Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London S W ENG

DAILY WITNESS

Windy and Cool

VOL. XLVIII., No. 91 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

FOR THE RESTORATION OF McGILL.

Principal Peterson to-day received a cheque for $1,000 as a donation towards the restoration of McGill's burned buildings. The gift is from Mr. H. Fulton Wood, of Boston, a graduate of McGill, and the principal is at liberty to apply the amount to either the Medical or the Engineering buildings, as he may deem best in the interest of the university.

STILL SCHOOLS FROM WHICH PUPILS COULD NOT ESCAPE.

Such is Statement of Mr. S. Carsley Before School Board This Morning.

A deputation from the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, consisting of Mr. S. Carsley (president), and Mr. Hague, waited on the Protestant Board of School Commissioners this morning in regard to the question of fire protection in the schools.

Mr. Carsley said that they came to know what was being done, following upon the Hochelaga disaster, in providing for the protection of the pupils in all the schools. The society also wished to offer its services in the matter, and to help the board in every possible way in making the fire protection of the schools perfect. Personally he thought it a very simple thing to make the schools absolutely safe, and the society had had several plans submitted to it, some of which he thought were particularly good, for fire escapes.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw (the chairman) replied that the board knew of the admirable work done by the society, but in this matter he did not think they had all the facts, as the board had used all vigilance—indeed, remarkable vigilance—in the matter. It had held dozens of meetings, and the information as to what had been done had been published in the press. He did not think Mr. Carsley could have read these reports. The board, he added, had been flooded with literature and suggestions, so the society was not alone in its kindly interest in the matter. He wished to assure Mr. Carsley that the board knew its duty, and was trying faithfully to do it. As to the particular mode of procedure, that was in the hands of a committee. However, they had ordered canvas chutes, perhaps more as a temporary arrangement, though they might be permanent in some of the schools. The reason why these temporary measures had been taken was because they could not put up fire escapes at such short notice. The architects were now preparing plans and estimates for these, and they would be erected as soon as possible, though the total cost would be large. He again assured Mr. Carsley that the board had not been indifferent in the matter; they were under a heavy burden of responsibility, and he hoped Mr. Carsley would not imply that they had been negligent, as the reports of some of the meetings of Mr. Carsley's society would suggest.

Mr. Carsley was sure the board was not negligent, but the society felt it had a duty in the matter. Personally he regarded canvas chutes as all very well as an addition to safety, but he did not think them of permanent value or sufficient as a means of escape. Sometimes people got jammed in these, and in one instance, in England, a person who was sliding down tore open the canvas with the nails in his boot, and fell through and was killed. Mr. Carsley further said he knew of some schools even now where the children could not possibly get out if anything were to happen, and the society felt that it would have to take action in these particular cases.

Dr. Shaw remarked that the board had great confidence in fire drill, and when it was perfect—as unfortunately was not the case in the Hochelaga school—they thought there was no need for anything else. They had revised the regulations in regard to these, and had appointed the physical instructor not only to conduct them, and see that they were properly understood and performed, but also to look after the whole system of fire protection.

Mr. Carsley hoped that no money would be spared to erect permanent fire escapes and make them as perfect as possible. He felt sure that any money required would be willingly forthcoming from the public.

'I am not so sure of that,' replied Dr. Barclay, 'and if Mr. Carsley had as much experience of educational work in Montreal as I have, I don't think he would speak with so much confidence.'

Mr. Hague hoped that the board would not allow the architects to hinder them from having the best possible fire escapes by any arguments as to spoiling the look of buildings.

'All I can say, gentlemen,' remarked Dr. Barclay, 'is that we know our duty, and are trying to do it.'

The deputation then withdrew.

TO TAKE OVER BELMONT STREET SCHOOL.

The Rev. Dr. Rexford, Principal Robertson and Mr. Parmelee waited on the board, the meeting being in private, at their own request, to make some suggestions in regard to the future of the Model School attached to the Normal School, and to ascertain whether the School Board was prepared to take over the school on Belmont street, and also give the Normal Training School at Ste. Anne de Bellevue some privileges and practice in observation works for their pupil teachers.

The proposition was very favorably received, and Dr. Shaw afterwards announced to the press that the board would assume responsibility for the Belmont Street School as one of the schools of its system, providing the government would grant the use of the building on terms satisfactory to the board. This will come into effect when the normal students are accommodated at the Macdonald College.

BARON DE HIRSCH INSTITUTE.

The commissioners took into consideration a proposal coming from the Baron de Hirsch Institute offering the board, on certain terms, the use of their premises on Bleury street for school purposes. The board declined the offer, and decided that the building should not be used for school purposes by the board after the end of the current year.

HIGH PRICE OF FIRE ESCAPES.

Ald. Yates reported that he had purchased fifteen canvas chutes as fire escapes for different schools, and twenty-four fire extinguishers, which had been distributed as required. The architects, Messrs. Hutchison & Wood, were still engaged visiting the schools to ascertain on which schools outside fire escapes were necessary.

The architects sent in a sample plan and estimate for fire escapes. This showed that one escape on the High School would cost $835.

SCHOOL CLOSINGS.

It was decided that the schools should be closed for the summer vacation on June 20 and June 21.

THE JEWISH LANGUAGE.

A communication was received from the Council of Public Instruction in reply to an inquiry as to what was the position of the board in regard to Jewish children unable to speak the English language. The council stated that the educational regulations did not confer any rights on Jews any more than any body else. Jews had a right to be educated as Protestant scholars, but there was no obligation on the board to make any special provision for those unable to speak the English tongue, any more than there was to make special provision for Russians, Italians, or Chinese.

GRATUITIES FOR ICEMEN.

Dr. Shaw mentioned that invitations had been received from the Rev. H. Jekill and the Hon. W. A. Weir, inviting the commissioners to be present at the presentation of a gold medal to Miss Campbell for her courageous conduct at the Hochelaga fire. He said he intended to go. He raised the question as to whether the board should give a gratuity to the icemen who rescued so many of the children.

The board decided to give each of the icemen a gratuity of twenty-five dollars.

MR. ARTHY RECOVERED.

A letter was received from Mr. Arthy, the superintendent of the commissioners, now on a year's leave of absence, stating that his holiday had resulted in the entire disappearance of the nervous trouble from which he suffered, and he was confident he would be able to resume his work in September next with his health entirely renewed. He expressed great regret at the Hochelaga tragedy, spoke most feelingly of the late Miss Maxwell, whom he knew well, and concluded by stating that he was now in London, England, spending his forenoons in visiting various schools so as to acquaint himself thoroughly with the latest developments.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE BOARD.

On the recommendation of the school management committee, the claims for damages made on behalf of parents of the children who perished in the Hochelaga fire, were referred to the board's counsel, Messrs. Greenshield & Languedoc, with power to act.

KINDERGARTEN CLASSES.

A communication from the Local Council of women—given in full in another column—was received protesting against the disbanding of kindergarten classes.

Both Drs. Barclay and Shaw said it was with much regret that the classes had been discontinued, but there not being sufficient accommodation they felt they could not turn older scholars away to make room for kindergarten pupils.

ALLEGED STABBING CASE.

As the result of a quarrel at the corner of St. Lawrence and Lagauchetiere street east, last night, Angelo Delnea, an Italian, aged 26 years, was charged this morning with having stabbed Lorenzo Plaisance, 28 years of age, in the hand, necessitating treatment at the General Hospital. While the prisoner was being taken to the police station in the patrol waggon, he tried to drop the knife over the side of the waggon into the stret. He was remanded until April 23 for enquete.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

Their Majesties Arrive at Gaeta, Italy, on the Royal Yacht.

Gaeta, Italy, April 18.—The British royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, arrived here at about 9.30 this morning from Malta, escorted by the British armored cruisers 'Suffolk' and 'Lancaster.' King Edward was received by King Victor Emmanuel, who was on board the Italian yacht 'Trinicria,' surrounded by two Italian warships and twelve torpedo boats. The usual salutes were exchanged and hearty cheers greeted the British King from the people ashore and the sailors on board the warships.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weather was not so fine as hoped for, the shore of the beautiful Gulf of Gaeta, stretching from here to Formia, presented a most attractive appearance, being one continuous stretch of luxuriant vegetation.

The two kings embraced each other repeatedly when they met on board the 'Trinacria,' and King Victor Emmanuel kissed Queen Alexandra's hand. The Mayor of Gaetna sent Her Majesty a bouquet of orchids and roses, with a card bearing the words: 'Devotion and admiration to the most powerful queen in the world.'

A luncheon on board the 'Trinacria' followed. It was mainly attended by military and naval officers, the only local official invited being General Del Rosso, commander of the fort of Gaetna. The presence of Signor Mirabello, the Minister of Marine, the strong advocate of increasing the strength of the Italian navy, and the commanders of so many men-of-war before one of the chief strongholds in the Mediterranean, accentuated the martial character of the repast. The toasts exchanged were simply expressions of the friendship between Italy and Great Britain.

A crowd of English women, who were permitted to witness King Edward's arrival from the high bastions of the fort, gave vent to their patriotism by singing 'God save the King,' which was acknowledged by the British royal yacht dipping her ensign.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Prince Edward Island Tunnel—The Rougemont Senatorship

Ottawa, April 17.—According to a return brought down to-day, Mr. A. St. Laurent, assistant chief engineer of the Public Works Department, estimates the cost of a tunnel seven and a half miles long under Northumberland straits to connect Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick, at $13,147,200, to which must be added the cost of shafts, masonry and excavation at the portals, approaches, plant for light and ventilation, making a grand total of $15,048,200. The tunnel would be 150 feet below the water level, and would take from eight to ten years to build. Sir Douglas Fox, the eminent English engineer, in 1891, estimated the cost of a tunnel eighteen feet in diameter, which would permit of the transit of railway cars through it, at $11,282,500.

A return asked for by Mr. Ames of all the memorials, petitions, correspondence, etc., referring to the recent appointment of a senator to represent the district of Rougemont, consists of six lines of typewriting. An order-in-council dated March 11 says: The committee of the Privy Council on the recommendation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, advise that Geo. G. Dessaules, of St. Hyacinthe, be appointed a member of the Senate, and a senator for the division of Rougemont, Que.

IN THE SENATE

A QUESTION OF DOMINION OR PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Ottawa, April 17.—In the Senate today on motion to concur in the amendments made by the Railway Committee to the bill to incorporate the Port Arthur Power and Development Company, Sir Mackenzie Bowell said this company proposed to carry on its operations in Ontario and should be left to the Ontario Legislature to deal with. To give the measure a Dominion character and an excuse for declaring it for the general advantage of Canada, the bill asked power to extend power transmission lines to Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, an American possession. That this was an after-thought was indicated by the absence of Isle Royal in the advertisement of intention to seek incorporation. The Senate had yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that it would protect provincial rights. It should do so now.

Senator Power said the advertisement gave notice of intention to operate on the Pidgeon River, which formed the international boundary. No company could carry on operations on an international stream unless it received Federal authority to do so. The amendments under consideration preserved the rights of Ontario.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said Ontario had jurisdiction over the Pidgeon river bed to the centre of the stream, which was the international boundary.

Senator Lougheed affirmed that Ontario had as much jurisdiction over the bed of the Pidgeon river as it had to the bed of any other stream. He regarded this company as a thorough invador of provincial rights.

Senator Young called attention to the Fort Francis power bill, where a company had obtained incorporation and powers to operate on the Rainy river from the Ontario Government. The leading lawyers of Canada had decided the legislative authority was not sufficient and the company had to come to parliament to obtain its authority. In the case of the bill under discussion the Department of Justice had given an opinion that a Federal act was necessary to enable this company to carry on the operations it desired.

Senator McDonald, of Victoria, called attention to the fact that the committee had approved of this bill two days before the Senate had made its provincial declaration. He would favor passing the bill as one of the last that should go through.

Senator McMullen was of opinion that the resolution passed yesterday should be considered as a notice to the country of what the Senate was going to do next session. It would be unjust to kill this bill.

Senator Landry said if this bill were passed it would be a notice to the country that the Senate did not intend to stick to the provincial rights resolution it passed yesterday. The notice was too meagre and the B. N. A. act and yesterday's resolution of the Senate were against the principle of the bill.

Senator Watson said the resolution was foolish. It asserted loyalty to the constitution, a thing to which every member was sworn on entering the Senate. This bill, under discussion was in the province of parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature. The representative of the Ontario Government stated that if the company proposed to transmit power to Isle Royal it was a Dominion company and not an Ontario company. The transmission was intended. The amendments specified exactly where the company should carry on its works. The interests of Ontario were guarded by reservations of power.

The amendments were concurred in on division.

Third reading was given the bill respecting the Winnipeg Terminals of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the bill to amend the Immigration Act.

THE ILLUSTRATED 'WITNESS.'

A Great Demand for To-day's 'Torrey Mission' Number.

LATEST NEWS FROM MR. ALEXANDER, DR. TORREY'S FORMER ASSOCIATE.

The Rev. W. Howitt, Methodist minister of Morrisburg, Ont., has written the 'Witness' asking that two hundred copies of to-day's 'Illustrated Witness,' —the Torrey Mission' number—be sent to Morrisburg for members and adherents of his church, who are following the 'Witness' reports of the Montreal meetings with great interest. This is one of the many inquiries for this issue, and a special edition is being run off to meet the extra demand.

Many readers will be pleased to hear the latest news from Mr. C. M. Alexander, the sweet singer who has been associated for some time with the Rev. Dr. Torrey, but who is now in Australia with his wife, who was compelled to go abroad on account of ill-health. Mr. Butler, who is in Montreal, temporarily taking Mr. Alexander's place as soloist and leader of the revival choir, states that after the sea voyage which Mrs. Alexander was ordered by her physician to counteract the effects of a serious case of blood poisoning, she was able to proceed, with Mr. Alexander, to Australia, where they now are. Mr. Alexander is visiting the towns and cities in which he and Dr. Torrey held such successful meetings some months ago. He is having reunions with the revival choirs throughout the Commonwealth and holding special meetings with the converts made during their mission in Australasia.

Mr. Butler, who has been Mr. Alexander's assistant in several campaigns, says that Mr. Alexander expects to return to the United States next August and resume his work as a singing evangelist. The pictures of both Mr. Alexander and Mr. Butler appear in the 'Illustrated' with the Montreal Torrey choir, and Dr. Torrey's photograph appears on the front page.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO

FAMOUS CATHEDRAL DAMAGED—SENORA BONILLA KILLED—DEAD NUMBERS FIFTY.

Mexico City, April 18.—It has been discovered that the Cathedral of Mexico City, one of the most famous churches in the world, was cracked from top to bottom by the recent earthquake. The fissure is an eighth of an inch wide. An engineer has been appointed to examine the building. The cathedral is centuries old. It is built on the old site of the Aztec Temple.

News of the death of Senora Inez Bonilla, the first Mexican killed in the earthquake, has reached the office of the Associated Press. Senora Bonilla, of Chilpancingo, was the wife of the former secretary to the governor of the state of Guerrera.

City of Mexico, April 18.—Owing to the great difficulty in establishing communication with the cities situated in the region of the greatest devastation wrought by the recent earthquake, details are coming slowly. Each succeeding intelligence magnifies the extent of the disaster. From the latest reports it is learned that the earth is now quiet in the region which was seriously affected, but the last shock occurred as late as noon yesterday.

In the list of known dead, which now totals fifty, and of the injured, which approximates three hundred, are many names of Mexicans prominent in the official and social life of the region.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Composite Resolution Regarding an Imperial Council to be Introduced at Next Conference.

London, April 17.—The business transacted at the second sitting of the Colonial Conference here to-day included the introduction of resolutions from the governments of Australia and New Zealand, urging the appointment of an Imperial Council, and one from the Government of Cape Colony, proposing the organization of some plan by which contributions for imperial defence from each colony shall be equitably fixed on the condition that the colonies be represented upon the Imperial Council, at which questions concerning the peace of the Empire shall be discussed. The resolutions were not formally moved, but there was a general discussion of matters connected with them.

The Earl of Elgin, who presided, eventually drafted a composite resolution for consideration at the next meeting of the conference. The conference adopted a resolution lamenting the death of Richard Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who passed away on June 10 last.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, acknowledging the receipt of a telegram of sympathy from the conference, said: 'I am promised complete restoration to health, and hope speedily to resume public work.'

DEER SLAUGHTER IN NEW ONTARIO.

Game Warden After Gagnon, a Leading Spirit.

AN ASSOCIATE NAMED DUNN CAPTURED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 18.—Mr. A. Calbeck, game warden, returned yesterday from the Batchwana River, where he had been investigating the illegal shooting of deer. That his mission was successful is evidenced by the fact that the carcases of fourteen deer were found, and that one of the parties implicated in the slaughter was brought back to the 'Soo.'

A Frenchman named Gagnon is known to be the moving spirit in the deer shooting. On Monday he was given a thirty-five mile run by Messrs. Calbeck, Thos. McLean and A. Brown, but was not captured. An associate of Gagnon, Dunn, said to be equally guilty, was arrested.

The officers spent Sunday night at Talbot's Camp, where six deer were found, and on Monday morning proceeded up the river and found Gagnon's camp. The carcases of eight more deer were discovered there. Three dogs at the camp were released, and their baying attracted the man Dunn, who came in and was taken into custody at nine o'clock. He said Gagnon had gone to camp No. 68 for tobacco.

The officers waited at Gagnon's camp until two o'clock, when it is supposed that Gagnon visited the place and enticed the dogs away to camp 68. The officers started for home and reached the company's camp at 9.30 o'clock. McLean, who was ahead, entered the camp in time to see an unknown man make a hasty exit. The dogs were found in the stable. It is known that Gagnon was about the camp. McLean visited the stable to see that the dogs were safe, and was fired upon by Gagnon, who was less than sixty yards away. The party then returned to the 'Soo.'

It is said that Gagnon is endeavoring to reach the American side, and a strict watch is being kept up along the river to prevent him crossing.

PERSIAN OFFICIAL SHOT AT BAKU.

Mirza Abbas Kham Was Taken for the Grand Vizier.

Baku, Russian Trans-Caucasia, April 18.—Mirza Abbas Kham, chief engineer of the Persian Ministry of Ways and Communications, was shot and seriously wounded in the street here last night. Four shots from cover were fired at him, and two of them were effective in his abdomen and side. The Kham bears a close personal resemblance to the ex-Persian Grand Vizier, Amin Sultan, whom the Shah summened from Paris to assist in combating the revolutionary movement in Persia, and it is thought that the assassins were revolutionary emissaries. Three passers-by were wounded during the fusillade.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Chambre de Commerce, the secretary, Mr. F. Bourbonniere, read a very elaborate paper on the question of the establishment of a School of High Commercial Education. The lecturer showed the importance of such an establishment, advocated the annexation of a technical school of arts and manufactures therewith, and mentioned the advantages to be derived from such an opening for a large number of young men.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Moors say the French are making a naval demonstration off Mogador, as an extra effort to pick a quarrel, in order to have an excuse to annex more territory. A French despatch, on the contrary, says there is tno demonstration whatever and that things in Morocco are much quieter than they have been for some time past.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is celebrating his twenty-fifty jubilee by some magnificent gifts to his people. Among them are sweets to 10,000 school children, food and clothing for 6,000 poor, infirm and sick, arrears of revenue due from certain villages cancelled, free education in the vernacular, a new poor-house, a new market, four new hospitals, a new public square in a congested district, £36,666 to provide new wells for the low caste people, and five scholarships for sending students to Europe.

Mirza Abbas Kham, chief engineer of the Ministry of Ways and Communications in Persia, has been shot and seriously wounded, in mistake, it is said, for the ex-Grand Vizier, Amin Sultan, who had been working against revolutionaries.

A Russian pastor in Hazleton, Pa., part of whose congregation want to get rid of him, has had the front of his house shattered by dynamite and he has received a letter from the Black Hand, threatening him with death.

A bill to provide a Court of Criminal Appeal was introduced yesterday in the British House of Commons.

The King and Queen of England arrived at Gaeta, Italy, yesterday from Malta.

The Colonial Conference to-morrow expects to discuss proposals from Cape Colony, Australia and New Zealand for the organization of an Imperial Council and the riscussion of plans equitably fixing the cost of imperial defence.

Pukeke, a volcano in Chili, is in violent eruption. Torrents of lava have set fire to the surrounding forests and cattle are fleeing in terror.

By the recent earthquake in Mexico, the famous old cathedral in Mexico City has been cracked from top to bottom.

Not the least remarkable incident at the big peace dinner in New York, last night, was the rousing reception given to His Excellency Earl Grey by a most military roll of drums and fanfare of trumpets.

Earl Grey told the United States Peace Congress last night, that it would be a good idea for the nations to agree among themselves to a law like that just passed in Canada, which forbids a strike or a lockout, until a preliminary investigation has been held. All the nations had to do was to agree among themselves to refuse to furnish any country with a war loan until the question they wished to fight about had first been discussed about the Round Table of The Hague Conference.

A car-cleaner was killed in Chicago last night because he refused to join a strike.

The new town of Latchford, near Cobalt, had its main street swept by fire last night, causing damage of from $100,000 to $150,000.

A fifteen-year-old boy has been arrested in Nova Scotia, charged with placing an obstruction on the I. C. R. track.

The city police are hunting for a man who has first tried to roast alive his five months' old baby, and then to gouge its eyes out.

WINDY AND COOL

The tent is making music
When the vagrant raindrops spat;
The prairie dogs have set in
For a good, old-fashioned chat;
The meadow lark is singin'
In a voice of liquid gold,
And the breezes off the mountains
New mysteries unfold.

The she-wolf on the mesa
Stars for home upon the run:
She's going where her wolf pups
Are playin' in the sun;
There's a stream in the arroyo,
And it's gurglin' like a brook;
It's the last of winter's snowbanks
That have fled 'fore King Chinook.

The hilltops are a-turning'
From brown to tender green,
And the new-born lambs are playin'
Where the herders' tents are seen;
There ain't no robin redbreasts,
And there ain't no apple trees,
But for downright joy in springtime
Give me the plains land, please!
—Denver 'Republican.'

Toronto, April 18.—Victoria, 54, 44; Kamloops, 54, 30; Calgary, 34, 24; Edmonton, 30, 26; Prince Albert, 34, 12; Winnipeg, 38, 12; Port Arthur, 36, 12; Parry Sound, 38, 26; Toronto, 46, 26; Montreal, 48, 36; Quebec, 48, 30; St. John, 48, 34; Halifax, 48, 30.

Fresh north-westerly winds, cloudy to fair and cool. Friday, northerly winds, and about the same temperature.

The weather continued quite cool throughout Ontario and Quebec and some light snowfalls are reported. There are now good indications of higher temperature in eastern provinces.

1640-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal, April 18, 1907.—Readings by Hearn & Harper, Opticians. Observations taken at 8 a.m.

	Yesterday, 29.60	11 a.m. to-day, 29.81.
Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	52	34
Yesterday	48	32

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occuring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

RICHEY.—At Montreal, on April 18, 1907 at 1533 St. Denis street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Howard R. Richey.

WOODSIDE.—At the manse, North Gower, Ont., on April 13, 1907, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. James H. Woodside.

MARRIED.

HASTINGS — HOLLOWAY — On April 4, 1907, at 1203 Thurlow street, Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. M. J. Wilson, Beatrice Maud, eldest daughter of the late Frederick William Holloway, of H. B. Co., and Mrs. Holloway, to George Alfred Hastings, Seattle, eldest son of the late Capt. Hastings, Vancouver.

DIED.

BLACKADER — Suddenly, of pneumonia, on April 17, 1907, at 506 Sherbrooke street West, Rosa L. Gault, daughter of the late M. H. Gault, and beloved wife of Charles H. Blackader.
Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

COWAN — At the residence of her son-in-law, Alex. Neilson, Brown's Corners, Scarboro', Ont., on April 14, 1907, Mary Ann Walker, relict of the late William Cowan, of Port Union, Ont., in her 82nd year.

CUBITT — On April 14, 1907, Rebecca, relict of the late Col. Cubitt, Bowmanville, Ont., in her 75th year.

