anyone here before?"

"Never," she replied, "never, I never met anyone anywhere in all my life before."

The sternness died out of his face and he drew her into his arms. "My darling! my darling!" he said. "I haven't been living since we parted, I've only existed for this moment."

It is no part of my duty as the teller of this story to describe the love-making which passed between these two. L'Estrange stayed three days at Rockborough, meeting Betty each morning and each afternoon at the seat under the cliff.

They went thither separately, and when Betty went home for dinner at one o'clock L'Estrange accompanied her no further on the road than to that last gas lamp where they had first met. In the evening, or rather late afternoon, however, he ventured to go back with her to the very end of the street in which she lived; and as Betty was wise enough to skirt carefully such streets as her friends lived in, she was lucky in not once meeting a single person whom she knew when they were together.

"Now, you will remember that you belong to me," said L'Estrange, when the third day had come to an end and they were about to say their real farewell. "I know that it's dull here, and that you must be bored to death. After a time everything will be different. I wish to God I could take you away now, this minute; I can't. We must have a little patience; the time won't seem longer to you than it will to me. If I hadn't been a fool in the past I could please myself now. But I've been a fool, a confounded addle-headed, ghastly fool, and, by Jove! I'm paying the piper now just when I'm most anxious to be dancing to another tune. You'll trust me, little one, you'll be true to me? You won't let your mother ever persuade you into marrying one of these little devil-dodgers that seem to be the only men-folk hereabouts? You promise?"

"I promise—I swear," she said, looking at him with her great solemn eyes.

"O my little darling, it is so hard to leave you. It isn't even safe to write," he cried.

"No, no; and yet——"

"Better not." For a moment he paused and seemed to be thinking. "Look here, I had better tell you. I'm in a mess. I'm not altogether my own master. I've got to keep what I feel for you dark, though it cuts me to the heart to leave you like this."

"You'll come back?" said Betty.

"If it's years first," he returned.

For a moment neither spoke. Then Betty it was who broke the silence, and whose voice sounded strange and hoarse against the ceaseless sobbing of the waves below the broken wall: "Youn train—you'll miss it—you'd better go. I'll—stay—here."

(To be continued.)

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