DAVIS — Suddenly, on April 16, 1907, M. Davis, Customs Broker.
The family request that no flowers be sent. Funeral private.

ELLIOTT — At the residence of his son-in-law, Donald Haig, Grafton, Ont., Hugh Elliott, in his 80th year.

FORRESTER— At his home, South Frankfort, Mich., U.S.A., on April 4, 1907, James Gavin Forrester, aged 53 years and 9 days, eldest son of Mrs. Wm. Forrester, of St. Mitchel, Napierville County, Que.
Huntingdon 'Gleaner' please copy.

HORSEY — Entered into rest, on April 15, 1907, Emma Laura, beloved wife of Edwin E. Horsey, Kingston, Ont.

HATCH — At Quebec, on April 14, 1907, John William, eldest son of John V. Hatch, aged three years.

HARRIS — On April 13, 1907, Margaret Dougall, relict of the late Rev. Jas. Harris, Kemptville, Ont., and daughter of the late Aaron Dougall, Picton, Ont., aged 83 years.

JACOBS.—At her late residence, 52 McGill College avenue, on April 18, 1907, Hannah Aronson, widow of the late William Jacobs.
Funeral on Friday, April 19, at 2.30 p.m.

JOSELIN — At Toronto, on April 13, 1907, Maria, widow of the late James Joselin, in her 90th year.

LOGAN — At his residence, 45 Grant ave., Hamilton, Ont., on April 13, 1907, John Logan, excise officer, in his 81st year.

ORDWAY — On April 12, 1907, at Beaupre, Que., Mary T. Rhodes, at the age of 53 years, wife of Oscar W. Ordway.

O'NEILL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, Geo. Q. O'Neill.
Funeral from his late residence, Huntingdon, Friday, at 2 p.m.

PHIPPS — At Calgary, Alta., on April 8, 1907, Edna, beloved wife of Frederick T. Phipps, of Bedford Park, Ont., and daughter of Mr. Wm. Kaiser.

SHAW.—At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on April 17, 1907, Edward Shaw, youngest son of the late Robert Shaw, of Quebec.

SIMPSON — At Levis, Que., on April 15, 1907, Sarah Frances (Fanny) Montgomery, the dear wife of Wm. Eggleton Simpson.

WATSON — At Ayr, Ont., on April 15, 1907 William Dolman Watson, Secretary and Treasurer of the John Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr.

WADDELL — In Kingston, Ont., the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Crawford, Sarah Waddell, widow of the late David A. Waddell, aged 82 years.

WALSH.—At Huntingdon, P.Q., on April 17, 1907. Jessie McBain, widow of the late William Walsh, Esq., and mother of Dr. R. Nelson Walsh, M.P.
Funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, April 20, at 10.30 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM.

FLAWN.—In affectionate remembrance of Jane Wildash, beloved wife of William Flawn, who died suddenly in All Saints' Church, April 18, 1905. At rest.

McKELLAR — In loving memory of Catherine McDiarmid, beloved wife of the Rev. Hugh McKellar, who entered into rest, at Red Deer Lake, Alta., on April 18, 1906.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 8.

OFFICE Desks

IN GREAT VARIETY,

TEES & CO., 300 St. James.

The Karn Piano has won for itself a distinctive place among musicians for its durability and rich quality of tone. Layton Bros., Sole Agents, 144 Peel street.

THE TORREY REVIVAL SERVICES.

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

A SHERIFF DYING.

The friends of Mr. T. W. R. Lapointe, joint sheriff of the district of Terrebonne, and stepfather of the former Recorder, Mr. Poirier, will regret to learn that he is dangerously ill at his residence, in Ste. Scholastique.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Thursday, April 18.

FRIDAY BARGAINS.

Deliberate plans inspire our weekly offering of Friday Bargains. They are not undesirable accumulations of old goods, but such things as you want right now at prices below the market. To-morrow we sell:

AT LEAST 2 BARGAINS IN EACH DEPARTMENT

We commence with Regular $1.50, Regular $1.75, Regular $2.00 — **600 SHEER LAWN WAISTS** — **Friday $1.10**

600 of these Beautiful Waists IN 5 DIFFERENT STYLES, all over Embroidery fronts, some made with panels of embroidery and lace insertion, open back, 3-4 sleeves. Sizes, 32 to 44.

LINEN BARGAINS

BLEACHED DAMASK SATIN TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 2 yards, hemmed, all linen, floral designs. Regular $1.65. Friday, **$1.25**

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE LINEN, 70 inches wide, floral design. Regular 68c. Friday **47c**

NAVY CHECK APRON GINGHAM, 36 inches, in several patterns, new goods. Regular 11c. Special Friday **8½c**

240 Pairs Hose, 5c — A Job Lot of Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, good shape. Regular 12c. Friday **5c**

Corset Bargain — LADIES' WHITE NET CORSETS, medium waist, light and durable, all sizes, 40c, for **29c**

5000 yds Dimity Muslin — Floral designs, colors, Helio., Pink, Blue, Green. Regular 9c. Friday, **5½c**

500 PAIRS LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SOILED, ALL SIZES, REGULAR $1.10, TO BE CLEARED FRIDAY 50c

CHIFFON TAFFETA RIBBON, 5 inch, .15c — Beautiful quality of Chiffon Taffeta Ribbons, very bright finish, 5 in. wide, all colorings. Regular 25c. Special **15c**

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS — Manufacturers' Samples of Swiss Embroidery Handkerchiefs **12½c**
Only 40 dozen of these Embroidered Handkerchiefs, manufacturers' samples, not two alike, scalloped or hemstitched, beautifully embroidered; manufacturer's prices from 18c to 40c. Our price.... **12½c**

DRESS GOODS — 2,000 yards Dress Goods, comprising Tweeds, Llamas, Basket Cloth, Lustres, Poplins, in Plain Check and Fancy Effects, all the much wanted Greys, Browns, Greens, Cardinals. Regular 75c to $1.25. FRIDAY.. .... **39c**

GROCERY BARGAINS

	Reg.	Fri.
Tomatoes, 3-lb. tins, 3 for	38c	31c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for	30c	25c
Salmon pckd. Porcelain Dishes	35c	30c
Cook's Friend Baking Powder	30c	25c
REDPATH'S GRANULATED SUGAR, 20 lbs.	$1.10	95c
NEW SEASON'S MAPLE SYRUP	$1.50	$1.35

Maple Syrup Imperial Gallon.

UP-TO-DATE FICTION, 200 VOLUMES, 200 TITLES. Regular 75c Edition. FRIDAY **23c**

BASEMENT BARGAINS.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

Splendid line White Embossed China Cups and Saucers. Regular 13c. Friday **8c**

Good Crystal Drinking Glasses, Greek key patterns and lines. These are a special line. Regular 4c. Friday. **2½c**

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West.
184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

TRIMMED SAILORS $1.59 — A VERY SMART LOOKING SAILOR made of FANCY STRAW and Trimmed with Silk Chiffon and Flowers. to be had in White, Burnt, Navy, Red, Brown, Green, Black. Regular $3.25. Special **$1.59**

SILK BARGAINS 49c — 300 yards Radimure, Poplin, Duchess, Peau de Sole, colors Old Rose, Myrtle, Blue, Navy. Regular 59c. Friday **49c**

$1.60 BOYS' BOOTS, $1.29 — BOYS' BLACK CALF LACED BOOTS, good heavy sole. Size 11 to 13. Regular $1.60. Friday .. **$1.29**

BABY CARRIAGE $2.85 — A Folding Go-Cart this, strongly made, Rubber Tire Wheels. Regular $3.15. Friday .. **$2.85**

4 MEDICINE BARGAINS

	Reg.	Fri.
Kola Celery Pepsin Wine..	$1.00	62c
Campbell's Quinine Wine ..	$1.00	73c
Bristol's Sarsaparilla	$1.00	63c
Abbey's Salts	50c	38c

4 TOILET BARGAINS

	Reg.	Fri.
Camphor Flakes	25c	12½c
Oriental Egg Shampoo ..	35c	17c
Mountain Violet Talcum..	25c	12½c
Carriage and Stable Sponges	35c	21c

HARDWOOD STEP LADDERS — With Pail Shelf.

3 steps.	Regular 60c,	for	45c
4 steps.	Regular 80c,	for	60c
5 steps.	Regular $1.00,	for ..	75c
6 steps.	Regular $1.20,	for ..	90c
7 steps.	Regular $1.40,	for ..	$1.05
8 steps.	Regular $1.60,	for ..	$1.20
9 steps.	Regular $1.80,	for ..	$1.35

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TO PLEAD FOR PROVINCE

THE HON. RICHARD McBRIDE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA TO SEE IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES.

The Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, who spent a day or two at Ottawa, reached Montreal yesterday and will leave to-night for St. John, N.B., whence he will sail on the 'Empress of Ireland,' for England.

The Hon. Mr. McBride is going to England to ask a hearing by the imperial authorities before they are called upon to pronounce upon the amendment to the British North America Act, which is asked for by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a result of the amended subsidy bill. He asked, at the recent conference of Premiers at Ottawa, that the especial demand of British Columbia be arbitrated, which proposition was rejected, the Canadian government offering $100,000 a year for ten years. He had to leave Victoria before the conclusion of the session, and the by-elections will not be held before the Premier's return.

UNSOLVABLE PROBLEM

SIR WM. VAN HORNE THANKFUL THAT THERE IS NO RAILWAY LEGISLATION IN GUATEMALA.

Detroit, Mich., April 17.—A New Orleans special says: 'Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, discussing railway legislation on his return from Guatemala, where he is building a railway, said: "My definition of railway legislation is tinkering with a problem which no mind or set of minds can solve. I am operating in the countries where there is no such thing as railway legislation, for which I am, indeed, thankful."'

Announcement that American shippers are negotiating to bring the entire next year's coffee crop of Guatemala to southern United States ports was made by Sir William. The crop, which amounts to 800,000 sacks, is now taken to European markets.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

WESTMOUNT COUNCIL ETIQUETTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The passage at arms between Mayor Galbraith and myself is fairly well reported in your columns this evening, but as the public are entirely in the dark as to the reason for such an unseemly disturbance, I ask you, in fairness to myself, to allow me to make an explanation as to how it occurred.

This was a special meeting of Council convened by Public Notice for the purpose of homologating the Special Assessment Rolls for 1907 when the Council shall be prepared to hear all the parties interested and will thereafter homologate the said Special Assessment Rolls with or without amendments, as the case may be. When the mayor called the vote on the question without giving opportunity to those who were there for the purpose of recording their objections, I rose to protest, and was immediately called to order and informed that I must first ask permission of Council to be heard.

On ordinary occasions that would have been perfectly correct, but I attempted to point out to the Chair, that in my present instance it was entirely unnecessary, as the meeting was called for that very purpose. The mayor, however, lost his temper and ordered me out, and then it became incumbent on me to assert my rights as a citizen and a taxpayer and to insist on my protest being recorded.

The consequences are that the refusal of the mayor to hear objections before the homologation of the Roll, renders all the proceedings null and void, and unless further measures are taken to reinstate citizens in their rights to be heard I shall be compelled to take such legal action as may be necessary to protect the interests of myself and others against the arbitrary and uncalled for action of Mayor Galbraith and to prevent a recurrence of the same in the future.

CHAS. STEVENS.

Westmount, April 16.

PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Referring to the article in your issue of the 12th inst., the 'Country Devasted, etc.,' your representative has succeeded in getting a most intersting story from these guides, which if it can be substantiated, will no doubt receive prompt attention from the provincial government, in fact, they only need apply to the secretary of the province of Quebec association for the protection of fish and game, who will at once send officers to bring the guilty parties to justice. This society has been in existence since 1859, and has been a great factor in securing restrictive legislation and in enforcing the laws for the protection of fish and game.

Granting that there are, as stated, one or two clubs, some of whose members have broken the laws, it must be admitted that there is a better state of affairs at present than in the old times, when thousands of deer were slaughtered by guides and habitants, who yearly hunted these poor creatures, on snowshoes, when there was a crust on the snow, and cut their throats without resistance. The woods were full of carcases where the deer had been murdered for their skins. The present laws are more strict than formerly, thanks to the Hon. Jean Prevost, who secured the legislation, and he is also determined that they shall be enforced rigorously.

With regard to the practice of hunting with dogs. There are advocates for and against. The following is an extract from the present law:

'No person owning, having or harboring any dog accustomed to hunt and pursue deer, shall allow such dog to run at large, hunt or course in any place inhabited by deer between the first of November of one year and the twentieth of October of the following year, under a penalty of a fine of at least five dollars and not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

'Any one may, without incurring any responsibility, kill any such dog found running at large, hunting or coursing in such localities between the above mentioned dates.'

Therefore it may be seen that these guides could take the law in their own hands and kill the dogs on sight and have the owners arrested and fined.

Owing to the great extent of territory, it is impossible for the society, with limited means at its disposal, to cover effectively every part at once, but they have a number of efficient game wardens, besides others appointed by the government, and one of them can be despatched at short notice wherever he may be required. But, furthermore, the law reads:—

'Each lessee shall be bound to establish and maintain, in the territory covered by his lease, an efficient guardianship to secure a complete protection of the rights belonging to him.'

It is the fishing and shooting out of season, the pot hunters who supply the markets, and the exporters, who depopulate our forests and streams. The public needs to be educated, and the article referred to, with your editorial comments, will do good.

A SPORTSMAN.

AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

LEEDS COUNTY FARMER GETS DAMAGES FROM A MONTREALER.

Mr. Edgar McDougall, of Montreal, has been condemned by a jury, at Brockville, to pay damages to an Ontario dairyman, on account of an automobile accident. Action was taken by one J. B. Wilson, a leading Leeds county dairyman, who claimed $5,000 damages, under the following circumstances:—

On Aug. 24, 1906, Mr. McDougall was making the run from Montreal to Belleville, in his auto car. Near Gananoque, he met Mr. Wilson, driving home in the opposite direction. The horse took fright, causing the buggy to overturn, and Mr. Wilson was thrown out, receiving injuries from the effects of which he claims he has not yet recovered. The action was based on the ground that Mr. McDougall did not exercise reasonable precaution in controlling the speed of the machine, which Mr. Wilson and several other witnesses swore was running at from 20 to 25 miles an hour, exceeding the limit on country highways. Mr. McDougall, on the other hand, contended that the car was being driven at the rate of ten miles and not more, as indicated by the speedmeter, when it passed Mr. Wilson. After hearing the evidence and argument, the jury returned a verdict for $750 damages in favor of Mr. Wilson.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Toronto, April 18.—The Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission had a short session at the Queen's Hotel yesterday afternoon going over the details of some matters which will come before the Joint Commission, at a meeting to be held in Buffalo to-day. It is understood that the work of the Joint Commission is rapidly being drawn to a close, all the chief points of differences having been unanimously settled so far as the commission has power to do so.



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Among English Hats are Henry Heaths, Christy & Co'y, Lincoln & Bennet and Peel & Co'ys.

Then we have the Hats of such well known American makers as Knox of New York and Stetson of Philadelphia.

The above comprise some of the finest Hats manufactured.

Felt Hats from $2 to $5. Silk Hats $5 to $7.50

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Canzonetta.....Hollaender	Pizzicati (Sylvia).....Delibes
Chaconne.....Durand	Second Valse.....Godard
Consolation.....Liszt	Simple Aveu.....Thome
Dancing Spirits.....Bohm	Sous la Feuillee.....“
Deuxieme Mazurka.....Godard	Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
Farewell to the Piano....Beethoven	Sylphes (les).....Bachmann
Funeral March.....Chopin	Tarantelle.....Heller
Gipsy Rondo.....Haydn	Traumerei.....Schumann
Heimweh.....Jungmann	Valse in E Flat.....Durand
I Love Thee.....Grieg	Valse Arabesque.....Lack
Les Myrtes.....Wachs	Valse Lente.....Delibes
Melodie.....Paderewski	

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(3rd Section)

AUCTION SALE

of Building Material

On Wednesday, the 1st May, 1907 at 11 O'clock, A.M.

On the premises, at the above date and hour, all the material of the buildings recently expropriated by the City, for the widening of St. Antoine street, between Windsor and Mountain streets (south side) as per plan prepared by Mr. John R. Barlow, City Surveyor, dated 3rd April, 1906, and deposited in the City Treasurer's Office, will be sold by public auction, except the property of the "Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd."

The said material consists of parts of brick, stone and wooden buildings, sheds and other appurtenances.

Terms: Cash.

The material to be removed within fifteen days following the sale.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.
W. M. KEARNS,
Public Auctioneer.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 17th April, 1907.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

A Great Tribute to the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law

La Baie, Que., April 12, 1907.

To Walter I. Joseph, Esq., Manager, Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., 151 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,—I wish to acknowledge the receipt of payment by the Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Portland, Me., of $10,000, in settlement of claim under policy No. 82325, carried by the Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., on the life of the late Jos. N. Duguay, merchant, of La Baie du Febvre, Que.

The late Mr. Jos. N. Duguay insured his life in your company on October 15, 1885, for $10,000, and lapsed payment of his premiums on his policy in October, 1899; thus, at the date of his decease he had not paid premiums for a period of eight years, and notwithstanding this fact, the Union Mutual has continued his policy in force in accordance with the terms of the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law, which you inform me are solely applicable to policies issued by the Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., and that the policy would have remained in force under the terms of said law for its full face value until November, 1907, I had certainly expected that the Union Mutual would have at least deducted the premiums in arrears with interest, and I can hardly find words to express my astonishment to be informed that the Company is paying this claim in full without any deduction of premiums or interest.

I can assure you, that I appreciate exceedingly the exceptionally liberal treatment I have received at the hands of the Company, and also the courteous manner in which you have yourself acted towards me in expediting the prompt settlement of this claim. I consider that the special features of your policy contracts should be made generally known to the insuring public.

I desire, in conclusion, to add that it will always be a pleasure and I shall consider it my duty to recommend the Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. to those who wish to secure what is best in life insurance either for purposes of protection or investment.

Again reiterating my thanks, I am,

Dear Sir.

Yours, faithfully,

MARY JESSE CATHERINE MACDONALD, Assignee,
Wife of Robert Duguay, Merchant, of La Baie, Que.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Grand Trunk Railway System Summer Suburban Train Service between Montreal and Vaudreuil and St. Lambert will go into effect on April 28th, 1907. Last year's service, which was perfect and gave entire satisfaction, will be repeated this year. Time Tables showing full particulars will be issued in due course, and will be available at the Grand Trunk Offices, also at City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James street, and Bonaventure Station.

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Montreal. } **SUPERIOR COURT**
No. 158.

The Boston Rubber Company of Montreal, In Liquidation,

— and —

James McGoun, Liquidator.

A petition has been presented by the Liquidator to have the list of contributories fixed by the Court, and has been continued by order of the Court (the Honorable Mr. Justice Fortin) to the 26th April inst., when the same shall be presented in the practice division of the said Superior Court, Room 31, Court House, Montreal, at 10.30 a.m., or so soon as counsel can be heard.

Notice to be given twice in one English, and twice in one French newspaper published in Montreal.

Montreal, 18th April, 1907.

ARCH. McGOUN,
Attorney for Liquidator.

'BLACK HAND' OUTRAGE

ATTEMPT MADE TO BLOW UP PASTOR OF SLAVONIC CHURCH IN HAZLETON, PA.

Hazleton, Pa., April 18.—An attempt was made to-day to kill the Rev. Matthew Yankola, pastor of St. Joseph's Slavonic Church here, with dynamite. A heavy charge of the explosive was placed under the entrance to the parsonage and tore out a portion of the porch, shattered all the windows in the house and splintered the front door. There have been factional troubles in the church for some time. One faction has asked for the removal of the pastor, but without success. Several weeks ago Father Yankola received a letter from the Black Hand threatening him with death unless he left the city. He says the dynamiting is the work of members of the faction opposed to his retention. The majority of the male members of the congragtion are mine workers.

MRS. HOLMAN'S STORY

MR. JEROME SAYS MRS. EVELYN THAW'S MOTHER GAVE HIM NO INFORMATION.

New York, April 17.—Although District Attorney Jerome returned to his office from a visit to his home in Lakeville, Conn., to-day, no move has as yet been made toward an application for the release of Harry K. Thaw, on bail. Mr. Daniel O'Reilly, lawyer, called on Mr. Jerome this afternoon, but he said that the matter of bail for the prisoner was not mentioned. Mr. Jerome said he would continue to oppose in every possible way the release of Thaw on bail.

When questioned about the signed statement issued by Mrs. Nesbit-Holman, mother of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, yesterday, Mr. Jerome said:

'I cannot vouch for some of the things said by Mrs. Holman, because I do not know about them. But I can assure you that when she said that she furnished the district attorney no information for use in connection with the trial of Thaw, she spoke the truth. Mrs. Holman never gave us any information.'

THE TARANTO RECITAL.

The violin recital of Mr. Emile Taranto, which was announced for Monday, April 22, has been postponed on account of the Donalda concert having been fixed for that date, and will now take place in the Art Gallery, on Wednesday, April 24. The recital is being given under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies Earl and Countess Grey, and Mr. Taranto will be assisted by Mr Jos. Saucier, the Montreal baritone, and by Mrs. Mason, pianist. The work of Mr. Taranto is now well known to all Montreal music lovers, especially through his association with the Mendelssohn Trio and the Symphony Orchestra, as well as solo work, and he only has to be heard to be appreciated. He is a pupil of Ysaye, and a pleasing exponent of that broadly-cultured school, which combines reserve with unfailing technique. Recently, Mr. Taranto has divided his time professionally between Montreal and Ottawa, and has met with much success in the latter city. The programme of the coming recital is a very inviting one, and includes Cesar Frank's Sonato for piano and violin in four movements; Vieuxtemps's Concerto in A minor; Goring Thomas's Mélodie Le Baiser; Leroy's Appasionata, dedicated to Mr. Taranto; Lalos Andante; Hubay's Zephir; Schuman's Lotis Mistique; Massenet's L'Improvisateur, and Wieniawski's Polonaise. A musical treat is assured.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Moors Think the Former Has an Eye to Acquiring Territory.

Tangier, April 17.—A menacing French naval demonstration is taking place off Mogador, and the general situation is grave, owing to the resentment of the Moors over the French occupation of Oudja. Native opinion is unanimous that France is seeking to pick a quarrel with Morocco, in order to make further annexations of territory. In the meanwhile the country is swarming with 'Provocative agents.'

The above despatch comes from the regular correspondent of The Associated Press at Tangier.

Paris, April 18.—It is asserted in official circles here that nothing in the nature of a French naval demonstration is intended off Mogador, Morocco. The French cruisers 'Lalande' 'Robin' and 'Gloire,' it is added, are merely cruising off the Moroccan coast, putting into various ports and prepared to cope with eventualities until the present intervention of France in Morocco is no longer necessary. The reports received by the French Government say the situation is quieter than for some time past.

HOCHELAGA HEROES

PRESENTATION OF MEMENTOES WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW EVENING IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The arrangements in connection with the presentation of handsome gold brooches to the Misses Campbell, Carley and Keyes, teachers in the Hochelaga Protestant School, and gold medals to Messrs. T. Papillon, A. Trembley and J. Hingston, who by their timely and heroic work during the recent Hochelaga School fire rescued many of the pupils from the burning building previous to the arrival of the firemen, have been completed, and in St. Mary's Anglican Church school room, Prefontaine street, to-morrow evening, the presentations will take place.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw will preside over the gathering, while the Rev. Messrs. Armstrong, Walker and Willis will present the gifts to the teachers.

The presentation of the medals to the three men will follow, when Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., ex-Mayor R. Wilson-Smith, and Mr. William I. Gear will officiate.

Short addresses will also be delivered by Messrs. W. E. Doran, Alex. McKee, John McKergow, Aldermen Bumbray and Marin, and other prominent citizens, while the Hon. W. A. Weir will make a presentation to Miss Campbell on behalf of the people of Argenteuil, in which county she resides.

A short musical programme will be given, and a hearty invitation is extended to the public to be present.

SEAMEN MUST BE SIGNED

COMPLAINT IS MADE THAT LAKE VESSELS ROB OCEAN LINERS OF THEIR CREWS.

From Ottawa the announcement is made that in the public interest the Department of Marine and Fisheries has decided strictly to enforce on and after June 1 next the provisions of the law requiring the master of every ship subject thereto on the inland waters of Canada to sign articles with every seaman whom he carries as one of his crew. The penalty for carrying a seaman who has not signed these articles is a fine not exceeding $20 for each offence.

The decision arises out of a condition which has been growing up of recent years in the port of Montreal, of which the seagoing vessels have made bitter complaint, to the effect that the lake vessel men were robbing the ocean-going craft of their crews.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL

GRADUATES IN NURSING ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

The announcement was made to-day that the following had graduated in nursing at the Royal Victoria Hospital: Beatrice Guernsey, Port Hope, Ont.; Stella Regan, London, Ont.; Edith Cox, London, England; Emma Baker, Midland, Ont.; Carrie Jones, Belleville, Ont.; Celestina Green, Golden, B.C.; Harriet Drake, Montreal; Kathleen Edsall, Bowmanville, Ont.; Laura McGee, Port Daniel, Que.; E. Josephine Cornell, Carleton Place, Ont.; Bertha Kirk, Montreal, Que.; Winifred Bryce, Gananoque, Ont.; May Sharp, Williamsfield, Jamaica; H. Needham Ellard, Pickanock, Que.; Maude M. Edgar, St. John's, Nfld.

IN THE POETS' CORNER

DR. DRUMMOND'S FRIENDS IN NEW YORK SUGGEST A BUST IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Mr. J. Stevenson Brown, 160 St. James street, has received the following telegram from a well-known New York gentleman:—

'At a meeting of the friends and admirers of Dr. Drummond, held at the Waldorf last night, it was decided to request the press of Montreal to take the initiative in placing the bust of the great poet in the poets corner at Westminster Abbey. Will you kindly communicate the request. W. J. Robinson, chairman.'

The suggestion is one that all Canadians would like to see carried out, but the end in view is a very difficult one to achieve. It would be well if a committee, of which Mr. Stevenson Brown and Mr. Robinson might both be members, were chosen to look into the rules governing the erection of statues in the Abbey, before the matter went any further.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Thompson, Dorchester street west, is entertaining at tea this afternoon.

Mrs. Grindley, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Grindley, Sherbrooke street west.

Mr. A. L. Branchaud, who is visiting in Atlantic City, will return to Montreal shortly.

Miss Ada Wonham, 'The Sherbrooke,' who is now visiting friends in New York, returns shortly.

Mrs. Wheeler, Metcalfe street, who has been very seriously ill, is improving slowly.

Miss Kathleen Ewart, of Ottawa, is in town to-day, for the wedding of Miss Marjorie Baker, to Mr. Turnbull.

Mrs. Harris, Stanley street, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Goad, in Toronto, will remain there until next month.

Mrs. Norreys Worthington and Mrs. J. G. H. Bergeron are in Toronto, the guests of Mrs. H. H. Cook, of Parkdale.

Col. and Mrs. Lyons Biggar and family, will spend the summer at Patterson's Point, on the St. Lawrence, where they are building a small cottage.

Mr. John Robertson, London, England, is at the Corona Hotel with Mrs. Robertson, renewing acquaintances after an absence of over six years from Montreal.

Mr. Fitzgibbon of Montreal, and Mr. Z. Lashr, and Mr. H. N. Robertson, of Toronto, are expected in Ottawa next week to be present at the marriage of Miss Vera Toller and Mr. G. B. Greene, jr.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucia De Repentigny, only daughter of Mr. Alfred De Repentigny, of Valleyfield, to Mr. John Laplante, son of Mr. David Laplante, of Montreal. The marriage will take place on May 15.

After a service of over fourteen years as General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Quebec, Mr. H. H. Distin leaves for Toronto at the end of the present month. He will be succeeded by Mr. Gilchrist, of Paris, Ont.

The marriage of Miss Florence Fraser, daughter of the late Mr. George Fraser, of Ottawa, to Mr. Clarence Balfour, second son of Mr. G. H. Balfour, general manager of the Union Bank, Quebec, took place very quietly at Trinity Church, Montreal, yesterday, the Rev. J. Macpherson Almond officiating. The honeymoon is being spent in New York and Atlantic City. On their return they will reside in Montreal.

In the American Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon, Miss Maude Jenking daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jenkins, was married to Mr. T. Saunderson, son of the late Mr. C. E. Saunderson, Stanley street. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Jenking, the bridegroom's sister, Miss Gertrude Saunderson, and Miss Wylie. Mr. Arthur Saunderson, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston performed the ceremony. The honeymoon is being spent in New York and Atlantic City.

At the Church of St. James the Apostle, yesterday afternoon, Miss Ruby D. Ross, third daughter of Mr. George D. Ross, 738 Sherbrooke street, was married to Mr. John C. Paterson. The Rev. Canon Ellegood officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. P. Shatford. The bride wore a lace gown, tulle veil and orange blossoms and carried lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Lily Ross, Miss Ruth Laing and Miss C. M. Ross, who all wore white messaline silk and pink hats adorned with white lilac and pink roses; their bouquets matched the trimmings of the hats. Two little flower girls, the Misses Ailsa and Carol Paterson, looked very dainty in white organdie muslin and straw color hats trimmed with marguerites and sweet pea bouquets. Mr. W. M. Taylor acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. J. C. Barlow, A. R. Starke, C. A. Hodgson and G. K. Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, who were the recipients of a large number of presents, are spending their honeymoon in New York and Atlantic City.

The following ladies have consented to become the patronesses of the Donalda complimentary concert to be given in the Monument National on Monday evening next: Lady Drummond, Lady Hickson, Lady Allan, Mrs. Ekers, Mrs. H. B. Yates, Mrs. Mortimer Davis, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Miss Stikeman, Mrs. Masson, Mrs. L. O. Loranger, Mrs. H. H. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. P. B. Mignault, Mrs. L. Brault. His Excellency Earl Grey, has given his patronage and there is no doubt that the entertainment will be a great success. Mme. Donalda arrives here on Sunday morning and she will leave on Tuesday for New York, on her way to Europe. This will be her last appearance on this continent for some time to come.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Woman's Auxiliary was commemorated by a service held in Christ Church Cathedral yesterday, in the presence of a large congregation, which included a number of clergy.

Archdeacon Norton was the celebrant at Holy Eucharist, the Gospel being read by the Rev. Principal Rexford. Dean Evans took the latter part of the service and pronounced the benediction. The Rev. Canon Baylis preached the sermon from 1 Chronicles 29, 14. He traced the history of the Woman's Auxiliary from its formation in Ottawa on 17th April, 1886. At the first provincial meeting held in September of that year there were delegates from three diocesan branches, Ontario, Quebec and Niagara. There were representatives from six other dioceses. At the triennial meeting in 1889 there were six diocesan branches represented, and in 1896 this number had increased to eight. In 1905 there were 19 dioceses represented. In 1901 the society became the auxiliary to the M. S. C. C. This year 22 dioceses were represented. The membership is 25,000, and there are 1,193 parochial branches. Services in connection with the society were held yesterday throughout Canada.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH AND TWEED JACKETS in Pony and Loose Styles; prices ranging from $2.00 up to $10.00.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT.

NEW SHIRTS, in Anderson's Zephyr, colorings perfectly fast; price, $1.50.

GLOVES, all the New Spring Shades, in Havana, Tans and French Greys; prices $1.00 to $2.50.

SPECIAL—20 doz. NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR (English make) Spring Weight; regular price, $1.25, for $1.00 each.

MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

3 New Shapes in SPRING DERBIES; prices, $2.50 to $3.00.

SPECIALS.—A few only left of BOYS' TELESCOPE OR BROADWAY HATS, to be cleared out at 50c each.

BOYS' NAVY BLUE CAPS with Crests of all the leading Montreal Schools.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Large collection of DINNER SETS, ranging in prices from $6.50 to $400.00.

A LEADER—112-Pieced DINNER SETS; regular $20.00 and $22.00, for $15.00.

97-pieced DINNER SETS; regular $12.00 and $15.00, for $9.00.

Splendid assortment of STOCK PATTERNS in the latest designs.

CUTLERY DEPARTMENT.

Large Collection of RODGERS'S AND BUTLER'S FAMOUS CUTLERY.

Also full selection of FISH CARVERS, MEAT CARVERS, Pearl-Handled FRUIT and FISH SETS, ETC.

A LEADER—Hand Forged Sheffield Steel Celluloid Handled DINNER KNIVES, $5.50, for $4.25.

A LEADER—Hand Forged Sheffield Steel Celluloid DESSERT KNIVES $4.50, for $3.50.

Special Line of Sheffield Steel Blade Celluloid Handled DINNER KNIVES, $3.00 per doz.

Special Line of Sheffield Steel Blade Celluloid DESSERT KNIVES, $2.50 per dozen.

5 Percent Discount for Cash and Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

SPRING and SUMMER CATALOGUE now ready and will be Mailed Free to any address on application.

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Cleaned, Dyed or Washed as may be required. Our Work is our best recommend.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

QUESTION WAS UNDER DISCUSSION BY CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

'The project for the establishment in Montreal of an institution for higher commercial studies and technical training is looked upon by business men as one of the most important steps in the educational annals of the Province of Quebec.'

This statement was made by Mr. F. Bourbonniere, secretary of the Chambre de Commerce, in an address delivered yesterday afternoon to the members at their weekly meeting. He pointed out that this question was some years ago taken up by the late Mr. J. X. Perrault, one of the founders of the Chambre de Commerce; also by Dr. Meilleur and the late Mr. J. O. Chauveau, who had both written excellent works on the subject.

After touching on the constitutional aspect of education in this country, observing that this matter had been left with the province by the British North America Act, and that in this province religious principles were at the basis of education, Mr. Bourbonniere quoted Mr. Jules Siegfried, formerly French Minister of Commerce, to show the remarkable development of trade and its methods since the last generation. Formerly, it sufficed for the merchant to know goods and the people he had to deal with, but now, as ex-Minister Siegfried had pointed out, conditions required a scientific commercial training, including a knowledge of political economy and commercial law. It was being felt, not only in Canada, but in other countries, that something else was needed besides mere practical work. The prevailing opinion that the best degree of efficiency can be had by starting as an office boy was gradually dying away, and the superiority of scientific training was becoming more and more recognized in the business world.

Mr. Bourbonniere then related briefly what was being done in various countries to promote commercial and technical education, observing that the United States, France and Germany were in the lead in this respect. In conclusion, he considered that the proposed establishment of a commercial school in Montreal, with the help of the provincial government, would prove a boon to Canadians from a commercial standpoint, and would, besides, develop higher types of public men.

OBITUARY.

Philadelphia, April 18.—John P. Dunning, well known in newspaper circles throughout the country, died yesterday in a hospital here of tumor on the brain. He was forty-four years of age. Dunning first came into prominence as a newspaper writer of exceptional ability in 1889. He had been sent to Samoa by the Associated Press to watch developments in the Samoan difficulties, the naval squadrons of Great Britain, Germany and the United States having gathered at that place. On March 15, 1889, a great hurricane swept over the islands and fifteen merchant vessels and six men-of-war were lost in Apia Bay and 142 officers and men of the American and German warships lost their lives. Dunning was upon the scene throughout the hurricane which lasted thirty-six hours, and assisted the natives in saving many lives. Afterwards he wrote a twenty-thousand-word story of the storm, the wreck of the warships and the rescue of the sailors, which was considered a model of newspaper reporting. Dunning acted as war correspondent of the Associated Press in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

'Nordheimer's Exchange Department' of slightly used and second-hand Pianos is unusually attractive at this time. The great demand for the **PIANOLA PIANO**, 'the Piano that any one can play,' is constantly bringing in exchanged Pianos of many well-known makes, which are remarkable for their fine condition and are scarcely distinguishable from absolutely new Pianos.

The Nordheimer One-price system and easy methods of payment applies to the purchase of every instrument.

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Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

ART ASSOCIATION

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

EXHIBITION

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

Monday and Thursday evenings, 8 to 10.

Admission, 25c. Members Free.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

PLAN TO ATTEND THE

GRAND CONCERT

to be held in

TAYLOR CHURCH LECTURE HALL,

cor. Papineau Ave. and Logan St.

Friday, April 19th.

at 8.15 p.m. sharp

Good Programme. Tickets 25c.

Proceeds in aid of New Organ Fund

YOU'LL BE SORRY

If you do not attend the

GRAND CONCERT

—Under Auspices of—

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH CHOIR,

In Lecture Room,

Cor. Bourgeois and Wellington Streets,

FRIDAY, April 19th, at 8.15 p.m

In Aid of Organ Fund. Admission, 25c.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

STANLEY HALL

Moving Pictures.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening

APRIL 20th.

2.30 & 8.30 p.m. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.

Some of the most amusing pictures ever presented in Montreal will be shown.

Afternoon and Evening.

FUN FOR EVERYBODY.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

April.

16	9.30	a.m.	Majestic, White Star.
*16	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.
17	9.30	a.m.	K. Augusta Victoria, Hamb.-Amer.
19	9.30	a.m.	Campania, Cunard.
19	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
**19	10.30	a.m.	Empress of Ireland, Canadian Pacific.
* 19	6.00	p.m.	Campania, Cunard, supply.
22	9.30	a.m.	Kronprinz Wilhelm, N. G. Lloyd.
* 22	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.
23	9.30	a.m.	Oceanic, White Star.
* 23	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.
* 24	6.00	p.m.	Amerika, Hamb.-Amer.
26	9.30	a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.
**26	10.30	a.m.	Victorian, Allan.
29	9.30	a.m.	Deutschland, Hamb.-Amer.
30	9.30	a.m.	? White Star.

* Letters may be posted up to 6 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

** Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at head office being 10 a.m. on Fridays. Registered before 10 a.m. on Fridays.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Postal Station 'S,' 'B' and 'C' up to within 15 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

THE DOUKHOBORS

WANT TO VACATE LAND AT DEVIL'S LAKE AND STILL RETAIN IT.

Ottawa, Ont., April 17. — The Department of the Interior is having some trouble with the Doukhobors of the North-West over the land regulations. Those resident at Devil's Lake and Buchanan are anxious to pull up stakes and migrate to Yorkton, and they are very anxious for the government to set apart a tract of land near Yorkton, which they can hold in communal interest, and, at the same time, retain the lands which they are about to vacate. Mr. Oliver has informed them that the lands which they have homesteaded, and have not occupied or cultivated, will be cancelled, but they are given until May 1, to make free entry once more on these cancelled lands. The Minister stated that while he respected their desire to live in village communities, yet, at the same time, it was not possible for him to permit any violation of the law. They had made entries for their lands on the declaration that they were for the use and benefit of each individual settler, and the Minister informed them that he could not permit any deviation from the express provisions of the law.

ORANGEMEN TO MEET IN VANCOUVER.

Toronto, April 17.— Vancouver has finally been settled upon for the coming meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America. The executive at its recent meeting fixed the date as Wednesday, June 19. British Columbia's requests that the Grand Lodge meet there have been numerous, and the Grand Lodge, at its meeting in Toronto last year, decided that in justice to the West the next meeting should, at least, be beyond Winnipeg.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYALS WON FROM BRIDGEPORT

DEFEATED CONNECTICUT LEAGUERS BY 7-0 IN A FIVE INNING GAME.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 17.—In a five inning game the Montreal Eastern League team defeated the Bridgeport nine here to-day by seven runs to nil. The weather was cold, and it was a matter of difficulty for the players to keep warm. Consequently, the game was called at the end of the fifth.

Stanley was in the box for the visitors, and maintained good control throughout the match. Only two hits were taken off him, and both these were by O'Rourke, the National League veteran.

There was no scoring until the third inning, when Montreal, assisted by a series of poor plays on the part of the locals, were able to get five in a bunch. Waller, who pitched in the first two periods of the game, was replaced by Yerkes, a new man, and the change resulted disastrously. Phelan hit safely to start with, Brown was passed, and Madigan also was given transportation.

With the bases filled, Needham and Stanley were also passed, forcing in runs. Hits by Joyce and Phelan brought in the other three tallies, a little assistance following errors of the local first baseman also contributing.

In Montreal's half of the fourth, Needham, first man up, struck out, Stanley was passed, Joyce died at first following a grounder to short-stop, Phelan got a hit, but remained stranded at first when Brown struck out.

Madigan was passed in the Royal's half of the fifth, Hill went out on a grounder to Yerkes, Madigan went to second on Kittridge's hit, and came on home when Small got one to deep centre. Finally, a passed ball scored Small.

The teams play here again to-morrow. Score;—

BRIDGEPORT.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
O'Rourke, 2b	2	0	2	1	0	0
Phelan, 1b	1	0	0	5	0	0
Hughes, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kiefer, 3b	2	0	0	1	2	0
Sawyer, cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ward, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hill, ss	1	0	0	3	1	0
Sebastian, c	1	0	0	5	1	0
Waller, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Yerkes, p	1	0	0	0	4	1
Total	15	0	2	15	10	1

MONTREAL.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Joyce, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Phelan, cf	2	1	2	2	0	0
Brown, 1b	2	1	0	4	0	0
Madigan, 2b	1	2	0	1	0	0
Hill, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kittridge, c	3	0	2	6	0	0
Small, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Needham, ss	1	1	0	2	2	0
Stanley, p	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total	18	7	6	15	3	0

Score by innings—

Bridgeport	0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Montreal	0 0 5 0 2 —7

Summary—Hits off Waller, 1; off Yerkes, 5. Double play, Needham and Brown. Bases on balls, off Yerkes, 7; off Stanley, 1. Struck out, by Waller, 1; by Yerkes, 2; by Stanley, 5. Wild pitch, Yerkes. Umpire, Dowling. Time, 1 hour. Attendance, 100.

THE MOUNT ROYAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The roll of affiliated clubs of the Mount Royal Amateur Baseball Club was increased by two last night at the annual meeting of that body, when the Thistles from the Annex, and the Celtics, of the North End, were admitted to membership. These, with the Gordons, Westmount, the Y.M.C.A. and the R.R.Y.M.C.A., make up the series up to date, but it is expected that four other clubs will apply for admission within the next few days. It is also expected that a second series will be formed, since five out of the ten clubs have intermediate teams.

The following officers, who have full control of the League's affairs, were elected last night:

President—W. H. Johnston.
Vice-President—F. J. Horan.
Secretary—J. E. Merritt.

EASTERN LEAGUE TEAMS IN EXHIBITION GAMES.

At Holyoke, Mass.—Jersey City, 8; Holyoke (Connecticut League), 8.
At Worcester—Worcester, 12; Newark, 4.
At Trenton—Baltimore, 5; Trenton, 1.
At Hartford—Rochester, 5; Hartford, 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Boston—Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
At New York—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
At St. Louis—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.
At Detroit—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	3	1	.667
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	2	.600
Boston	3	2	.600
New York	2	2	.500
Detroit	2	2	.500
Washington	1	3	.250
St. Louis	1	3	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
At Pittsburg—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3.
At Brooklyn—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	3	0	1,000
New York	3	1	.750
Boston	3	1	.750
Cincinnati	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	4	.200
Pittsburg	0	2	.000
Brooklyn	0	4	.000

FOOTBALL

Y.M.C.A. SOCCER CLUB.

A committee meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Football Club was held in the Association building last night, when the resignation of the secretary, Mr. C. L. Dunsford, was tendered, and accepted with regret. To fill the vacancy Mr. Griff Williams was elected, with Mr. G. M. Markham as treasurer. The prospects for the club's success are considered brighter this season than in any previous one, and it is expected that when the schedule of the Montreal and District League will have been completed that the Y.M.C.A. team will be found in the first flight.

M.A.A.A. BOWLERS WON

IN THE RETURN GAME OF FRIENDLY MATCH WITH ST. DENIS CLUB.

The return game of the friendly match between the M.A.A.A. Bowling Club and the Cercle St. Denis was played last night on the M.A.A.A. alleys, and resulted in a win for the home team by a majority of 247 pins. The scores on both sides were above the average, the M.A.A.A. piling up 3,362, while their opponents scored 3,035. Walsh, of the M.A.A.A., had the highest aggregate, his figures being 585, while the highest on the St. Denis side was that of Benoit, 507. Walsh, of the M.A.A.A., was also responsible for the highest single string, 225.

The scores were:

M.A.A.A.				
Le Gallais	193	195	190	—578
Rubenstein	207	210	137	—534
Baird	215	143	222	—580
Walsh	184	225	176	—585
Turgeon	176	169	171	—516
Gardner	220	151	178	—549
Total				3,362

ST. DENIS.				
Frechette	183	169	231	—383
Normandin	165	164	167	—499
Benoit	181	184	142	—507
Labbe	161	168	167	—496
Aubry	165	153	151	—469
Bumbray	145	196	140	—481
Total				3,035

Majority for M.A.A.A. 247

FIRST GAME FOR CAPITALS

DEFEATED ESSEX AT LEYTON BY 11-10.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 17.—The Capital Lacrosse Club, of Ottawa, made their first appearance in England to-day in a game against the Essex team, which they defeated by a score of 11 goals to 10. Only nine men a side were played. The game was on the Leyton cricket grounds, just outside of London.

THE BOSTON MARATHON

TORONTO RUNNERS TO MAKE THE PACE FOR LONGBOAT.

Toronto, April 17.—Claude Pearce, of the West End Y.M.C.A., has entered for the Marathon race at Boston on Friday.

'Oatsey' Kerr and Pearce left Toronto at noon to-day together, and will arrive in Boston to-morrow morning. Then they will take a run over the course. The two runners go to take care of Longboat, and help him along.

Longboat and Ashley stopped at Springfield, Mass., Ashley's old home, on their journey south. A message from Ashley to-day stated that the Indian was in fine shape, and would make the run of his life on Friday.

Longboat will probably take one run around the course before the race. He doesn't need much exercise, for he is trained down to the minute. He thinks he can get well enough acquained with the course on one trip. It is a straight road course.

THE CIVIL SERVICE A.A.

MR. GRIERSON RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Ottawa, April 17.—Mr. Frank Grierson is president of the Civil Service Athletic Association. Mr. W. M. Cory, Deputy Minister, was not nominated, as was anticipated, and the C.A.A.U. won a big victory, it would seem. The Civil Service, however, may run another organization, embracing both amateurs and professionals, in opposition to Mr. Grierson.

WINNERS OF THE BOSTON MARATHON

To-morrow's big event at Boston is held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association. The start is at Ashland, and the course is through Ashland, South Framingham, Wellesley and Newton to the B.A.A. clubhouse in Commonwealth ave.

J. J. Caffrey, of Hamilton, has been the only Canadian winner up to date. Caffrey won in 2.39.44 2-5 in 1900, a record for the course, and a year later he lowered this to 2.29.23 3-5, a mark that has never been approached since. The roster of winners from the inception of the race up to date follows:

Year. Winner.	Time. H.	M.	S.
1897—J. J. McDermott, New York	2	55	10
1898—R. J. McDonald, Cambridge	2	42	--
1899—L. J. Brignoll, Cambridge	2	54	35
1900—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	39	44 2-5
1901—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	29	23 3-5
1902—Samuel A. Mellor, Yonkers, N.Y.	2	43	..
1903—J. C. Lorden, Cambridge	2	41	29 4-5
1904—Michael Spring, New York	2	38	4 2-5
1905—Fred. Lorz, Mohawk A.C., N.Y.	2	38	25 2-5
1906—P. Ford, Boston	2	45	45

MONTREAL SNOWSHOE CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING HELD LAST NIGHT AT M.A.A.A.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Snowshoe Club last night, practically all of last season's officers were re-elected, the complete list being as follows:

President—Mr. Gordon Bowie.
Vice-President—Mr. L. J. Desrosiers.
Second Vice-President—Mr. T. R. Fulton.
Secretary—William Doyle.
Treasurer—J. M. Davidson.
Committee—D. A. Campbell, H. Smith, W. Percy, James Macdonald, James Riddell, H. W. Wadsworth.

The secretary's report showed the club to have had a successful season, and the club's runners had done fairly well in the race meets. After a lapse of many years the club steeplechase had been revived, and had caused some enthusiasm.

A trip to Oka during the winter had been one of the features of the season, and the club hoped to repeat the trip next season. Great things were expected from the formation of the Snowshoers' Union.

The camp fire on the mountain had been an innovation, and had attracted much attention.

The financial statement showed a deficit.

THE HARRIERS REMAIN INDEPENDENT

ANNUAL MEETING DECIDED TO KEEP ALOOF FROM A.A.F. AND C.A.A.U.

The chief interest in the annual meeting of the Montreal and District Harriers' League meeting at the M.A.A.A. last night centred round the discussion of the policy of the body with regard to either joining the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, or remaining an independent body. The last mentioned course was finally decided on by a majority vote of the delegates present.

Mr. E. Herbert Brown, a representative of the Amateur Athletic Federation, was present, and laid before the meeting the aims and objects of the Federation and the good that would accrue to the league by their affiliation with it. There was a mistaken idea that the Federation was fostering professionalism, he said. This was not so, for the object of the organization was to fight, and not to protect professionalism, to do away with the abuses of the past, and to put the professionals in a class by themselves. Professionalism would not be sanctioned by the Harriers' League if they joined the Federation. The latter was at the present time somewhat of a local body but it was growing; they did not want to coerce the league in entering the ranks, but if they did they would be considerably strengthened.

Mr. Cassidy, the representative of the Gordon Harriers, was all in favor of the league going into the C.A.A.U. From a question of sentiment, he said, the joining of the Federation would appeal to them all, since the Federation had been endorsed by the strongest body in Eastern sport, the M.A.A.A., but they were not to be guided by a question of sentiment but by the welfare of the clubs they represented and the welfare of the League.

His reasons for remaining aloof from the Federation at present were that by so doing they would not be cut off from meetings in the West, and from international honors in the United States or with England, for there seemed to be every indication that the entries of the Federation would not be accepted by the American or English governing bodies at the present time. The championship games of Canada would end in a farce, for it would be impossible for there to be two sets of championships, one in the east and the other in the west.

Mr. J. N. McCuaig was in favor of a neutral position being maintained, although with regard to the arrangement of the meetings with clubs in the Maritime Provinces he had reason to believe that such a meeting could be carried out with success notwithstanding the statement that the M.P.A.A.A. had joined the C.A.A.U. With regard to the American Amateur Athletic Union he believed that that body would eventually recognize the Federation in place of the C.A.A.U. as it was at present constituted.

Mr. Gomery had a few words to say on the subject of the running of the C.A.A.U. championship meetings, the biggest things the C.A.A.U. undertook. When the meeting took place in Toronto it resulted in a farce, but when it was held in Montreal they had some of the best known of the American cracks competing and the meets were successful financially and otherwise.

Mr. Cassidy, after further discussion, put the motion to the meeting that the league join the C.A.A.U. This, on being put to the vote was declared lost by two votes; the Gordons, Clover, Y.M.C.A., and Carleton clubs voting for, and the M.A.A.A, Westmount, St. Patrick's, St. Jacques, Cote St. Paul and Taylor Church clubs voting against.

Finally, Mr. J. Shearer, of Westmount, moved that the league remain independent, and this was carried, the voting being exactly the reverse of that on the previous motion.

The clubs that voted against the motion were asked what attitude they would adopt towards the league, but the majority were unable to give any definite information until they had consulted their members.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mr. Roland Gomery (M.A.A.A)
First vice-president—Mr. J. Cassidy (Gordon A.A.A.)
Second vice-president—Mr. F. Lukeman (St. Patrick's).
Secretary-treasurer—Mr. T. Clarke, 26 Lincoln avenue.

SHIPMAN LEFT FOR BOSTON

GORDON HARRIER STARTS IN THE BOSTON MARATHON RACE TO-MORROW.

There was a strong delegation of the local Harriers at the Windsor Street Station last night to bid luck to Tom Shipman, of the Gordons, when he left for Boston to take part in the Marathon road race, which takes place to-morrow. Mr. W. J. Kell, of the Gordons, accompanied Shipman, and Mr. H. Diplock will follow this evening.

Shipman will drive over the course to-day, and will take observations of all the difficulties to be encountered. Shipman's fellow clubmen and local harrier generally, are expecting great things of him. Since he first came to the fore in long distance runing in Montreal, he has never really been pressed in a race, but he has never raced so long a distance as the twenty-five miles of the Marathon course. He has unfortunately been unable to do his training in the open this spring, but he always takes care of himself, and has done a good deal of indoor track work during the winter. The local experts consider that he will be placed in the first five.

QUEBEC MURDER TRIAL

DAUGHTER OF LECOUTEUR TELLS HER STORY.

Quebec, April 17.—The case of George Lecouteur, accused of having murdered his wife on October 27 last, on the Esplanade, was continued to-day in the Criminal Court.

Mr. Percy Woods testified that Lecouteur appeared to him to be sober on the morning of the shooting, but acted singularly in some respects.

The next witness was Miss Catherine Lecouteur, youngest daughter of the accused. She swore that her father was jealous of her mother, but without reason. The prisoner had told her he had gone to the home of his married daughter, Mrs. Tanguay, for Mrs. Lecouteur, but she was not there. He said he wanted to fix up things. The prisoner went with the witness to her mother, who was on the Esplanade. Meeting his wife the prisoner said to the witness: 'What have you to do with her?' then seating himself next to his wife, he repeated the same thing to her, and then drew his revolver, firing twice at her. Other witnesses for the Crown were examined.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

L. J. ELY GIVES HIMSELF UP TO TORONTO POLICE.

Toronto, April 17. — After being a fugitive from justice for about six weeks, Lawrence Joseph Ely surrendered himself to the police to-day, and will answer the charge of bigamy. He came before Magistrate Denison immediately, pleaded not guilty and was remanded for a week, bail being fixed at $300. It is alleged Ely has been married for some time, and his wife lives on Bathurst street. Ely left her several months ago, and began to go with Miss Winnie Lake, residing on Church stree. On February 23, he married her, but his first wife heard of the wedding and swore out a warrant against him on March 5. Ely left for Montreal, taking Miss Lake with him. The authorities communicated with the police there, but they could not find the couple. Mrs. Lake, the girl's mother, was able to do so, however, and sent word to her daughter to come home. The young woman returned at once, but said that Ely had gone to the North-West. The police have been searching for the man ever since. Ely came up from Montreal this morning and gave himself up to the police.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET

AT BRANTFORD WESTERN ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS.

Brantford, Ont., April 17. — At the meeting of the Western Association of Congregational Churches here to-day, Rev. Charles S. Pedley, of Woodstock, was elected president, the Rev. W. E. Gilroy, of Brantford, secretary, and the Rev. W. H. A. Claris, of London, treasurer. The association sermon on 'The Work of the Church,' was preached by the Rev. Charles S. Pedley. The Rev. J. K. Unsworth, of Hamilton, in reporting as a member of the joint committee of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations, expressed his expectation that there will be a union of these three denominations within a moderate length of time.

THE 'NATIONALISTE' INDICTED

Quebec, April 17.—At the opening of the Criminal Court this morning the grand jury reported a true bill in the matter of Olivar Asselin, editor of the 'Nationaliste,' accused of having published a libelous article against the Hon. J. Prevost, Minister of Colonization. Mr. Laflamme appears for the defence. The time for hearing the case has not been fixed.

SUPREME TREASURER OF C.M.B.A.

Hornell, N.Y., April 17.— Supreme President Hynes, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, announces the appointment of William Muench, of Syracuse, to succeed the late James M. Walsh, as supreme treasurer of the order.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED—APRIL 18.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Carmania	New York	Liverpool
Republic	New York	Naples
Oceanic	New York	Liverpool
Mount Temple	St. John, N.B.	Antwerp
Numidian	Halifax	Glasgow
Gerty	New York	Trieste
Corinthian	Glasgow	Portland
Westernland	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Caronia	Liverpool	New York
Lancastrian	London	Boston
Frankfurt	Bremen	New York
Kais. Wilhelm II	Bremen	New York
Cretic	Genoa	New York
Indiana	Genoa	New York

FORT WILLIAM ELEVATORS FULL.

Fort William, April 18.—The local elevators are filled to the roofs with wheat, and the Canadian Pacific yards are also rapidly filling. The British American house at Port Arthur, has refused to take any more cars from the Canadian Pacific, and the Empire is in about the same condition. The loading of the Minch and Bixley will relieve the congestion somewhat, but it is not probable that vessels from the East will get here for the next ten days. The ice in the river is now all broken up by the ice-breaker, and the Whalen is attempting to break a passage out to the lake, but it likely will be some time next week before this is accomplished, as the ice is upwards of two feet thick.

A SCHOONER LOST.

Glen Haven, Mich., April 18—The schooner Elizabeth Day capsized in Lake Michigan, off Pyramid Point on Tuesday night during a storm, and is a total loss. The crew of four men left the schooner just before it went over, and succeeded in getting to Sloping Bar Point in their yawl.

SAILING OF THE EMPRESS.

The Empress of Britain, which sails from St. John on Friday, April 19, will carry a large number of passengers, including many well known Canadians. Amongst these are the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, daughter and son-in-law of Mr. W. R. Baker, of the C.P.R., who are to be married to-day; Mr. Henry Munderlohe, Montreal; Mrs. Adam Beck, wife of the Ontario Minister of Public Works; Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, Miss Grace Robertson and Mrs. George Hooper, Montreal; Mr. F. S. Barnard, ex-M.P., and family, and the Misses Lowen, of Victoria, B.C.; Judge Shippen, of the Washington Supreme Court, and Mrs. Shippen, of Seattle; Mrs. Hewitt Bostock, wife of Senator Bostock, of Victoria; Mr. Harry Ibbotson, Montreal; Mr. J. B. Laliberte, Quebec, and Mr. R. S. Lake, M.P.

The Empress will carry 150 first, 120 second, and 300 steerage passengers.

MARINE NOTES.

The Dominion line SS. Turcoman sailed from Avonmouth for Montreal yesterday.

The White Star line SS. Republic, from Naples on April 3, arrived at New York and docked at 2 p.m., yesterday.

The White Star line SS. Oceanic, from Liverpool, on April 10, arrived at New York and docked at 6 p.m., yesterday.

The SS. Numidian, from Glasgow, arrived at Halifax at 5.45 o'clock on Wednesday evening; passengers, 259 second, 425 steerage.

Newport, R.I., April 18.—SS. Noordland, Liverpool and Queenstown, for Philadelphia, passed the light vessel at 6.20 a.m.

St. John, N.B., April 18.—The Canadian Pacific SS. Mount Temple, from Antwerp, docked and landed 2,100 passengers at West St. John about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Cure Every Form of Indigestion

After you have eaten a meal, the stomach should do two things—pour out a dissolving fluid to digest the food—and churn the food until completely digested and liquified. Sour Stomach, Belching Gas, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, simply mean that the stomach is not doing its work properly.

"Fruit-a-tives" strengthen the stomach and increase the flow of gastric juice

"Fruit-a-tives" make the liver active and regulate the bowels. There will be an end to those Bilious Headaches, too, as soon as you start curing your Dyspepsia and Constipation with Fruit-a-tives.

"Fruit-a-tives" contain the wonderful medicinal properties of fruit—in an active and curative form. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all dealers'.

Fruit-a-tives

OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 117

GEN. BOOTH IN TOKIO

RECEIVED BY GOVERNOR AND MAYOR OF THE CITY.

Tokio, April 17.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his arrival here this afternoon from America. The Governor and Mayor of Tokio were among those who welcomed him at the railway station.

FIRE RECORD

Carlyle, Sask., April 17.— Fire last night destroyed the Red Cross drug store, the 'Herald' printing plant, above the drug store, McVerty & Geddes, livery barn; G. A. March, furniture store, and Masonic Hall. It is supposed to have started in the rear part of the drug store. Nothing was saved in the drug store or printing office, and the horses were got out of the livery barn with difficulty. Most of the furniture stock was removed, but considerably damaged. The firemen worked hard, but owing to the ice in the water the chemical engine was hard to get working satisfactorily. Losses are as follows:—Red Cross drug store, $2,500; insurance, $1,250; 'Herald' printing plant, $[illegible]; insurance, $1,400; G. A. March, $[illegible]; insurance, $1,700; livery stable, $[illegible]; insurance $2,500; furniture and [illegible], $2,500, insurance, $1,100. Fire-C[illegible] Lawford and George Kellett received severe injuries on the head from falling walls.

Wee MacGreegor

Dae ye ken him? He was an auffie Laddie for spearin' thengs; he bothered his Faither and Mither a lot ae wey an anither, but they liked him a' th' same, jist as muckle as ony faither an' mither likes their ain laddies, although sometimes ye feel that they are gey an' hard on their claise, wearin' oot their Trowsers an' their Stockings an' tashing aboot their bannets till they are no fit tae be seen. Hooiver, it's no sae bad since we ken whaur tae get the rael guid wearin' kind very neatly made, stylish an' no ower dear. That is at John Allan's, cor. o' Craig an' Bleury streets, or 401 West St. Catherine street. He keeps a big stock o' Laddies' Sits, a' kinds tae fit frae three years up tae muckle men's; an' he has braw Caps o' a' kinds, fine neat Jerseys, an' Sweaters, strong guid wearin' double-knee Stockings, Knickers, double seats an' knees, Shirts an' Shirt Waists, an' maist everything that Laddies need. Ca' in an' see for yersel some day. We're aye prood tae show oor stock at ony o' th' above addresses.

HOUSEKEEPERS who are wise will not be persuaded into purchasing the unreliable baking powders which some dealers wish to sell for the sake of the additional profit derived therefrom. Crudely mixed from low-grade, impure ingredients, such powders cost but half as much to make as the highly refined, absolutely pure Royal Baking Powder, although retailed at the same price. They are unwholesome and lacking in leavening strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER gives the greatest value for its cost, and there is no other baking powder or leavening preparation that will give such satisfaction, or make such pure, wholesome and delicious food, or which in practical use will be found so economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

GRIEVANCES OF BUTCHERS

THEY SAY THEY ARE SUBJECTED TO UNFAIR COMPETITION BY PACKING HOUSES.

The Montreal Butchers' Association yesterday afternoon attended the meeting of the Markets Committee and alleged that there were meat packing houses in the city which sold meat from shop to shop. It was claimed that in thus going further than merely delivering meat that had been ordered, the packing-houses were subjecting the butchers to unfair competition. It was also questioned whether the packing house delivery carts paid the one hundred dollar license for selling meat, the general opinion of the butchers being that they paid only $12.50 as waggon license.

It was stated that if the proper license was paid, the packing houses have a good right to sell meat on the streets.

The committee will get accurate information on the subject and if any by-law is being broken a prosecution will be instituted before the Recorder.

The butchers then asked (1) That the privilege might be granted of transferring their market stalls from one to another without the calling for tenders; (2) that Sunday trading at the abattoirs might be stopped, and (3) that butchers might be given a vote in the ward in which they did business in addition to a vote for their place of residence.

In regard to the last named request it was stated by Ald. Proulx that it had been made on a previous occasion and had been refused by the legislature.

Ald. Duquette said the other requests of the butchers should receive due consideration from the committee.

Aldermen Duquete, N. Lapointe, Bumbray, Seguin, of the Markets Committee, and Aldermen Payette, Sadler and L. A. Lapointe, of the Finance Committee, were named as a special committee to study the offer made by the C. P. R., as read at the last meeting of the Markets Committee, for the leasing of the Eastern cattle market.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

Have You a Cold?
THEN GET A BOX OF
Harte's Grippe Wafers
Cures a Cold in Twenty-four Hours.
Have You a Cough?
GET A BOTTLE OF
Harte's Cough Mixture
JUST THE THING. PRICE 25c.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist
150 Notre Dame West
Telephone 1190 Main.

WESTMOUNT HORTICULTURISTS

MAKE ANNOUNCEMENTS CONCERNING ANNUAL FLOWER SHOWS AND PRIZES.

The Westmount Horticultural Association notes with pleasure a marked improvement and growing interest in the cultivation of flowers in Westmount since the organization of that body. 'Cultivating flowers,' their annual report says, 'is healthful, elevating and very interesting. Everybody loves flowers, and it is simply a matter of spending a little money to get one's garden or back yard into shape at first.'

The object of the above-named association is to encourage people to take an increased interest in horticulture, and with this in mind they are offering numerous prizes for their flower show, which is to take place during the first week in September. The gardens, however, will be judged in June and August.

In addition to prizes for the best production of a specified flower or plant, the committee have classes for flower beds, gardens, lawns, shrubbery, rustic stands and hanging baskets, whilst all the children in the Westmount schools between the ages of ten and fourteen will, on May 24, be given plants in pots, comprising three varieties, viz.: scarlet geranium, pink geranium and fuchsia, and prizes will be awarded to those children who bring in their charges in best condition to Victoria Hall, where the annual show will be held.

The officials of this excellent institution are Messrs. John T. Lockhart, president; John Millen, vice-president; J. H. Redfern, G. S. Plow, W. F. Lee, G. A. Robertson, R. Sampson, G. Luckhurst, Judge Cross, John Simpson, L. R. Flint, H. J. Ross and J. A. Hardisty, with Miss Ethel Robertson, secretary-treasurer, 383 Lansdowne avenue.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Mr. F. W. Thomas, general secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will be in the city on Friday evening, and with the Rev. A. P. Shatford of the Church of St. James the Apostle, will address a meeting of those interested in the Brotherhood, in the Chapter House of Christ Church Cathedral. Several new chapters are being formed in the city in consequence of the recent visit of Mr. Thomas. He is now returning from a trip through the Eastern Townships, and will soon be leaving again for Winnipeg, to assist in the arrangements for the coming convention to be held in that city from May 23 to 26. Judging by the advanced programme, this convention will be one of the best, the list of prominent speakers including the Right Rev. J. A. Richardson, M.A., Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton; the Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land; the Rev. F. Du Moulin, D.D., Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. T. W. Powell, St. Clement's, Edlington; Mr. N. Ferrar Davidson, Toronto; Mr. Hubert Carleton, general secretary of the brotherhood in the United States; Mr. G. R. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.; and many others.

BRITISH DIVINES ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

THE REV. MESSRS. C. F. AKED AND THOMAS LAW ARRIVE ON THE 'CARMANIA.'

New York, April 17.—The Rev. C. F. Aked, who comes here from Liverpool to accept a call from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, in this city, arrived here to-day on the steamer 'Carmania.' He was accompanied by the Rev. Thomas Law, who will address the National Peace Conference. The Rev. Mr. Law will fill engagements to speak in other cities.

CASH OR CREDIT

Owing to the fact that Spring is a very expensive Season, on account of moving and one thing and another, we are prepared to sell and fit up Gas and Electric Fixtures (provided order is placed early) on a Credit basis, that will appeal most satisfactory to all that wish to take advantage of it.

CALL AND SEE US.

H. R. RICHEY CO., LIMITED

101 BLEURY ST., MONTREAL.

TELEPHONE MAIN 3887.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Provincial Companies Seeking Dominion Incorporation—School Text Books.

BILL TO GUARANTEE COBALT AND KERR LAKE TITLES ADOPTED ON DIVISION.

Toronto, April 17.—In the legislature this afternoon a vote was taken on the bill introduced by the Hon. J. J. Foy to guarantee the titles of Cobalt and Kerr Lake mineral rights to the syndicates of Ottawa and Montreal capitalists who purchased them a short time ago. It resulted in a vote of 48 to 15 for the bill, there being fifteen pairs in addition. Messrs. Gamey and Smythe, two Conservative members from the north, did not vote. Good progress was made with routine business, which will likely be concluded to-morrow.

At the morning sitting Mr. Hendrie's bill to enable the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to cancel charters of provincial companies seeking Dominion incorporation as being 'for the general advantage of Canada,' was passed. Mr. A. G. Mackay maintained that it was contrary to the B. N. A.

'True, this is serious legislation,' declared the Prime Minister. 'We intended it to be so. True, it is a drastic bill—we desire it to be so. It is designed to resent and put a stop to the insuperable barriers and obstacles with which officious legislators seek to embarrass the province. It is aimed against the trend of affairs at Ottawa to trample upon provincial rights. When a department of the Dominion arrogates to itself power to break contracts between man and man, it is time to call a halt, and, as far as is humanly possible, this government intends by this bill and other efforts which will be evident later to stop the recklessness—the collective recklessness—of the parliament of Canada in dealing with provincial rights.

'I fervently believe the present attitude of the Senate at Ottawa is the result of this drastic bill, and was glad to see the comment of Senator Ross. Perhaps in time the cabinet will wake up to the inequity of the Petewawa outrage, and justice will be done there, too.'

In the Statute Law Amendment Act, Mr. Foy inserted a clause vesting the copyright of school text-books in the Minister of Education. Heretofore it has been held by a few favored publishers, but will now be available by all publishers. Mr. Foy even hinted that some time in the future the department might undertake the printing of text-books itself. It is expected that the extension of the field of competition will result in much cheaper books.

When the House went into committee on the Cobalt and Kerr Lake bill, Mr. C. N. Smith (Liberal, Sault Ste. Marie) reiterated the objections which he voiced when the bill was originally introduced. He spoke particularly on behalf of one, Dreany, who claimed to have made the original discovery on Aug. 14, 1905. He concluded by moving that clause 2 be struck out and words providing that any persons having rights on Aug. 14, 1905, should have and possess the same rights at the passing of this act.

Mr. A. G. Mackay spoke for the rights of the Florence Mining Company, going once more into the dates and meanings of orders-in-council. He maintained the legislature.

'It was an open secret,' said Mr. Mackay, 'that 360,000 shares were held back by the Toronto end, and the Ottawa end kicked up a row and were given 120,000 shares. The remaining 240,000 was left to guarantee a good title, and now by peculiar legislation we guarantee the title and allow high rollers in Toronto to make away with a quarter of a million stock.'

Mr. Foy, in reply, said all the evidence as to prior discoveries had been considered first by the minister, and afterwards by the cabinet, being dismissed by both. If they desired another hearing the bill permitted them.

'The claim of the Florence Mining Company is even more shadowy,' declared Mr. Foy. Their alleged discovery, he said, was made when everybody knew mineral existed, and knew also that it had been excluded from prospectors.

Mr. Whitney then rose to say the Opposition was not concerned about law or truth; their object was to discredit the government.

Mr. Smith's amendment was then declared 'lost on division.' Mr. Mackay moved to insert the words 'provided that nothing in this act shall affect any pending legislation.' This also was lost on division, no names being recorded.

Mr. Whitney at once moved the third reading, and Mr. Mackay at once moved the six months' hoist. A vote was demanded.

The vote having been taken, Mr. McDougal (Ottawa) proposed another amendment providing that the government should recompense any successful claimant or litigant.

'I agree with the statement,' said Mr. McDougal, 'that when the government sells a property it should give a clear title. But if it takes the property belonging to others it should recompense for the confiscation.'

This was lost on the same division.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Women and Bargains.—The average woman who goes shopping on Friday cannot resist the temptation to visit The S. Carsley Co., Limited's Store. The attractions that this long established business affords are great and the opportunities to save money are many. Give the question of quality equally as great consideration as is bestowed upon price, and the results as to whom deserves your patronage is never in doubt. The Bargain programme on the usual page should receive careful perusal. It is even more interesting than usual. A sale of beautiful blouses in the White Wear Department, 1st floor, is amongst the leading attractions.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Mr. William Wray, undertaker, has purchased No. 113 University street, a little below Sherbrooke street, which will be occupied by him this spring. The property in question is a two-story stone and brick house. It has been sold by Narcisse E. Brais for the sum of $18,000. It is understood that extensive alterations will be made to the property with a view to adapting the dwelling to business purposes.

The transfer is recorded of the residence, No. 727 Dorchester street, from Henry Miles to Mrs. Frank J. Keller, for the sum of $10,000.

Mrs. Frederick C. Nash has sold to Mr. G. F. Greenwood the residence No. 381 Mountain street, for the sum of $27,000.

A building permit was issued yesterday to the firm of Laporte, Martin & Co., to erect a new warehouse on St. Paul street at a cost of $70,000. The Catholic School Commissioners have been granted permission to proceed with their new school house on St. Martin street, the cost to be $50,000, and also with the erection of a residence for the teaching staff on Richmond street, the cost to be $20,000.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

A musical treat is in store for those who attend the concert to be held in Taylor Church lecture hall to-morrow evening. Prominent amongst the artists expected to assist are Willie Eckstein, pianist; Mrs. Eakin, Mrs. Marginson, Prof. Meintz's zobo orchestra, Mr. H. Hodgson, Mr. Graham, elocutionist; Piper H. A. Bourne and others. A thirty-minute sketch entitled 'Fun in a photograph gallery' will also form part of the programme. The proceeds are in aid of the new organ fund, and a good entertainment is promised.

HAD DELIRIUM TREMENS.

While in the grip of delirium tremens last evening John Vail, of Ottawa street, stabbed himself in the chest with a bread knife. It was only a flesh wound which he inflicted, however, and on coming to his senses, he walked to the Young street police station, whence he was sent to the General Hospital in a patrol waggon. As an immediate return of delirium did not seem likely, he was allowed to return home as soon as his wound had been dressed.

'MOUNT TEMPLE' AT ST. JOHN.

The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer 'Mount Temple' from Antwerp, docked at St. John, N.B., shortly after one o'clock yesterday. She landed 2,100 passengers, most of whom are bound for the west.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

INSULTED.

Higgles—'Is there any truth in the report that your employer discharged you last week?' Muggins—'Yes, but I wouldn't mind it so much if he hadn't added insult to injury.' Higgles—'Why, how's that?' Muggins—'He advertised for a small boy to fill my place.'

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Now, this is all I have to say—
Keep 'em on.
To early spring fall not a prey,
Keep 'em on.
Think not because mild breezes blow
That we are done with sleet and snow;
It's quite a jump to June, you know—
Keep 'em on.

Let others foolish be, but you
Keep 'em on.
No matter what your neighbors do,
Keep 'em on.
I need not come right out, I ween,
For surely you are not that green,
I take it you know what I mean,
So keep 'em on.
—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

A Presbyterian clergyman was praising the late Dr. Henry Martyn Field, of Stockbridge, who for forty-four years edited the 'Evangelist.'

'Dr. Field did so much good,' he said, 'because he went about his work diplomatically, sensibly, reasonably.

'I once heard him declare that reformers failed often because the moment they started a reform they dropped common sense. Common sense was swallowed up in zeal.

'He said that a nerve cure faddist once entered a shop and, leading the proprietor to one side, whispered mysteriously:

'"Ah, friend, friend, you can do the race untold good if you will only take the agency for our anti-tea preparation. It is warranted to cure in a week the most confirmed and nerve-racked tea tippler. Never again"—

'But the dealer laughed and drew away.

'"You have made a mistake,' he said, "I can't take such an agency as that. Don't you see that this is a tea shop."

'"Oh, no mistake," said the reformer, eagerly. 'It's because you run a tea shop that I have sought you out. You come into constant contact with the very people we are trying to reach."'—Washington 'Star.'

Smithson—'We had a case of kidnapping in your house lately.'

Wilson—'Really! How did it happen?'

Smithson — 'The baby slept the whole night.'

Russian Official—'You cannot stay in this country, sir.'

Traveller—'Then, of course, I will leave it.'

'Have you a permit to leave?'

'No, sir.'

'Then I must tell you that you cannot go. I give you twenty-four hours to make up your mind as to what you will do.'

That Tired Feeling

That comes to you every spring is a sign that your blood is wanting in vitality, just as pimples and other eruptions are signs that your blood is impure.

One of the great facts of experience and observation is that Hood's Sarsaparilla always removes That Tired Feeling, gives new life, new courage, strength and animation; cleanses the blood, clears the complexion, builds up the whole system.

This is one of the reasons why Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Best Spring Medicine.

Accept no substitute for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Insist on having Hood's. Get it today of your druggist. 100 doses one dollar.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, (Murray, Lasi & Co.) 530 St. Antoine Street. PHONE: UP 2529.

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MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR

The quality of Maple Sugar and Syrup this season is better than any we have had for years. Already we have received over 500 gallons of Syrup and more than a ton of Sugar, and every buyer is delighted with it.

The Syrup is put up in quarts, ½ gals. and gallon cans, the Sugar in 1, 2 and 4 pound cakes, and in small fancy cakes.

Guaranteed absolutely pure.

WALTER PAUL, Family Grocer, 461 St. Catherine St. West, PHONES—UP 1237, 1238, 1239.

The Daily Witness.

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'Daily Witness' .. ....12 mos.	$4.00	
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Two or three publications to the same address.

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.50
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'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.90	3.40
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'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Daily Witness,' $3.00 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' 50c, extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra, except in 'Messenger' clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra; 'World Wide,' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

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

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

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

THE TORREY REVIVAL SERVICES.

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

Saturday Advertising.

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

● L.Q. 5 ○ N.M. 12	APRIL	◑ F.Q. 20 ● F.M. 28				
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THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.

A French-Canadian named Plaisance accidentally stumbled against an Italian named Deluda on St. Lawrence street yesterday, and Deluda immediately stabbed him, as it chanced, in the hand, which he had put up to ward the blow of the knife from his body. Had he not done so he might have been murdered, as was one of his compatriots in a street car some time ago. In that case, it will be remembered, an Italian did the stabbing because he was accidentally crowded. But all sorts of crimes of violence are being committed on this continent by Italians, and the number of such crimes increases instead of diminishes. Only the other day, in New York, two of the finest policemen on the force were shot to death by an Italian, because they interfered in a stilleto fight, and it would seem that certain kinds of Italians hold human life, whether that of others or their own, to be the cheapest thing there is. Those Italians who use the knife and the pistol most recklessly are said to be for the most part Calabrians and Sicilians, yet it appears that the laws against carrying concealed weapons are now very strict both in Calabria and Sicily, and it is asserted that when immigrants from those places arrive here they are unarmed. However that may be, they do not handle weapons as if the use of them were novel, but as if the lust of killing with them had long been implanted and exercised.

A socialist grocery whose customers are confined to wage-earners or salaried persons who must attend courses in Esperanto, or the universal language, is surely something new under the sun. We learn that there is such a business in Montreal, the founder of which is Mr. Albert St. Martin, the leader of the socialistic movement in this city, and that the grocery supplies already as many as four hundred and eleven families. The enterprise, we are told, is managed by a board composed of those who are able to read, write and speak Esperanto freely, and that Esperanto is made such a leading feature because the management considers that language the best stepping stone to the kind of socialism which holds that the state should supply the citizen with the necessities of life at cost price. It is just possible, however, that if the state were to embark in an enterprise of such vastness and complexity the said necessities would cost far more than they cost under the present independent system of purchase and selling. The promotion of a common language for mankind is certainly a noble task, and one which has undeniable affinities with the ideals of socialism, though it will be a little hard for the people generally to see the economic connection between such a universal brotherhood of speech and the price of victuals in Montreal. To make the customers the better able to meet their bills it would pay them better to learn English, as the most of them we know are doing very fast. Still fifteen or twenty percent permanently off one's grocery bills should be an incentive to learn Esperanto—or even Chinese or Hindustani.

The Peace Congress has proved itself to be a practical body eschewing visions and high-falutin. Mr. Stead himself said that he did not want to say a word about disarmament as it would be a waste of time. A limitation of the growth of armaments is, however, a fair subject for discussion, and is to be discussed in a limited way at the coming Hague Conference. Whatever may or may not be the tangible results of The Hague Conference in the immediate future, Mr. Root was right in declaring that its greatest benefit will lie in the fact that it was held; in the fact that nations could actually be brought together to discuss such matters as the extension of the principles of arbitration and the limitation of armaments. It is recalled that in 1887 Lord Salisbury wrote that 'there is not one man 'in a hundred who would assert that 'such a result as a permanent interna-'tional tribunal will be seen by us, our 'children or our grandchildren,' yet the fact remains that there is even now such a tribunal, well established, which has already done work of inestimable value—and that tribunal, there is every probability, as the years go on, will increase in jurisdiction and power, until all question shall be judged not by standards of insular prejudice but by those of universal right—which is now but the ideal of international arbitrators.

In order to test popular opinion in the Republican party concerning the proposed nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for a third term, the New York 'Times' sent letters to the editors of Republican papers all over the country requesting them to say whether they thought the President is as popular as he was at the time of his last election. Five hundred of these letters were mailed, and nearly all replies received were to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt is stronger with the people than ever before. From this concensus of the competent, the conclusion is drawn that he will be nominated in spite of himself in 1908. The New York 'Herald' took a like census at the same time with the same result. Neither of these papers is attached to the Republican party, but in summing up the answers they express the opinion that the people of the country have not lost confidence in the President, and that the masses are as true to him as they ever have been. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity has naturally been progressive, as he has become better and better known to the people. He is stronger to-day than he was when elected President in 1904. He was stronger then than when he was chosen Vice-President in 1900, as he was more popular then than when he was elected Governor of the State of New York in 1898. This popularity is due not only to his honesty and capacity, or even to his self-reliant leadership, which is the quality most loved of all by men, but the party feels its absolute need of him. The party organization is what Mr. Hearst's paper happily nicknamed a plunderbund. It is a combination of combined monopolies and privileges, determined to entrench itself behind a tariff by which it devours the earnings of the people. The rank and file of the party are the solid church-going people and their descendants, who have traditions of an anti-slavery war. Mr. Roosevelt represents these, and not the party machine, which, though it has all along hated and thwarted him, is so utterly discredited that without him it would collapse at once. Roosevelt and Bryan are the two towers of strength of this degenerate party, Roosevelt, because he is a pragmatical hero and because he resists the machine and all its works, Bryan because his triumph would be chaos.

FIRE INQUIRY.

A couple of years ago there were three fires in succession at the Rensalaer Institute at Troy. Each began in an upper story. The third was in the chemical laboratory, and sticks of phosphorus were found in the saved portion. The coincidence is remarkable, as there have really been three fires at McGill, the first of which was put out. In the case of the Medical Building, there is room enough for the theory of incendiarism, as it would seem that the building could be entered in various ways. Ever since the destruction of the great temple of Diana at Ephesus there have been people with an incendiary mania. A citizen telephones in this connection that no inquest into the sources of the fire would be complete that did not take the evidence of the St. John's writer, who is of opinion that some of the professors could tell about the origin of the former fire, if the governors would only ask them, and relieve them of a terrorism of misrepresentation under which they were afraid to speak, adding still more direct insinuations, revealing obvious malignity somewhere. There has, however, as yet been no trace of any evidence of incendiarism, and in the latest case it is at least an equally tenable theory, in the present state of knowledge, that a spark from a cigar fell into flue in some crevice, where varnish encouraged it into flame.

A circumstance that is not plain to the public on such occasions is, why coroner's inquests should be held in public and fire inquests behind closed doors. If there was an inquiry into the fire at the Engineering Building, nobody heard of it. There are many fires in which the public takes more interest than it does in a suspicious death. That interest is legitimate and honorable, and it may fairly be said that the public has a right to know all that can be known. It may be said, on the other hand, that at public inquests magistrates and witnesses would not be free to utter or imply suspicions which might prove wrongly criminating, and that it is against righteousness that such suspicions should have public voice, whereas the commissioner should be free, without fear of injuring any one, to follow up every clue. This argument would surely apply equally well to insurance inquiries where every effort is made in the most public as well as the most zealous manner to impugn and incriminate, without giving even the opportunity for reply. It would certainly apply to coroner's inquests, and, it might be added that coroner's inquests have not proved such a brilliant success as to make their method a model. To this last argument a natural reply would be, what have fire inquests ever resulted in? In the old days of Fred. Perry we used to hear a good deal about them, though the same star-chamber rule was inaugurated then, but under successive commissioners, the public has ceased to be aware, except on rare occasions, that inquiries are held at all. If they were public there could be at least the spur of public demand for results. The public, moreover, is the best of detectives. There is always somebody to put that and that together. At all events, the public wants to know all about this fire.

EDUCATIONAL DISTRESS.

The increased aid promised by the Provincial government for next year to the elementary schools should prove effective in raising the character of the schools if the grants are distributed, as they properly ought to be, on principles that will stimulate rather than relieve local effort. If a substantial improvement in the rural schools of the province is accomplished, the government will have achieved indeed a great work. But while the opportunity afforded by the increase to the provincial revenue lasts, the claims of the superior schools, and particularly those in the country, to increased aid should not be forgotten. The Protestant academies of the province are not only of great importance to elementary education in furnishing the teachers for the elementary schools, but almost every one of them does the elementary as well as the superior school work for the community in which it is placed. In comparing the aid given to our country academies with the aid given to secondary schools elsewhere, there is not merely the very striking difference in the amount to be taken into consideration, but also this fact, that the academies have this extra work thrown upon them. The grades range from the A B C class to that of third academy, which prepares for university matriculation. In Ontario and elsewhere high schools do high school work only. Yet very few people seem to realize how small, both in reality and comparatively, is the government aid to our academies. While in Ontario the very smallest high schools receive as much as a thousand dollars a year from government, and about twice as much from the county councils, our own largest academies only receive a little over three hundred dollars. Sherbrooke's grant last year was $320, with $340.10 for Protestant elementary education in the city. In the smaller places the academy grants are still smaller, and now that the salaries are higher the insufficiency of the grants is being felt. The remarks of Inspector Taylor, in the last superintendent's report, with regard to taxation in his district are applicable generally to the Eastern Townships, judging from the statistical tables. He says: 'In villages 'where there are superior schools to be 'maintained the rate of taxation is 'much larger than in the rural sections.' And again: 'Some of the village muni-'cipalities to maintain their superior 'schools pay as high as 80 cents on the 'hundred dollars on full value basis.' The monthly fees charged are also considerably higher, as a rule, than those charged in the elementary schools. The total amount collected in fees is frequently equal to fifty percent of the taxation. The superior education fund is administered by the Protestant Committee. The total amount available for the academies and model schools is about sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars annually. To meet the real needs of these schools, three or four times that amount would be nearer the mark required.

CANADA.

(All rights reserved.)

A song for Canada, my lads; come sing with hearty glee,
Haunt of the busy beaver, home of the maple tree,
Of mighty lakes and mountains, of forests vast and grand,
And boundless fertile prairies, and richest mineral land.

(Chorus.)

Hip! hip! hurrah for Canada, land of the maple tree,
That spreads from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Sea.

Here dwell in peace and harmony, a vigorous hardy lot,
'Baptiste,' 'John Bull' and Patrick,' the Welshman and the Scot,
And lots from other nations are pouring in galore,
But there's lots of room in Canada for many millions more.

(Chorus.)

The land where Church and State agree to mind their own affairs,
Where a man is free to worship, and all intermeddling dares,
Where the British Constitution, and the 'Union Jack' unfurl'd,
Are loved and venerated as the best in all the world.

(Chorus.)

Where Jack's as good as his master, if he fears not honest toil,
As laborer or mechanic, or as tiller of the soil,
Where 'a man's a man for a' that,' is true in Canadée,
The land of peace and plenty, the glorious and free.

(Chorus.)

Hip! hip! hurrah for Canada, land of the maple tree,
That spreads from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Sea.

E. BAIN.

Montreal.

THE ENGLISHMEN.

(Ottawa 'Journal.')

The printed stories of the railway horror at Chapleau on Wednesday last, abound in details of the bravery of the passengers who, at imminent risk of a death of torture, labored to save the men, women and children imprisoned in the burning wreckage. These passengers were for the most part English immigrants, landed a few days before and on their way to make new homes for themselves in the Canadian west.

No man who has not passed through such experiences can know what line of conduct he would follow if he were put to such a test. The instinct of civilized man, of course, is to give aid to the suffering; to risk life to save life, and the history of civilization, and for that matter of barbarism, abounds in records of the martyrdom of self-sacrifice. But on the obverse there is the less inspiring tale of selfishness and cowardice, and in this case it is worth noting that these Englishmen at Chapleau have given striking evidence to the living influence of the English spirit. They have honored their native land and honored the land of their adoption, which is British as England is British.

At a time when in certain quarters there is expressed a predilection, uninformed and unthinking, though it is, against the individual Englishman in Canada, the story of Chapleau should give the unthinking and the uninformed pause for thought. Canada is glad and is proud to be able to offer homes to the English, who exemplify in their own persons the traditional virtues of the English race.

MAISONNEUVE DRAINS.

The Council of Maisonneuve held its regular weekly meeting last night, when tenders were submitted for brick and other material for the construction of drains. After a long discussion, the tenders were referred to the superintendent of public works for his advice.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Bill Introduced Constituting a Court of Criminal Appeal.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN BRITISH LAW.

London, April 17.—A bill constituting a court of criminal appeal, which has not heretofore existed in Great Britain, was introduced in the House of Commons today by Attorney-General Walton. He explained that the measure would create the right of appeal against convictions for crime, similar to that now existing in civil cases. The new court will consist of seven judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, to be selected and presided over by the Lord Chief Justice of England. The right of appeal in matters of law will be unqualified, and in matters of fact it will be left to the discretion of the new court. There will be no new trials, but the court will have ample powers to get at the truth. It will be able, if necessary, to summon fresh evidence, and, when the court has satisfied itself of the true merits of a case, it will be the duty of the court to determine whether the conviction shall stand, be set aside, or be modified.

The attorney-general added that this was not 'a rich man's bill.' An official would be appointed whose duty it will be to collect the material necessary in order to have a case reheard, and if professional assistance is required, a solicitor and counsel would be provided for poor prisoners. The prorogative of the Crown in regard to mercy will be left untouched, but the home secretary will have the inestimable advantage of being able to take the opinion of the Court of Criminal Appeal. The judges constituting the new court will be expected to perform the duties attached to their new positions in addition to the functions they now discharge.

The bill passed its first reading.

TOBACCO WAR

NIGHT RIDERS DESTROY PLANT BEDS—CROP WILL BE LIGHT.

Clarksville, Tenn., April 17. — The destruction of tobacco plant beds in this district by 'night riders' has reached an alarming stage, and it is feared that unless the depredations are speedily stopped there will be an unusually light crop. During the past week a number of plant beds have been salted, and the plants killed. In Trigiior county, Ky., the situation is serious in the extreme. Fully a score of plant beds have been destroyed, tobacco rolled into the river and warnings posted in the places of independent planters. Trainmen have even been threatened with violence if they haul the tobacco of growers not connected with the Growers' Association.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY

ANNUAL SERMON NEXT SUNDAY AND DINNER ON TUESDAY.

The annual report of the St. George's Society, which has just been published in a neat pamphlet, shows an all round increase, which must be very gratifying to those interested in the society. Not only does the charitable committee's report show an increase of 1,034 cases relieved over last year, but it is 650 in excess of the previous largest year on record. Increases are also reported in the membership records and in the receipts. The society will celebrate St. George's Day, by attendance at the St. George's Church on Sunday evening, April 21, when the sermon will be a special one for the occasion, preached by the Rev. H. P. Plumptre. The society's annual dinner will be held in the Windsor Hotel, on Tuesday, April 23.

DEATH OF FORMER FRENCH CONSUL.

News has been received of the death of Mr. Lefaivre, a former consul-general of France in Canada, who died at Versailles a few days ago, at the age of 78 years. During his term of office at Quebec, Mr. Lefaivre was instrumental in founding the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, and he also negotiated a Quebec provincial loan on the Paris market. He was an able litterateur and his lectures at Laval University made him a great favorite in the Ancient Capital.

McGILL ENGINEERING LIBRARY.

Dr. Bovey, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University, is anxious to immediately replace the important works of reference that were destroyed in the recent fire. Donations of books, or subscriptions of money from a dollar upwards, if sent to Dr. Bovey, 32 Ontario avenue, will be very greatly appreciated and personally acknowledged by him. Friends of the university will surely be glad of this opportunity of showing their practical sympathy with the college in its great losses.

MONTENEGRO CABINET

Cettinje, Montenegro, April 18.— A new cabinet has been formed under the premiership of M. Tomanovis.

REV. EVAN McAULAY.

Ottawa, April 8.—The Rev. Evan McAulay (Presbyterian) died yesterday, aged 76 years. He retired several years ago. He had held churches in Toronto, Guelph, West Puslinch, London, and East Gloucester. He will be buried on Saturday.

WAITERS STRIKE IN PARIS.

Paris, April 18.—Crowds of striking waiters paraded the boulevards to-day, endeavoring to call out non-strikers. They did not meet with much success.

LETTER TO SCHOOL BOARD.

Local Council of Women Address Protestant Commissioners on Closing of Kindergartens.

EXPRESS REGRET THAT SUCH ACTION HAS BEEN CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

At a meeting of the executive of the Montreal Local Council of Women, held yesterday to discuss the closing of the kindergarten classes, it was resolved that the following letter should be sent to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners :—

'Dear Sirs,—The members of the Montreal Local Council of Women have learned with regret that the Protestant Board of School Commissioners has found it necessary to close six of the Kindergartens in the public schools.

'We recognize that this action has been the outcome of a very difficult situation, in which the Board has, as we think, very properly yielded to the demand of public opinion that the youngest children should not be placed on the top floor in the schools, as, in a case of emergency, such a position would require more self-control than could reasonably be expected at that age.

We would like to assume that the expedient chosen is only a temporary one, but as no public assurance to this effect has been given, we venture to think that it might be well to give expression to the perhaps equally strong, if less insistent, opinion held by many, that the disbanded kindergartens should be re-established and that those still in operation should be maintained.

'If the kindergarten must really be 'upstairs or nowhere,' public opinion might seem to be demanding an impossibility, but the fact that the Board has adopted the quickest, and if for that reason alone, perhaps, the best expedient for a moment of crisis, does not imply that a better solution might not be found later. We might suggest, as one plan, the use of assembly halls (hitherto occupied by kindergartens) for class rooms, either by a reasonably simple process of exchange between senior classes and kindergartens, or, in cases when more than one class needs accommodation, by the aid of some system of movable partitions in the assembly halls. These are used in many schools in the United States, and in many Sunday-schools in our own city.

'It appears to us that in calculating expenditure the assembly halls should be regarded as a very desirable luxury and the kindergartens as a necessity—if only on the ground that the great majority of kindergarten children are of school age and must be provided for in some way.

'The question of the value of the kindergarten in a general scheme of public education is a very large one and has no doubt received much attention at the hands of the Board.

'In spite of all objections which have been brought against it, we cannot but think that the efficiency of the kindergarten has been proved at least as conclusively as that of any other department of the school system.

'Our reasons for thinking this are that the kindergarten seems to embody more fully than any of the more advanced classes some of the principles which underlie all true education. It stands for the idea of development as opposed to that of mere instruction; it encourages individuality and counteracts to some degree the inevitable tendency to uniformity which besets work in large classes. It trains executive ability, as opposed to mere power of initiation, and in these practical days it should be remembered that executive ability is at the foundation of all good technical work. It aims at producing the power of adaptation to material and social surroundings—a consideration of peculiar force, as has been lately pointed out, in a country like Canada where we have so many immigrant children to deal with.

Finally, it gives the best opportunity in the child's school life for that moral training without which knowledge is of comparatively little value, either to the individual or to society. We append a petition expressing the wishes of some of the parents of the children dismissed and we earnestly hope that this matter may receive very careful reconsideration.

'Yours obediently,

'L. E. E. MACNUTT,

'Hon. Secretary, Montreal Local Council of Women.'

The accompanying petition bore over two hundred signatures of parents whose children formerly attended the kindergartens now closed.

PRESENTATION TO MR. P. SHEA.

In recognition of the services which he has rendered in connection with the various entertainments organized by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Mr. P. Shea who has acted as musical director during the past winter, was presented last night with an address and a purse of gold. A concert was organized for the occasion, which was a great success. Mr. Daniel O'Neill, president of St. Ann's Young Men, read an address and made the presentation. The Rev. Father Rioux, spiritual director of the society; the Rev. Father McPhail, Dr. Guerin, Ald. O'Connell, and Mr. Frank Curran, all spoke of the work of the society and the pleasure derived by the parish from its musical and dramatic performances. For the concert part of the programme Messrs. W. Murphy, E. Jackson, Geo. Holland, Chas. Killoran, E. O'Brien, J. Benoit, R. Brown and M. Farney favored with songs, and M. O'Donnell, W. Foran and J. McMullin gave recitations..

ROYAL SCOTS' PARADE.

This evening the 5th Royal Highlanders will turn out on parade for the first time this year. Both bands will march with the regiment, the parade to start from the armory on Bleury street, at 8 o'clock. The 2nd Battalion will appear in new uniforms, and a large turn out of the rank and file is looked for by the officers.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Thursday, April 18th, 1907.
Store Closes Daily at 5.30 p.m.



ON FRIDAY

We shall sell 50 of the Skirts

as in the illustration

(All made in our own workrooms)

At $5.00 each.

Made of fine French Venetian, black and navy, 9 gores and inverted pleat back, gores finished with deep pleats, strapping and self covered buttons.

Very Special Value.

$1.25 & $1.50 LONG SILK and LISLE GLOVES } $1

To be sold Friday at, a pair

On Special Sale Friday, a quantity of fine Silk Gloves, 22 and 26 inches long, and French Lisle Gloves, 20 inches long.

Every pair is in perfect condition and exactly what will be worn this summer.

Silks in Sky, White, Pink, Helio, Nile and Red, and Lisles in Black only.

Values, $1.25 and $1.50. All on Friday per pair, **$1.00**

NOTE—*We shall also be selling on Friday a Real French Kid Glove in 7 shades, 2 dome, worth $1.25, and a strong Leather 1 dome glove, both at* **$1.00** *a pair.*

The John Murphy Company Limited

Fresh Groceries Fruits and Vegetables

We are receiving now every morning by Express, and we are retailing SUCH FRESH GOODS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

FRESH LETTUCE,
FRESH CUCUMBERS,
FRESH RHUBARB,
NEW ONIONS,
FRESH RADISHES,
FRESH PARSLEY,
NEW FLORIDA TOMATOES,
FRESH FLORIDA CELERY,
FRESH STRAWBERRIES,
NEW PINEAPPLES,
SWEET NAVEL ORANGES,
SWEET FLORIDA ORANGES,
EXTRA SWEET JAMAICA ORANGES.
SWEET VALENCIA ORANGES,
NEW MAPLE SYRUP,
NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

And a full fresh stock of NEW LAID EGGS, FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER, in Tubs, Prints and Pound Blocks; COOKED HAM, and SUGAR-CURED HAM and BACON.

BAKER & CO. 919 ST. CATHERINE W, CORNER OF TOWER ST Telephone Up. 3152.

No one ever ought to attempt to wash Lace Curtains without an intimate knowledge of their texture and delicacy of construction.

TOILET LAUNDRY

"The Laundry that knows how."

has become expert in all the improved methods of making them look as good as new after they have been soiled by use.

Phone Up 3480, 3481, 3482. **290 GUY STREET.**

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Combines the Work of Three

10 Cents Each

A CARD OF 12 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
115-117 Notre Dame Street West
MONTREAL.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVIE,

10 and 12 Bleury Street.

CHEMISTS find Cook's Friend Baking Powder pure.

DOCTORS pronounce it wholesome.

COOKS know it does the work at the right time.

HOUSEWIVES say that cake and bread raised with Cook's Friend Baking Powder are fine, dainty and delicious.

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

THE STARVING MILLIONS IN CHINA.

Ten Dollars Will Keep a Family Till the Next Crop is Harvested.

Since the last report, the 'Witness' has cabled to the famine district in China a sum of $1,500 to be added to the subscriptions already cabled by the 'Witness' as an indication of Canadian sympathy.

A feature of the relief work has been the large amount sent from the United States, and as usual most of the newspapers are comparing 'American' with British generosity. It is important, therefore, that every dollar sent from Canada should be distinct from any 'American' fund. To this end the subscriptions of 'Witness' readers are being sent to the Relief Committee—an entirely undenominational body—through the Rev. Mr. McGillivray, the Canadian missionary, who will see that his country gets credit for every dollar sent and that not a cent is diverted from the purpose for which it is given.

The new crop will not be harvested before the end of June, so the need is still great. Latest reports estimate the number of deaths from starvation at five thousand a day, and the horrors are indescribable.

The 'Witness' fund was started at the request of Montreal Chinamen, members of the Christian Endeavor Society, who headed the list with a generous donation. Their example has been followed by many Canadians, but there are still thousands of individuals and hundreds of societies connected with churches and societies outside the churches to which an appeal should not be made in vain.

A little money does so much.

Ten cents a day will save a small family.

Twenty cents will save a life for a week.

One dollar will save a family of five for a week.

Five dollars will save six lives for a month.

Ten dollars will keep a family over the pinch.

One hundred dollars will save a small community.

Further contributions to the relief fund are invited. All sums received will be acknowledged in these columns. The following amounts are gratefully acknowledged:

Previously acknowledged	$2,643.54
S. Jones	.50
M. H. Temple, Waterloo	1.00
D. L. B.	2.00
W. C. T. U., Stark's Corner	5.00
James Crick	.50
E. E. Tracy, Spring Bay	2.00
Fred Van Horn	.50
Wilmot Blackie	.50
Rose A. Ross, Roslindale, Mass.	2.00
Petewawa, Ont.	1.00
F. S. and C. W., South Port, P. E. I.	3.00
Montreal West	1.00
One Who Wishes to Help	5.00
Mrs. D. McPhail, Dunlop, Ont.	.50
Mrs. H. P. Jeffery, Blytheswood, Ont.	1.00
Miss Ainslie	1.00
A Friend, Debec Car Co., N.B.	5.00
St. Henri Presbyterian S.S.	3.35
Walter Bell, London, Ont.	100.00
Jean Thomson, Westmount	1.00
Mrs. Rek, Westmount	1.00
Self Denial	1.67
A Friend	10.00
A. W. Stold, Seaforth	2.00
Per R. E. McKenzie	6.25
Bellerica Sunday-school, Wyman	6.25
A Friend of China, Chatham, Ont.	5.00
A Sympathizer in Ottawa	5.00
A Friend, Laprairie, Que.	2.00
Alex. Cameron, Belvediere	2.00
Florence Hartman, Toronto	5.00
John Macgregor, Winnipeg	10.00
Mother and Daughter, Tayside	1.00
Mrs. H. Bowley, Mt. Brydges	1.00
A Reader of the 'Witness,' Oshawa	5.00
Jesse E. James, Ravenna, Ont.	1.00
S. S. S., D. N. C.	1.00
Jas. McFarland, Parry Sound	1.00
Mrs. Edward Bowen, Vernon	1.00
Wm. McGregor, Bainsville	3.00
In Memory of Mother	1.00
Mrs. M. Paris	1.00
Mrs. Nibbis	1.00
Mrs. J. J. Orr, Riverfield	1.00
M. Louisa Spencer, Port Colborne	1.00
Mrs. James Murray, Galt	2.00
James Murray, Galt	1.00
Janet Murray, Galt	.50
Braemar Y. P. S. C. E.	8.05
Peter Darlington, Treadwell	1.00
Susan Sanderson, Monmouth, Ill.	.50
Jos. Bilham, Woodstock	2.00
J. H. N., Metz, Ont.	1.00
L. D., St. Mary's, Ont.	.25
Mary E. Watson, City	5.00
A Friend, Arundel	1.40
Mrs. L. Carmichael, Point St. Charles	2.00
A Friend	1.00
Congregational S.S., Brandon	16.84
Alice M. S. Lighthall, Westmount	2.00
Cyrel K. S. Lighthall, Westmount	2.00
Wm. W. S. Lighthall, Westmount	1.00
C. W. Lighthall, Westmount	2.00
W. D. Lighthall, Westmount	5.00
Janet Agnew	1.00
The Girls' Pleasure Circle, Montreal South	3.50
Alex. Wills, Montreal	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Abney Bacon	20.00
Evelyn, Freda and Robbie Foster	1.00
A Friend in His Name	2.00
A Friend	.15
Maple Leaf, Westmount	5.00
G. P. Dobson	5.00
J. S. McAdam	5.00
Little Hope	1.00
Alex. Douglas, Kendrum	5.00
Mrs. J. G. Murray, London S.	2.00
A Friend	50.00
W. S. Riddell	5.00
Wm. D. Peppers	.00
R. Cairns, Merriton	2.00
A Sympathizer, Crowland	2.00
One interested in China	.00
Mrs. A. M. Stewart, Dalmeny	5.00
Jas. A. Ainsley, Pomeroy	5.00
No Name	5.00
Margaret J. Horie, W. Daniel	1.00
E. E. C.	1.00
A. T. McLeish, Stayner	1.00
A Reader of 'Witness,' Valcartier	1.00
Rev. J. M. Kelly, Innisvale	3.00
Mrs. G. Dummel, Cassburn	2.00
Reader of 'Witness,' Jessopville	2.00
Mrs. R., Orrwold, Man.	.50
J. S., Folly Mtn., N.S.	3.00
Jas. D. Brebner, Willetsholme	2.00
H. D., Bristol	5.00
A Friend, Pasqua, Sask.	5.00
W. P. Hillhouse, Bondville	2.00
Sarah McCully, St. Mary's	5.00
Mrs. McCallum	1.00
D. McCallum	1.00
David Galbraith	10.00
Mrs. M. A. Avery, Mallory	2.00
A Friend, Shanly	2.00
Bible study class; Presbyterian Mission, McDonald Sunday School, Brompton	7.50
Jas. Seaban, Burford	1.00
J. G. B., Galt	5.00
A. C. B., Galt	1.00
Subscriber, Murillo	2.00
A. E. F.	2.31
Lower Musquodobait Congregation	20.75
S. R., St. Hyacinthe, Que.	2.00
Isaac Snowdon, (Sault Ste. Marie)	5.00
League Tillsonburg of Workmen	5.00
Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Paris	1.00
Alfred Giberson, Bath	1.00
Easter collection, St. Paul's Presby. Sunday School	25.00
M. M., Lanark	1.00
W. G. Byers	5.50
J. S., Quebec	5.00
E. L. Ives, Beebe Plain	.50
C. L. Ives, Beebe Plain	.50
A. E. Ives, Beebe Plain	.50
Jos J. Togoch, Manitoba	1.00
A. B. A.	1.00
A Friend, Chesley	75.00
T. Baldwin, Oxenden, P.Q.	3.00
J. B. Boulter	25.00
R. W. Hodgetts	10.15
B. H. B.	5.00
M. Thornecraft	1.00
Miss Bilner	.50
Total	$3,295.51

PUT OBSTRUCTION ON I.C.R. TRACK

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY ARRESTED IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sussex, N.B., April 17.—Charlie Burlock, aged fifteen, was to-day captured at his home about six miles from Anagance by the Intercolonial Railway detectives, Williams and Tingley, for placing obstruction on the I. C. R. track near Plume Sweep, on Monday last. The C. P .R. Pacific express struck the obstruction, but no cars were derailed. The train was stopped, however, and the matter investigated. The lad came to Sussex on Monday to get a doctor to attend his father, who is ill. On his return home he walked the track from Sussex to Penobsquis and near Plume Sweep he found a piece of iron, crescent shape, which he hooked over the rail. He denied it at first, but later admitted that he put it on, but did not think it would do any harm, as he had often seen boys put lead on the track for trains to flatten. Mr. Williams arrived here to-night with the lad and had him arraigned before Magistrate Firweather, charged with placing and obstruction on the I. C. R. track, endangering the lives of the passengers of No. 25 train on Monday last. After the charge was read to the accused, he was remanded until to-morrow.

DEATH OF MRS. WM. WALSH.

Mrs. William Walsh died at her residence at Huntingdon yesterday, in her eighty-first year. Her husband, who was a most successful merchant of Huntingdon, predeceased her in 1880. The deceased, who was highly respected in the community in which she lived for so long, was a daughter of the late Mr. Alex. McBain, of La Guerre, and leaves three sons, Dr. R. N. Walsh, M.P. for Huntingdon County; Mr. A. W. Walsh, treasurer of the town of Rainy River, Ont., and Mr. Wm. J. Walsh, lumber merchant, of Huntingdon.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Lord Strathcona, then Sir Donald Smith, M.P., and Lord Mount-Stephen, then Sir George Stephen, celebrated the Jubilee of Queen Victoria by contributing $500,000 each towards the founding of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

A bill was introduced into the Quebec Legislature to compel every court of justice in the province to display in a prominent place a crucifix, and compel every witness to take the oath by raising his right hand before it.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago the Queen, then Princess Alexandra, was seriously ill. An Upper Canada paper said: 'Our morning despatches bring sad words. Alexandra is dying. A few short years ago she left her Danish home and came to England, the wife of Albert Edward. The rejoicings of our people over that happy event have scarcely ceased, when the painful intelligence comes to us that she is at the point of death. In England they dearly loved this fair Danish girl, and we, in this far-off quarter of the empire, have learned to love her too, for those amiable, winning qualities which she has ever shown since the day when, amid the glad greetings of the nation, she set her foot upon our English shore. Winsome, beautiful, artless, our people have loved her as well as if she were one of their own fair rosebuds. In the public heart she has won a place second only to that of the Queen herself. And now comes the sad news that she, so young, so beautiful, so dear to us, lies at the threshold of eternity. If she die there will be sorrow in the land such as our people have not known since the good Prince Albert breathed his last, and if she be spared our earnest prayers will carry a nation's thanks.'

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Sixty years ago there were alarming food riots in Scotland, and the military had to be called on to disperse them.

CHILD DROWNED IN CISTERN.

Wingham, Ont., April 17.—This afternoon, Carl, the five-year-old son of Mr. P. N. Tansley, local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, was drowned in a cistern at the rear of the house. The little fellow had been playing about the open trap door and fell in. He was found in a few minutes by his mother.



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

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

JUST TAKE A LOOK AT THE WATER

that flows from the tap and is served out to the citizens of this good old City of Montreal every day.

Place a glass of it alongside a Glass of PURE SPARKLING

POLAND

SPRING WATER.

and mark the difference—that is all we ask.

We A carload of Poland Water, in Half-Gallons, Quarts, and Pints, Fresh from the Springs. Delicious to the taste and as clear as crystal.

FRASER, VIGER & Co. LIMITED
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE NORDHEIMER BUILDING
207, 209 & 211 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

GROCERS' EXHIBITION

OPENED IN THE ARENA LAST NIGHT AND LASTS TEN DAYS.

The formal opening of the grocers' exhibition in the Arena took place last evening and was quite largely attended. It proved a very interesting affair and is expected to improve in attractiveness as the days go by.

It was expected that the Hon. Sydney Fisher would have opened the show, accompanied by Mayor Ekers, but parliamentary duties kept the Minister of Agriculture from being present, and the Mayor of Montreal was also unable to attend. Under these circumstances the show was formally opened by Ald. N. Giroux, the acting mayor of Montreal, and Mayor Galbraith of Westmount. The ceremonies were brief, Ald. Giroux and Mayor Galbraith each making short speeches of congratulation on the show, which is considered the finest of its kind that has ever been held in Canada. The First Prince of Wales Fusiliers brass band then struck up a lively air, and the grocery show was immediately in full swing.

It is estimated that between two and three thousand persons were present last night, and they all seemed to be well pleased with what they heard and saw—especially with the free samples that were generously handed out.

There was a great deal of interest to the ordinary householder, and most of the booths were crowded during the evening.

Most of the exhibits were ready last night, although, as usual, a few were still having the finishing touches put upon them. There are over sixty exhibitors, presenting everything that could, by any stretch of fancy, be applied to the grocery trade, and the general effect is instructive as well as interesting. A number of the exhibitors drove a lively trade during the evening, selling small and attractively arranged packages of their wares.

Grocery exhibitions, such as the one opened last evening, bring the manufacturer and consumer in close touch, and add new life to the business of making and supplying foods and food accessories to the household. The exhibition in question has been organized by the Provincial Committee for the Province of Quebec of the retail grocers' section, is not so much a show as a school of instruction in household economics—a demonstration of the manner of preparing and the constituents forming the articles offered to the housewife for family consumption. Firms by exhibiting, demonstrate their good faith in the purity of their product.

The Arena has been neatly, not lavishly laid out and there is a uniformity of arrangement as regards the stalls and coloring that is pleasing. General groceries will be exhibited, and in some cases visitors will have the opportunity of seeing the articles in the making. Arrayed before the eyes of the housewives will be all sorts of cereal breakfast foods, including shredded wheat biscuit, condensed milk, jams, salad dressing, gelatines, flavoring extracts, sugar, chocolates, ice cream, ginger ales and aerated waters, flour, starch, canned goods of various descriptions, etc.

One feature will be a Chinese restaurant under the charge of Charlie Yen, and here visitors well be able to see how 'it is done.'

Every day of the exhibition a band will be in attendance and will play at intervals.

Three banquets are going to take place during the progress of the exhibition, the first being to-night, when the retail grocers, wholesale grocers and manufacturers of food products will be banqueted by the executive committee. On Tuesday, April 23, the physicians will be similarly treated on account of their being interested in good and pure food, and the third dinner takes place on Thursday, April 25, and this will be attended by members of the Retail Merchants' Associations of Quebec and Ontario.

The members of the advisory committee are: Mr. A. P. Murray (chairman); Mr. Albert Hébert, Mr. Harry Clarke, Colonel Labelle, Mr. W. H. Dunn, Mr. Joseph Ethier, Mr. S. Matthewson and Mr. W. S. Laflamme: whilst the provincial committee is composed of: Mr. P. D'Aust, president, Montreal; Mr. J. A. Chabot, Quebec; Mr. G. Chevalier, Joliette: Mr. U. Carignan, Three Rivers, and Mr. J. A. Beaudry, provincial secretary, Montreal.

BOUND HUSBAND HAND AND FOOT

THEN DROVE OFF WITH HIS WIFE AND NINE-MONTHS-OLD CHILD.

London, Ont., April 17.—Three men driving away with his wife and child, after tieing him hand and foot to his bed, is the story of Frank Attwood, a young farmer of Lobo. He has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Arthur Scott, the twenty-one-year-old son of a neighbor, charging him with kidnapping. Attwood, who is highly respected in his neighborhood, says that at three o'clock this morning three men forced their way into his house, and after tieing him to his bed, drove away with his wife and nine months old child. He would know the men again, and says one of them is Scott. A young man answering a description of Scott hired a team at a local livery last night, saying he wanted to drive to the country. This morning the team was returned by a boy, who said they had been turned over to him at a hotel by some strangers, who asked him to take them to the livery. The county police have received information which satisfies them that Scott and Mrs. Attwood went to Detroit on the 6.30 a.m. G. T. R. train, and that they are now beyond the reach of the Canadian authorities. Delay in notifying the police of the kidnapping gave the couple ample time to get to the border. Although Attwood released himself at 5 o'clock, it was nearly twelve o'clock before the authorities received word of the affair. Scott was formerly employed as a farm hand at Attwood's but was dismissed some months ago because of alleged improper conduct.

TO TALK ANNEXATION.

The secretary of the municipality of Notre Dame des Neiges has addressed to Ald. L. A. Lavallée, chairman of the Montreal Annexation Committee, a copy of a resolution of the council appointing a delegation to confer with that committee on the question of annexation to Montreal. The secretary asks to fix a date for such meeting, which will probably be on Tuesday next.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Piano Purchasers.—We are the only Piano firm who charge our customers no interest, when Pianos are bought on the instalment plan. This is a great loss to us, but often a saving of Fifty Dollars to the buyer. Instruments stored and insured until wanted. Layton Bros., agents for the world-famed Karn Pianos and Organs, Behr Bros., Pianos of New York, Brimsmead, Pianos of London, England, Pianauto Piano-Players, etc., etc. Warerooms, 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion square. N.B.—Do not miss our great Discount Sale.



The Mechanism of the

Knabe Piano

Is as Faultless in Construction as the Finest Watch.

Every detail is perfect. The Knabe is built without regard to cost, and the result achieved is a perfect Piano.

SAINT-SAENS,

the celebrated composer, pianist and organist,

writes of the Knabe as follows: (Translation):

"New York, Nov. 16, 1906.—You wish to know what I think of your Pianos? I simply have the highest opinion possible of them. The ease and evenness of the action, the limpidity and charm of the tone, above all, that rare quality possessed to sustain tone and sing like a human voice, the variety as well as the sonority met with, all combine in making the most magnificent and delightful instrument which is my good fortune to play upon. Very devoutly yours.

"(Signed), C. SAINT-SAENS."

WILLIS & CO., Limited

600 St. Catherine Street West,

(Near Mountain street), Montreal.

Sole factors: Knabe, Newcombe, Dominion, Wellington, Kingsbury and Willis Pianos, and the leading Automatic Player Pianos.

BRITISH BUDGET.

First Brought Down by a Liberal Goverment in Twelve Years.

London, April 18.—No budget statement of recent years has been awaited with so much interest as that of Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day Although it was his second budget, that of last year really was only a legacy from the previous administration, so his proposals to-day constituted the first real Liberal budget in twelve years. The House of Commons was thronged, and the galleries were densely crowded. The financial statement issued by the Treasury in advance of the Chancellor's speech informed the House that the exact realized surplus for 1906-07 was $26,955,000, which, in accordance with tre law, would be devoted to the reduction of the public debt. Mr. Asquith estimated the expenditure for 1907-08 at $703,785,000. The revenue on the existing basis of taxation was estimated to be $720,950,000. The permanent reduction of the national debt for 1906-07 was announced to be $68,750,000. The duty on tea was unchanged.

There will be a differentiation hereafter in the tax on earned and unearned incomes.

A rebate of six cents in the pound sterling ($5) would be allowed on the income tax on earned incomes under $10,000 a year. He estimated the loss in the differentiation of the income tax at $6,250,000. A revision of the death duties to make up the loss from the income tax was suggested.

Mr. Asquith opened his speech with a brief review of the past year, pointing out that with the exception of the stock markets, which suffered from the money stringency, trade at home and abroad had been remarkably flourishing. Treasury receipts were over $10,000,000 in excess of the estimates, unanticipated death duties accounting for $6,000,000 of this sum, while the balance was made up of increased receipts from the coal duty and the mint. The latter was due to the increased demand for coinage on account of the prosperous state of trade and the large amount of silver, aggregating $2,500,000, required for varied purposes in connection with the general election. The latter remark reminded the House of numerous petitions to annul elections on account of alleged bribery and called forth laughter.

As a whole, the revenue returns, the Chancellor added, had not shown great elasticity, and in view of the undoubted prosperous state of trade they were distinctly disappointing. The reduction in the tea duty in the last budget had been followed by increased consumption, amounting to 4,500,000 pounds.

The revenue from tobacco had not realized expectations, and there had been a progressive and formidable decline in the revenue from the alcohol group since 1899 until last year. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, he, Mr. Asquith, was glad to say that there were signs of a definite reaction, and the present year had furnished an increase of $2,470,000 in these receipts.

Continuing, the Chancellor said there had been a falling off in the revenue from stamps owing to the slackness of operations on the stock exchange, and the fact that the telephone was superseding letters.

Turning to the financial year of 1907-08. the Chancellor estimated the expenditure at $703,785,000, showing a reduction of $8,320,000 compared with 1906-07. He hoped the reduction would be continuous and progressive.

On the existing basis of taxation the revenue for the forthcoming year was estimated at $720,950,000, showing an estimated surplus of $17,165,000.

Discussing the liabilities of the state, the Chancellor announced amidst cheers that the permanent reduction of the national debt in the course of 1906-07 amounted to $68,570,000.

CAPITALS DEFEATED SOUTH OF ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 18.—At Lord's Cricket Ground to-day the Capitals defeated a team representing the South of England by six goal to nothing. The attendance was about two thousand five hundred. The weather was fine and the grounds in fair condition.

McGILL FIRE INQUIRY

LITTLE EVIDENCE FOUND TO INDICATE HOW IT ORIGINATED.

Mr. W. F. Ritchie, fire commissioner, opened an inquiry into the McGill fire yesterday afternoon. The inquiry lasted until six o'clock and then adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day. Beyond establishing, as a fact, the theory held that the fire originated in the faculty room, there is not much to show as the result of yesterday's meeting. Evidence as to midnight prowlers was not forthcoming at yesterday's sitting.

At the investigation yesterday, Dr. John R. Ballah testified that he had been experimenting in one of the laboratories up to about ten minutes to twelve. As he left the building at that time the lights seemed to be out and he noticed nothing that would give indication of the presence of fire. He did not see either a watchman or a janitor as he left the building.

Prof. John Cox told about having noticed the fire as he was walking up University street at ten minutes past one on Tuesday morning. When shown a plan of the building, he indicated the windows of the faculty room as being those from which he had first seen the flames come out.

Dr. John W. Scane, registrar of the faculty, when examined, said that he could not understand how the fire had started in the faculty room, the only furniture in it being a large table, chairs and a rug. In reply to a question, he said that it would be possible for a man to enter the room through one of the windows.

John Crawford, the janitor, testified that he had left the building for his home at half-past six on Monday evening. One of his last duties had been to fix the furnaces in the front portion of the building, which had not been touched by the flames. He left little fire, banking up each of the furnaces.

Some commotion was caused at the University yesterday evening when some of the Light, Heat and Power Company's workmen attempted to remove the transformers, which controlled the power for the building. To this the authorities objected, protesting forcibly against their removal until the investigation which is being carried on on behalf of the university and the underwriters' have been completed. The possibility that one of the transformers had broken down and carried a high voltage into the low voltage wires of the building is considered important, as such an accident would cause a sudden and disastrous conflagration. The difficulty between the workmen and the authorities was finally settled by the former agreeing to have the transformers held under seal, pending an investigation, at which all the parties interested will be present.

Kennedy, who is one of the students who helped to take Mr. Cook and the housekeeper, from the burning building has made a statement to the effect that when he and the others who were with him, ran to find the caretaker, they found that the door was unlocked leading to his apartments in the basement and went inside.

The medical faculty met again last evening in the Arts' Building, when it was decided to proceed as rapidly as possible with the work of reclaiming the portion of the building containing the laboratories in order to have them ready for the autumn session.

Many messages of sympathy were received by the university and the faculty during the day, among them one from Dr. William Osler, formerly a student, and later a professor at McGill, and at present Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Dr. Osler's cable read, 'Deepest sympathy with the faculty. Prepare to play Phoenix with courage.'

Messages of sympathy were also received from the Deans of the Medical Faculties of Toronto, Queen's, Manitoba University, and from the faculty and students of Laval University, both Montreal and Quebec.

Since the fire of Tuesday morning the grounds and buildings have been under strict surveillance night and day, the watchman being supplemented by a number of private detectives.

MR. R. J. DEMERS IS ILL.

Mr. R. J. Demers, a well known Montreal banker, and chief proprietor of the Theatre des Nouveautes, is seriously ill at his residence on Sherbrooke street, having had several attacks of hemorrhage of the lungs during last night.

WATER COMPANY'S RATES.

Manufacturers of St. Henri and Other Wards Ask for Fire Sprinklers.

QUESTION ARISES ON COMPANY'S APPLICATION TO CITY COUNCIL FOR NEW MAIN.

A meeting of the special committee appointed by the City Council last Friday was held this morning at the City Hall, to consider the application of the Montreal Water and Power Company to lay a new water pipe from its lower pumping station along d'Argenson, and Butler, and other streets, in order to improve the water supply to different parts of the district they serve.

The subject was given a wider interest by reason of an application made through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that the company should place the manufacturers of St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde on the same footing as the manufacturers enjoy in the city proper in relation to the fire protecting sprinklers on the buildings—that is to say—that no charge should be made for them. At present the manufacturers of St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde are charged $50 a year for each hydrant, and ten cents per head on the sprinklers, which in some factories contain three thousand heads.

The company was represented at the meeting by Mr. Hanson, director; Mr. Carmichael, legal adviser, and Mr. Pitcher, engineer. The manufacturers were represented by Mr. Busteed, K.C.

The company's representatives maintained that while they were of course bound to supply a pressure of water for fire-fighting purposes they are not compelled to give the extra pressure that is required to feed the sprinklers. At the same time they expressed their readiness to discuss the question of charges with the manufacturers.

Ald. Ward said the proper authority to discuss the matter was that committee, since the subject had now come before the members.

The manufacturers, in reply to the company's argument, said the sprinklers were a saving to the company inasmuch as when a fire occurred it was generally put out with a minimum amount of water from the sprinklers, whereas by other means much more water would have to be supplied.

Mr. Hanson asked if the manufacturers in question would agree to pay city rates for water if the charges for sprinklers and hydrants were removed.

Ald. Ward replied that this would not be a fair bargain, because what was paid in the city carried other benefits besides water with it. These benefits would not be received for additional charges made by the company, which would accordingly reap all the profit.

The company objected to the question of the sprinklers being considered with the merits of the cases which they urged for permission to lay the new pipe along Butler street, etc. This would cost the company eight hundred thousand dollars altogether and it would result in a very great benefit to all those to whom they supplied water. In their customers' interests it was a matter of urgency.

Ald. White supported the claim of the Water Company.

Mr. Carmichael said the company wanted to be in a position—and they would be in a position with this new pipe—to supply better fire protection to St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde and other wards receiving their water.

Some misunderstanding was made apparent between the company's representatives and the manufacturers as to whether negotiations were closed or merely suspended between them regarding the question of rates.

The whole question in its different phases was discussed at great length.

Eventually the meeting adjourned without any decision being arrived at. Several disputed points which arose during the discussion wil be submitted to the city attorneys and the officials of the Water Department.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(See also Page 1.)

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 18.—The proceedings of the Colonial Conference to-day were private, but it is understood that the subject under discussion was again the constitution of the Imperial Council. The presence of Sir George Clarke, secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, suggests that the question of Imperial defence was very probably under discussion.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the precis of yesterday's deliberations in Downing street was a fine example of the policy of 'hushing up' the Colonial Conference and stifling public interest in the debates until the premiers are on the way home.

London, April 18.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that Colonel S. B. Steele had an interview with Sir Frederick Borden shortly before the latter left the Hotel Cecil to-day for the Colonial Conference.

London, April 18.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will make the presentation on behalf of the donor to the National Liberal Club of a picture of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, painted by Mr. Colin Forbes.

TERRIBLE CRUELTY.

Geo. Blanchette, aged forty-five years, of 458 Chambord street, was, on the information of Mr. O. H. Skroder, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, arrested this mornig by High Constable St. Mars and Deputy High Constable Lambert for having placed his child in a hot stove and drugged the little one by giving it whiskey. According to the mother-in-law's statement, the defendant had also attempted to gouge the baby's eyes out. The accused, she said, was a drunkard, and abused his wife and child, the latter being only five months old and five pounds in weight. Defendant was remanded until next Tuesday.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Insurance Commission Report—Grand Trunk Betterments and Intercolonial—Judical Vacancies

Ottawa, April 18.—At this morning's meeting of the House of Commons the question was raised as to the necessity for translating into French the evidence taken before the Insurance Commission. As the outcome it was decided to have both the report of the commission and the evidence taken before it printed in the two languages.

The leader of the Opposition inquired also what effect the proposed betterments to the Grand Trunk Railway terminals in Montreal would have upon the arrangement whereby the Intercolonial makes joint use of these terminals. As he remembered the Intercolonial was entitled under its agreement to choose whether it would make use of these betterments or not. If the I. C. R. did participate in these improved facilities it was under the obligation of paying interest on half the cost of the betterments. This was a very important matter to the government railway.

The acting Minister of Railways and Canals promised a reply later.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. R. L. Borden, the Minister of Justice stated that steps have already been taken to fill the vacancy that has arisen in the county court judgeship of Digby.

Your correspondent understands that the new judge will be Mr. Sandford H. Pelton.

Mr. Borden inquired also whether any appointment had yet been made to the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

The Minister of Justice in reply stated that no inconvenience had resulted from the vacancy, as the full court will not be called together again before the spring sessions six weeks or two months hence.

A bill was put through all three stages giving effect to the desire of the Banking and Commerce Committee for a postponement until March, 1908, of the date when the new law regarding the marking of gold and silver will go into effect. It is understood that in the meantime the whole subject will be reconsidered when parliament reassembles next winter.

The House gave third reading to bills making some minor amendments to the Criminal Code and to simplify proceedings under the Wnding Up Act in cases such as that which has arisen in connection with the York County Loan Company, where the expense of personal service upon all those interested would eat up a very large part of the funds remaining.

In the course of some minor amendments to the Post-Office Act, the Postmaster-General again gave it to be understood that an announcement will shortly be made of an increased scale of remuneration for rural postmasters and other members of the outside postal service of the country. Provision will be made for an extension of the full mail delivery system to cities of ten and twelve thousand population throughout the whole Dominion. The Hon. Mr. Lemieux announced his intention of visiting western Canada during the coming summer to himself study the postal conditions in that part of the Dominion.

BANKING AND COMMERCE.

Ottawa, April 18.—At this morning's meeting of the Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce bills were reported for the incorporation of two new life insurance companies, the Fidelity Life and the Prudential Life, the former with headquarters in Toronto and the latter with headquarters in Montreal. The authorized capital in both cases is one million dollars. The incorporators of the Fidelity are Messrs. Hartley L. Pierce, William H. B. Aikens, Alton H. Garrett, Ralph D. Pierce and William O'Connor, all of Toronto. The incorporators of the Prudential are Messrs. Robert H. Matson, of Toronto; Joseph I. Lavery, of Quebec; Victor Morin, Michael J. Morrison and Octove Mennier, of Montreal.

THE ST. LOUIS LOAN

THE CITIZENS DEMAND THAT THE QUESTION BE SUBMITTED TO A POPULAR VOTE.

The loan by-law authorizing an issue of debentures amounting to $375,000 was submitted to the electors this morning at a public meeting held in the St. Louis Town Hall, when the opposition demanded that the vote of the proprietors be taken on the by-law and Mayor Gelinas appointed Wednesday and Thursday of next week as the two days on which the polling will take place.

The meeting was largely attended by proprietors representing all the wards and when Mr. Gladstone asked for a poll and Mayor Gelinas called upon those who objected to the by-law to register their names; fully two-thirds of the proprietors stepped on the platform and signed the papers.

Among those who signed the demand for a poll were Messrs. W. T. Gladstone, E. G. Dagenais, C. P. Raymond, R. J. Valin, J. W. Lambly, I. P. Parsons, A. E. Galbraith, A. G. McGown, Isidore Crepeau, C. H. Lavallée, L. Larose, Jno. Ritchie, jr.; T. B. Simard, A. Beaulieu, R. Herbert, and many other well known business men.

A proprietor complained that the financial statement had not been printed and submitted to the electors for four years.

The mayor replied, 'Give us good employees, and it will be printed.'

At the suggestion of the mayor, the meeting was adjourned to eight o'clock on Monday night, when several leading citizens will address the meeting on the financial position of the town.

IRON MOULDERS' WAGES.

At a special meeting held last evening the iron moulders of Montreal accepted the terms offered to them by the foundry owners in the conference on Monday and will not go out on strike this year at least.

The new minimum rates are $2.75 a day for moulders, and $2.40 for coremakers, making an advance of 30 cents for the latter and 20 cents for the former. The new agreement includes all the shops in the city, which are some thirty-two in number. The agreement does into effect on May 1, and if neither side gives notice of a change desired at the end of one year it will continue.

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT

MEMORIAL TO LORD STRATHCONA AND SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS TO BE INAUGURATED ON VICTORIA DAY.

With all the accompaniments of military pageant, the equestrian statute on Dominion square, being erected in honor of Lord Strathcona and the Canadian soldiers who fell during the Boer war in South Africa, will be unveiled on Victoria Day, May 24 next. The unveiling will be performed by His Excellency the Governor-General, assisted by Colonel Buchan, A.D.C., C.M.G.; Mayor Ekers, and other prominent citizens and military men.

It has been decided that the occasion shall be marked by a ceremonial parade of all the forces of the Montreal Garrison, it being felt that such an occasion is properly marked by military procedure. Not only will all the regiments of the Montreal district be called upon, but it is intended to bring a crack regiment from Toronto.

While all the plans have not as yet been definitely formulated, it has been settled that the unveiling shall take place at 11 o'clock in the morning. The troops of all ranks, horse, foot and artillery, will be formed in a hollow square around the monument, and as soon as it has been formally unveiled, a feu-de-joie will be fired, after which the addresses will be given.

When the ceremonies are concluded the troops, who will number several thousand, will parade down Dorchester and other streets, in order that the crowds may get a chance to see their citizen soldiery. Music for the unveiling will be furnished by the massed bands of the various regiments.

These preliminary details were decided at a meeting of the committee on design of the Strathcona and Soldiers' Monument Fund, which was held yesterday afternoon to make the necessary arrangements to get matters under way for the final ceremonial. Principal Peterson, of McGill, presided, and among others at the meeting were Col. Buchan and Mr. R. B. Angus. Principal Peterson announced that he had received a letter from the Governor-General consenting to perform the unveiling, which was received with applause. The main features of the reception were then decided upon, and in view of the military nature of the occasion most of the details will be left to Col. Buchan and his staff to work out.

SPRINKLERS WORKED WELL.

A small fire broke out this morning on the premises of the Consumers' Cordage Company, 283 St. Patrick street. The firemen from No. 16 station turned out in response to an alarm sounded from box 249, but found on their arrival that the automatic sprinklers, with which the building was equipped, had already extinguished the flames. No damage resulted.

"Follow the Crowd"

BUY YOUR NEW PIANO FROM

THE Leach Piano Co. Limited,

560 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST,
Near Drummond, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL - $145,000.00

W. H. LEACH, President and General Manager,
E. A. GERVAIS, Vice-President and Assist. Manager,
A. L. DUPONT, Sec.-Treas.,
EVARISTE PRATTE, Supt. French Department.

Sole wholesale and retail representatives for Montreal, Eastern Townships, etc., etc,, for the celebrated

Mason & Risch Pianos
Leach Pianos
Chickering Bros. Pianos
Pratte Pianos
Bell Pianos
Chopin Pianos

We sell New Pianos from $275.00 upwards. Terms $10.00 deposit and $7.00 monthly. Special prices to cash or short date purchasers. We do business throughout the Dominion. Satisfaction guaranteed to each and every purchaser. Write to-day for catalogues and price lists and mention the "Witness".

TO LET, FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Prout's Neck Main, close to bathing beach, golf links, tennis court. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, CONVENIENT to station. House, nine apartments; modern conveniences. Apply J. McINTOSH, Fairview, St. Lambert.

ROOMS—LARGE, BRIGHT, FURNISHED front room, quiet private family; immediate possession; references exchanged. 254 Elgin street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, HOUSEMAID FOR the country, at St. Anne's de Bellevue; any nationality; not much experience needed; must be strong and neat. Apply to Hon. LIONEL GUEST, No. 4 Hospital street, Friday 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday before 12.

Have You a Minute to Spare?

If so, just phone us, or drop a card, and we will settle that window cleaning difficulty that you have been worrying over.

"Procrastination is the Thief of Time"—Do it now!

The New York Window Cleaning Co

IS AT YOUR SERVICE.

Promptness and Good Work Guaranteed.

Phone Main 1203.

40 Jurors Street.

Z. TANNENBAUM, Manager.

HOUSES TO LET.

SHERBROOKE STREET, next Westmount Park—Fine modern two story house, ten rooms, all improvements, decorated.

LINCOLN AVE.—Fine stone front, 14 rooms, all improvements; stable; $50.

SOUVENIR AVE.—Two story, all modern, 9 rooms, very comfortable, $50.

ST. HUBERT ST., next above Sherbrooke—Good two story house, 9 rooms, $40.

FLATS TO LET.

PARK AVE.—7 or 8 rooms, furnace, $30 and $35.

ST. DENIS STREET, St. Louis square—Furnace, $25.

DELORIMIER AVE.—7 rooms, $15 and $16.

LONGUEUIL.

Fine large House, 12 or 14 rooms, 2 kitchens, on water front, $200 year.

QUINN AVE., next pier—2 nice modern flat tenements, $10 month.

FRED. R. COLE,
205 St. James St.

TEACHERS WANTED, FOR SAINT Francis College Grammar School, Richmond, Que., for the scholastic year commencing 3rd September, 1907. 1st, Teacher holding first-class Academy Diploma—one thoroughly conversant with the French language preferred—salary, $45 per month. 2nd, Teacher holding first-class Model Diploma—One thoroughly conversant with the French language preferred—salary, $35 per month. 3rd, two Teachers holding first-class Elementary Diploma; salary, $25 per month. Also a Teacher to take charge of Commercial Department, capable of teaching Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, etc. State salary required. Only Protestant teachers will be employed. Applications, with testimonials, to E. F. CLEVELAND, Secretary-Treasurer, Richmond, Que.

WANTED, STRONG LAD, ABOUT 18, quick and correct at figures. Apply in own handwriting. W.E.S., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A NURSE USED to children. Apply 508 Guy street.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHers, to operate Remington Machine in conjunction with 'Commercial Grahophone.' Good salary and prospects. Apply, with references, to WATSON, JACK & COMPANY, 232 Bell Telephone Bldg., Montreal.

TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSE, OVERlooking Brome Lake, near Knowlton, ten rooms, nice verandahs, boat, land for garden. No. 160, 'Witness' Office.

LARDER LAKE
UNDERWRITERS' SYNDICATE

We extend an invitation to investors to join us in taking over the first issue of shares which we have agreed to purchase of the Larder Lake Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited, at the first ground floor price of 10 cents per share. The Company has just been organized and will be managed by experienced mining men of highest standing. The Company owns 27 well located gold claims, 1,080 acres in all, which have yielded extraordinary gold values, located in the new gold district of Larder Lake, 60 miles north of Cobalt, New Ontario, which will be systematically developed. All investors who join us will share in profits from this ground floor basis, participating in an immediate profit or increase in market value of shares of 500 percent. On or about May 15th Law & Co. will in their customary vigorous manner place these shares upon the market by judicious advertising throughout Canada and the United States at fifty cents per share. All who join us will share with us in the profits therefrom.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, 14 King street west, Toronto, will act as Trustees for the Underwriters' Syndicate in receiving and holding the shares and issuing receipts therefor and also as Registrars and Transfer Agents for the Company.

For application blanks and full particulars,
Call upon or address:

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER AGENTS
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO.
14 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

LAW & CO.,
728-729-730-731-732 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

EARLY PRICES WERE DISTINCTLY UPWARD TO-DAY.

But Trading Reported Very Sluggish in New York Stocks.

CORN EXCHANGE AND UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Exchange value of £1 Sterling to-day is $4.85.2.

Opening dealings in New York stocks were insignificant in volume, only about a score of transactions being recorded in the five minutes after the opening. The movement was distinctly upward, but very sluggish. Gains of ⅝ in Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper were the most conspicuous changes.

Business on the local market in the early session to-day fell a long way short of 500 shares, but while there was practically no trading to speak of, the tone of the market was undeniably strong. This bracing undertone, at a time when the sagging process should ordinarily be making an inroad on values, is the best feature of the whole local situation, as indeed, it is in that of the international situation. It is the old-time waiting game.

The report on this page yesterday that the Montreal Corn Association will seek power to buy and sell securities, will not likely worry the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange. The Corn Exchange interests who discussed the matter with the 'Witness' thought that it would not interfere with the business of the Stock Exchange. This is very true, indeed. If the new concern took any business away from the St. Francois Xavier institution, what would be left?

As it is the brokers have not so much business that they find it necessary to work overtime all the time, and if the members of the Corn Association, those who seriously consider such a movement, will take note of the average daily volume of sales, the year out, and divide the commission gained thereon, by the number of luncheons required during the working days of the year, they may decide to let well enough alone, and restrict their energies to futures and spot transactions in wheat and corn and pork.

There is no doubt that the project has been given serious consideration, but the stocks in which it is intended to deal will be, of course, only those that arenot listed on the Stock Exchange. The idea has in former years been on the tapis, but was always met by effective opposition.

Montreal Street was a couple of points up on a light volume of business. Twin City was also fractionally higher, while Power was steady at 91½. Coal sold off at 59(the last sale about a week ago being at 60 1-8. Tri-City preferred was a small fraction higher at 87, a parcel of 50 shares changing hands. Lake of Woods was unchanged at 76.

Op the curb 50 Foster sold at 125.

Sales to noon on Wall Street were only 122,795 shares.

Directors of Montreal Power have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ percent, payable on May 15.

Germany is placing £4,000,000 4 percent five year government notes in London at 99.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged to-day at 4½ percent.

MORNING EXCHANGE SALES.

M.S.R. xd—45 at 212.
Tri-City—50 at 87.
Mackay pref—1 at 69½, 25 at 69, 2 at 69¼.
Twins—25 at 95½.
Toronto Railway—10 at 105¾, 13 at 106.
Lau. pref—25 at 103.
Power—25 at 91½.
Lake of Woods pref—6 at 109.
Lake of Woods xd—30 at 76.
Textile pref—4 at 93.
Detroit—5 at 74, 5 at 74¼, 10 at 74½.
Coal—75 at 59.
C. Col. Cotton Bonds—$2,000 at 95.
Rio bonds—$2,000 at 74⅝, 03,000 at 74¾.
Telegraph—5 at 159.
Loan and Mortgage—28 at 133.
Molsons Bank—23 at 203.
Bank of Toronto—4 at 219.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

A meeting of the Montreal and District Football Association will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the M. A. A. A. Club House, Peel street, when it is expected business of importance will be transacted.

MONTREAL CLEARINGS

Montreal Clearing House returns for the week ending April 18:

1907	$27,931,862
1906	20,625,346
1905	24,280,327

C.P.R. EARNINGS

Canadian Pacific gross earnings for week ending April 14, were as follows:

1907	$1,479,000
1906	1,308,000
Increase	$171,000

SMELTER FOR THE 'SOO'

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 18.—One of the biggest smelters in the Lake region will probably be erected on St. Mary's River by Chicago and Canadian capitalists. The backers are interested in copper mines north of Lake Huron and East of Lake Superior, ore from which is going to smelters in New Jersey.

BUFFALO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEDICATED

Buffalo, April 18.—The handsome new 13-story building of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce was formally dedicated to-day. After prayer by the Rev. Cameron Davis, Mr. Robert R. Hefford, chairman of the building committee, formally turned the structure over to the president, Mr. W. H. Gratwick, who received it on behalf of the members of the Chambr of Commerce. The large audience present then joined in singing 'America.'

COBALT PLANTS INSTALLED

It is reported that since Christmas first class plants have been installed on the following Cobalt properties: Cobalt Lake Co., Nancy, Helen, Buffalo, Right of Way, Wabi, Red Rock, Green Meehan, Colonial, McKinley-Darragh, Silver Queen, Foster, Cobalt Chief, Imperial, Coniagas, Temiskaming, La Rose, Erie, Cobalt Central, Coleman Development, Cleveland, Rochester, Keewatin, Progress, King Edward, Beaver and Savage.

THE BANK STATEMENT

London, April 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£660,000
Circulation, decreased	222,000
Bullion, increased	438,252
Other securities, decreased	653,000
Other deposits, increased	66,000
Public deposits, decreased	57,000
Notes reserve, increased	722,000
Govt. securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.65 percent, as compared with 43.55 percent last week.

London, April 18.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4½ percent.

BENGAL RATE DOWN

Calcutta, April 18.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was reduced to-day from 9 to 8 percent.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS

At the annual meeting of the Auer Incandescent Light Manufacturing Company, Limited, held yesterday afternoon, the old board of directors was re-elected.

A quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 percent per annum and a 1 percent bonus were declared for the quarter ending April 20.

HOW THEY BEGAN

Russell Sage was a grocer's clerk.
Levi P. Morton was a dry goods clerk.
John D. Rockefeller was a grocer's clerk.
Henry C. Frick was a country store clerk.
Marshall Field was a farm hand in Massachusetts.
Andrew Carnegie was a messenger boy and a telegraph operator.
J. P. Morgan was a clerk in a Wall street banker's office, but he inherited millions.
James J. Hill was a carpenter in Canada, a farm boy near Syracuse, N.Y., and a freight handler on the levee at St. Paul, Minn.

ON COBALT'S FUTURE

Mr. Timmins, who discovered the La Rose mine, which was the first mine discovered at Cobalt, speaks very highly of the outlook for the entire district during the coming year. While conservative estimates for this year's output of fine silver at Cobalt have been from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, Mr. Timmins and his associates say that they would not be surprised if the aggregate output were even greater than this.

MONEY 2 1-4 PERCENT

New York, April 18.—Noon—Money on call steady at 2¼ percent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 percent. Exchanges, $302,020,219.

G.T.R. EARNINGS

Grand Trunk Railway System's traffic earnings from April 8 to 14:

1907	$889,001
1906	765,373
Increase	$123,628

MEXICAN LIGHT AND POWER

The earnings of the Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, for March are as follows in Mexican currency:

	1907.	1906.
Gross	$367,058.93	$285,568.96
Expenses	143,652.43	141,396.41
Net	$218,406.50	$144,262.55

ONTARIO BANK DIRECTORS

Toronto, April 18.—It is said that the old directors of the defunct Ontario Bank will be sued in the courts in any circumstances, whether the new directorate take action or not. It is learned that one of the shareholders, acting on his own behalf and that of others, has a writ ready to issue, should it be announced that the new directors do not intend to proceed in the courts.

The directors, as shown in the 1906 statement, were: G. R. R. Cockburn, president; Donald Mackay, vice-president; R. D. Perry, Hon. R. Harcourt, R. Grass, Thomas Walmsley, John Flett. General manager, C. M. McGill.

PROVISION MARKET

There is a very fair inquiry for abattoir dressed hogs on the local market and trade has been stimulated by the recent reduction of ¼c per pound that some of the packers have made quotations now stand at $9.75 to $10 per hundred pounds.

Hams and bacon are steady and the market is firm on a growing demand, out-of-town orders especially showing a marked increase.

There is no change in lard quotations, and a brisk demand for all varieties of shortening compounds is reported.

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; steady; prime steers, $5.60 to $6.10. Veals—Receipts, 250 head active and steady. Hogs—Receipts 2,600 head; active and a shade higher; heavy, $7.10 to $7.15; mixed, $7.15 to $7.20; yorkers, $7.20 to $7.25; pigs, $7.20; roughs, $6 to $6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000 head; sheep active, lambs slow and 5c lower; lambs, $5 to $9.25; yearlings, $7.75 to $8; wethers, $6.75 to $7.

WHAT REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS HOUSES SAY OF TRADE CONDITIONS.

Demand Exceeds Production and Great Difficulty in Securing Raw Material Experienced

TRADE ACTIVITY WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT 1907.

A dozen representative industrial houses have reported to the 'Witness' an unexampled state of business activity throughout the Dominion. It will be appreciated that the territory served by the companies mentioned, not only embraces every town and city in Eastern and Western Canada, but also overlaps into those other countries with which Canada is building a considerable foreign trade connection.

Notwithstanding that there is prevalent in many business houses an idea that the apex of the present era of bounding prosperity has been reached, and that in future business transactions the word 'conservatism' will be embossed upon every debit and every credit account, there is a practical demonstration that the end is not yet in sight as far as the demand for nearly every line of production gives any indication.

It can safely be said that there is no sign of 'letting up' in the great industrial activity, but, now that Canadian bankers have decided to keep a supply of ice on their fevered brows, there will be more circumspection in the industrial houses that have taken a leaf from the frenzied conduct of the former.

The reports of the great representative Canadian companies will be read with interest by all who have any uncertain feelings in regard to the future business of the country.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY, Montreal, Limited.—We find that the current demand exceeds the capacity for production—there is no 'let up' in the situation. Collections are good, and trade in the West is increasing rapidly. We do not anticipate any depreciation in prosperity.

DOMINION OILCLOTH COMPANY, Limited.—There has been a tremendous amount of business throughout the country during the past few months owing to the low prices which were caused by the competition of foreign manufacturers. Trade in the West is good, and this will have an effect on Eastern industries. Money is coming in well.

ALLIS-CHALMERS-BULLOCK, Limited.—Judging by the volume of the inquiries it would seem that the demand will exceed the capacity of our plants. Manufacturers are over-sold, and deliveries are getting further behind all the time. Collections, covering a territory from Halifax to Vancouver, are very good as a whole.

THE DOMINION WIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.—We have more orders on the books now than on Jan. 1. The question now is to get raw material. We do not notice any restrictions, in fact, there has been an increase in trade. Everything looks splendid for a good year, and there is no cause to be pessimistic.

THE JAMES McCREADY COMPANY, Limited.—At the present time things are far behind, and the severity of the past winter is the cause. The weather is backward, and sorting trade is slow, as everybody seems to be well stocked up. Transportation is in a disgraceful condition. All kinds of raw material are high, and it does not look as though things were going to be cheaper.

MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS.—The demand is good, and manufacturers are having such difficulty in getting raw material that it is impossible to keep up with the orders.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Limited.—There is no doubt that there will be a demand for farm machinery this year, but there is so much paper out in the West already, that some firms will not be inclined to extend so much credit. Trade is good in the implement trade.

F. H. HOPKINS & CO.—We find the demand increasing in our particular lines, and manufacturers are getting into a better position to supply the trade. Orders are just as plentiful as ever, if not more so. Collections are fairly good.

MUSSENS, Limited.—We see lively markets, and every indication that present conditions will continue throughout the year. Shipments are heavy to all points on the new lines. The tightness of money is influencing collections.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.—Everything is bright in the paint and varnish trade, but railway facilities are so poor that shipments are seriously delayed. The season has opened very favorably, and collections are coming in nicely.

GREENSHIELDS, Limited.—Trade is very active, and there is a heavy demand for all lines of goods. There is much difficulty in getting delivery from mills both here and in England, and the volume of orders is very large at present. Collections are very fair. March and April to date, are ahead of last year.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited.—Trade is very satisfactory, and there is no falling off. Collections are good.

ILLINOIS TRACTION FOR THREE MONTHS.

The comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the Illinois Traction Company for March and the three months of the present fiscal year, shows characteristic gains all along the line of earnings. In March net earnings, after expenses and taxes, were $128,176; an increase of 37 percent over March, 1906. Net for the three months was $357,680; an increase of about 20 percent over the corresponding quarter of last year, and an increase of 112 percent over the same period in 1903, four years ago. The statement follows:—

	Month of March.		Three Months.		
	1907.	1906.	1905.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Total gross	$286,158.50	$218,982.33	$190,742.25	$827,599.20	$668,301.85	$547,813.64
Expenses	152,463.52	121,468.24	90,156.06	454,368.14	357,638.12	290,657.38
Taxes	5,518.24	3,995.59	4,206.33	15,550.92	11,068.69	10,368.61
Total exp. and taxes.	157,981.76	125,463.83	100,362.39	469,919.06	368,706.81	301,025.99
Net	128,176.74	93,513.50	80,380.96	357,680.14	299,595.04	246,788.25

WHY BUTTER IS GOING DOWN.

There has been a sharp recession in butter values, and a decline of two to three cents per pound from the high level of the week has been recorded. Market sentiment was against the extreme prices, and as there was nothing but the temporary shortage of supplies on spot to support the quotations, it was considered to be only a matter of days till butter prices would drop to a lower level. The quantity of butter offered this week will show a heavy increase over last week's deliveries, and a still heavier increase is to be expected next week. An exporter said this morning that the British market does not want fodder butter that costs over eighteen cents, and as soon as the domestic production exceeds the demand operators will have to ship the surplus, or put it into cold storage as a speculation, which is a move not many of them are inclined to make with the stock in question. Only small lots are salable to-day, because by the time the goods are delivered they may be above the latest quotation. Grocers and retailers are buying in single package lots at 30 cents, and in some instances holders report difficulty in getting over 29 cents for new milk creamery.

Some business in this season's make of cheese is being done with British importers, and local values for that grade are given at 11½c to 12c per pound. Held, fall made stock is quoted nominally at 13 3-4c to 14c pr pound.

Receipts reported on the Board of Trade to-day were 1,009 boxes of cheese and 156 packags of butter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.40 to $4.60; strong bakers, $4 to $4.10; winter wheat patents, $4 to $4.20; and straight rollers, $3.75 to $3.85 in wood: in bags, $1.65 to $1.75; extra, in bags, $1.50 to $1.60.

ROLLED OATS — $1.90 to $2.00 in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS—No. 2, 43c per bushel; No. 3, 42c to 42½c; No. 4, 41c to 41½c.

CORNMEAL—$1.35 per bag; granulated, $1.50.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran, in bags, $22; shorts, in bags, $23 to $24; Manitoba bran, in bags, $21 to $22; shorts, $22.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.25 to $1.30 per bushel.

POTATOES—60c to 72½c per bag of 90 lbs. in carload lots.

PEAS — Boiling, in broken lots, $1.10 to $1.15 per bushel; in car lots, $1.05.

HAY — No. 1, $14 to $14.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $13 to $13.50; clover, $10.50 to $11.50; clover, mixed, $11 to $12.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—Syrup, in tins, 80 per pound; in bulk, 7c to 7½c per pound. Sugar, 10c to 11c.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50 to $23.50; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.50; clear fat back, $24 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $22; ½ brls., do., $10.75 to $11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 11½c to 12½c; barrels plate beef, $1 2to $13; half barrels, do., $6.25 to $6.75; barrels heavy mess beef, $8.50; ½ barrels, do., $6.75; compound lard, 9½c to 10½c; pure lard, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 14c to 16½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10; alive, $7.25 to $7.40.

EGGS—New laid, 17c to 18c.

CHEESE — October made, white, 13¾c; colored, 14c, nominal; fodder grades, 11½c to 12c.

BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 29c to 30c.

ASHES—First pots, $5.50 to $6; seconds, $5.25 to $5.35; pearls, $6.85 to $6.95 per 100 pounds.

MORNING CALL

Reported by McDougall & Cowans, Stockbrokers, Montreal and Quebec, at 12.30 noon to-day.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Auto Ry.	....	....	Coal pfd.	....	....
Bell Tel.	135	125	Dom. I. & S.	19	18
B.C. Pack A	....	....	do pfd.	59	50
B.C. Pack B	....	....	Duluth com.	14	12
Can. Con.	61*	59*	do pf l.	25	22½
C. P. R.	175¼	174¾	Halifax	100	97
New Pacific	....	....	Hav. Elec.	32	33
Detroit. xd	74¼	73¼	do. pfd	73	70
Dom. Coal com	60	54	Mex. L. & P	50	48
L. Trac.	89	88	M. & St. P.	108	102
Dul. Coal xd	....	....	M. L. (L. & P.	92	91½
do. pfd., xd	....	....	Mt. L. & M	....	....
L. W'd. pfd.	111	....	M. S. R. xd	212	211
do. com xd	76½*	76*	Mt. Stee.	99	96
L. Paper	....	....	do. pfd.	110*	102*
do. pfd.	104*	103*	Mont. Tel.	160	....
Mackay	70	69	Nip. Mines xd	13¼	12¾
do. pfd.	70	68½	Ohio T. & L.	30	27
N. S. Steel	72	70	St. John	....	108*
do pfd.	118	....	Toledo	27	25
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto	105¼	105
Ogilvie com	....	....	Trinidad	....	70
do. pfd.	121½	115	Twin City	96	95
Rich. & Ont.	79	75	West Ind.	40	25
Sao Paulo xd	....	....	Winnipeg	....	....

BANKS

B.N.A.	....	153½	N. Scotia	....	....
Commerce	173	....	Ontario	....	....
Dom. xd	....	....	Ottawa	222	....
East. T.	162	160	Quebec	....	....
Hochelaga	150	146	Royal	237	....
Imperial	....	....	Sovereign	....	....
Merch.	163¾	....	Standard	....	....
Molson	214	....	Toronto	219	....
Montreal	248	246	Union	147½	....
National	....	....			

COTTONS.

Can. Col.	55	49	Montreal	123	118
D. Text. pfd.	91	90			

BONDS

Bell Tel.	104	....	Hav. E. 5	90	....
Can. Col.	98	....	L. of Wd.	106½	....
D. Coal	97	....	L. Paper 6	....	....
D. Cot.	93½	91	Mex. E. L. 6	76	75
D. I. & S.	75½	74	Mex. L. P.	80	79¼
M. L. & P. 4½	....	....	Textile A 5	92	87
Mt. S. Ry. 6%	104	....	" B 6	87	87
N. S. S. C. 6	112	....	" C 6	90	86
Ogilvie... 5	120	....	D 6	....	83
Sao P....	....	....	Wm. Elec. 5	105½	....

A BUSINESS LAW.

(Washington 'Star.')

Self-reliance is 90 percent of any venture, for friendship will neither float a bond issue nor buy a sandwich.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and at the branches on and after THURSDAY, the 16th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. M. STEWART,
General Manager,

Toronto, 30th March, 1907.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

(Incorporated 1855.)

To the DEPOSITORS

IN THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

On and after the 1st March, 1907, Interest on Balances in the Savings Department will be credited

FOUR (4) TIMES A YEAR

on the last days of May, August, November and February.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES

MAIN OFFICE: - - McGill and St. James Sts.

THOS. F. HOW, Manager.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, 565 ONTARIO STREET, Maisonneuve. ST. CATHERINE & GUY STS. ST. ETIENNE ST., Point St. Charles also, ST. LAMBERT.

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RAILWAY STOCKS & BONDS
MUNICIPAL BONDS

728-729-730-731-732 Traders Bank Building

TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, April 18.—The market is steady with a slight easing in wheat prices, owing to the falling off in the demand for export. The mills are taking about all of the Ontario wheat offering, having exhausted the supply in their own localities. Barley continues firm.

Receipts at Winnipeg fell to 56 cars, being 3 of No. 1 hard, 19 of No. 1 Northern, 18 of No. 2 Northern and 16 other grades. Receipts on the same day last year were 110 cars.

Local quotations are—Wheat, Ontario No. 2 white winter, 72c to 72½c; No. 2 red, 72c to 72½c; No. 2 mixed, 72c. Manitoba wheat quotation purely nominal; No. 1 hard, 86½c to 87c; No. 1 Northern, 85½c to 86c, lake ports; 90c North Bay; No. 2 Northern, 83½c to 84c, ports. Oats, No. 3 white, 38½c to 39¼c outside; No. 2 mixed, 38c to 38½c. Peas, 76c to 78½c. Corn, strong; No. 2 yellow American, 53c to 53½c, Toronto and West; Ontario, 45c to 46c. Rye, 62c to 63c. Barley, scarce; No. 2 nominal at 53c to 53½c outside; No. 3 extra, 52c to 52½c; No. 3, 51c to 51½c. Flour, Ontario 90 p.c. patents, $3.70 asked; $2.67 bid. Manitoba first patents, $4.50; seconds, $3.75; bakers, $3.80. Bran, $20, outside, buyers' sacks, nominally.

LONDON WOOL SALES

London, April 17.—The listing of wool for the third series of auction sales closed with to-day's arrivals. The following were listed: New South Wales, 50,408 bales; Victoria, 11,118 bales; Queensland, 9,478 bales; South Australia, 7,974 bales; West Australia, 5,650 bales; Tasmania, 16,042 bales; New Zealand, 151,061 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 45,333 bales. Deducting from these totals 159,500 bales Australasian, and 37,500 Cape of Good Hope and Natal, forwarded direct to spinners, leaves the net available for the coming sales 160,057 bales, including 5,000 carried over from the second series.

GRAIN MARKETS

The demand from both city and country dealers in flour is quiet and millers do not anticipate a resumption of activity until after the opening of navigation. Spring wheat grades are still meeting with some enquiry, but Ontario patents are moving very slowly.

The demand for rolled oats is light in spite of the recent decline in values, and only a limited volume of business is passing. Retailers can buy to-day at anything from $1.90 to $2 per bag, and even small jobbing lots are offered at these prices.

There is no change or improvement in the oat situation and business is quiet. No. 2 white Manitobas are quoted at 43½c to 43¾c per bushel; No. 2 Ontarios at 43c; No. 3 at 42¼c, and No. 4 at 41½c per bushel ex-store.

Supplies of baled hay on spot are heavy and there is a weak feeling on the market. Only a moderate demand is reported.

WINTER WHEAT.

Chatham, Ont., April 18.—Reports from different sections throughout the County of Kent go to affirm the belief that there will be an abundant harvest in this county this year. The farmers claim that the wheat has wintered well, and while there are a few reports of poor wheat, the crop will be a very heavy one if the present fine weather continues. One township alone reports a poor outlook. In Romney the wheat was mostly killed by late frosts. Fruit will be a fair crop only. Berries of all kinds are in the very best of condition.

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Commissioners for all the Provinces
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MACLENNAN & MEAGHER,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
New York Life Building, Montreal.
F. S. MacLennan, K. C. J. J. Meagher.

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ACCOUNTANTS.

LEWIS A. ROBERTON,
Chartered Accountant and Auditor,
Room 352 Temple Building.
Telephone Main 2481.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advisor sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
Chas. W. Taylor, B. Sc., late Examiner
Canadian Patent Office
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL.

OWEN N. EVANS
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

COBALT STOCKS
BOUGHT and SOLD
Write for particulars
GREVILLE & CO., Ltd.
(Established 1896)
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.
60 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THOROUGHBRED SWINE

Cornwall, April 17.—At the sale of thoroughbred swine, under the management of the Pork Packers' Committee of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, here to-day, 17 hogs were sold at prices ranging from $5 to $27. At Morrisburg yesterday 37 sold at prices ranging up to $60. The hogs, which are being sold from cars, will be auctioned to-morrow at Lancaster, and on Saturday at Finch. This is the first step of a radical movement to improve Eastern Ontario stock.

A PARALLELPIPEDON.

(Boston 'Transcript.')

Describing a man as Tiberius Gracchus is almost as bad as calling him a parallelpipedon.

MAGNETS AS FREIGHT LIFTERS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY ADOPTS NOVEL DEVICE FOR HANDLING IRON AND STEEL.

By the application of a familiar boyhood plaything, the Pennsylvania Railway Company will save thousands of dollars a year in time, in wages, and in wear and tear. It is the ancient horseshoe magnet of the school days, by which clusters of needles, nails, knife blades, and what-nots were picked up marvellously and suspended indefinitely. But instead of the needles and nails and knife blades now, it is heavy steel rails, scrap iron, wheels, castings, ingots, pig iron, and everything in all the forms in which steel or iron appear, which are picked up, for the magnet has now been adopted for loading or unloading iron or steel from the company's freight cars at Greenville, Jersey City, right on New York Harbor, where cars are handled by the hundred thousand.

The application of the magnet to this work is the invention of Mr. A. C. Eastwood, of Cleveland. Mr. Eastwood's device is the electro-magnet, a simple contrivance looking like a double crown of corrugated iron and steel, its two poles strongly marked with its armatures concealed, and all suspended from the chains of a heavy crane. Around this chain is wrapped the current wire, which gives the thing life or takes it away.

A big steel car, piled high with rails, or pig iron, or scrap iron, or wheels, rolls within reach of the crane, and the man in charge swings the magnet over it. It descends and rests upon the load. A button is pressed, and suddenly those rails appear alive. They fairly leap up to the magnet, ten tons of them at a time, clinging closer than any brother, all in neat and orderly array.

The crane hoists, and they swing clear almost without a rasp or sound, and then just as noiselessly they fall into the new place appointed, in the car or out of it into a waiting barge or on blocks. It is all so simple and easy. It is the same way with scrap iron. When the magnet dips it nose into a pile of scrap it emerges looking like an alligator pear, and every time there are the ten tons hanging to it. It does not take long to fill or empty a car at that rate. And there is never any argument or remonstrance or halts for breathing spells—the magnet never tires so long as the electricity is there to stimulate it.

They made a test over in the yards the other day to determine the difference between the old way and the new way. Six men were put to work unloading one car of wheels, while the magnet, which is attended by four men, went to work on a load of exact size, material and weight. The magnet loaded and unloaded its cars in one hour, while the six men labored manfully at extra pressure for a half day and were just through.

That settled it. Other magnets were ordered, and will soon take their places in the freight city. When they all get in operation the effect will be startling to the old-time railway man who wanders in. It will resemble somewhat the laboratory of an ancient alchemist.

TAYLOR CHURCH LADIES' AID.

The annual social of the Ladies' Aid Society of Taylor Presbyterian Church was a very enjoyable affair and was attended by about two hundred and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen. The young men of the Literary and Debating Society acted in the capacity of waiters. After the tables had been cleared and removed, the chairman, the Rev. W. D. Reid, called the meeting to order.: In the course of his remarks he congratulated the ladies of the church on the work they had done in the past. They have raised, during the last nine years, about eight thousand dollars, which went a long way towards removing the old church debt. Mr. Reid also stated that it was a matter of regret that this social marked the leave-taking of two of the ladies who had been faithful members of the society for a large number of years, and that their fellow-members wished them to take with them some slight token of the regard in which they were held. He then called upon Mrs. W. J. S. McCormick and Mrs. T. Hogg, and presented to the former, on behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society, a handsome hand-painted fern dish, and to the latter a very beautiful brooch. The president of the society, Mrs. Campbell, then took charge for a few minutes, and, amid much applause, presented to the Rev. W. D. Reid, on behalf of the ladies, a fine folding kodak and supplies for the same. Mr. Reid, who was taken entirely by surprise, replied fittingly. A short impromptu programme was then given, and the singing of 'God Save the King' brought a very successful gathering to a close.

Womanly Troubles

SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO UNDERMINE HEALTH.

It is impossible to go into details on this subject, but the experience of many a poor woman who is crippled for life, just because she didn't use a good remedy in time, should be a warning to others.

When the first stages of womanhood appear in a young girl, a great deal depends in getting her over this critical stage, so that in years to come she will not develop green sickness or consumption.

When she complains of flushed face, headache, bearing down feelings, give her a course of Ferrozone, which will carry her past the crisis.

In the adult woman if any irregularities occur, Ferrozone will be found a remedy of remarkable potency and power.

Ferrozone is the ideal regulator, and causes all organs of the body to perform their work properly.

It purifies the blood, tones up the nerves and vital energies. The stomach is strengthened, and digestive and assimilative processes are improved by the good work of Ferrozone. It regulates the bowels, cures constipation and piles, and replaces disease and decay by health and strength.

There is nothing better for the complexion than Ferrozone. It removes the dark circles from under the eyes, removes and cures all manner of skin eruptions, gives brightness and brilliancy to the eyes, a rosy tint to the cheeks, whitens the teeth, and develops a well-rounded, plump and handsome form.

Ferrozone is the ladies' favorite, and should find a place in every household. It is prepared in the form of a chocolate-coated tablet, convenient and pleasant to take. Price per box, 50c, or three boxes for $1.25. Sold by all druggists.

JAEGER

Pure Natural Undyed Wool.

TRADE MARK

—is far more durable, healthful and comfortable than wool that has been dyed, adulterated or chemically treated. "Jaeger" Underwear is guaranteed as pure wool by this trade mark.

Made in all sizes, and spring and summer weights for men, women and children. Catalogues Free.

DR. JAEGER CO., Limited,

316 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.
286 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.



Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., OPEN ALL THE YEAR, begs to announce the installation on Nov. 1st of WHITE HELP throughout its dining-room service, both American and a la Carte. The spacious outdoor plaza and heated indoor sun parlors overlooking the Ocean and the Boardwalk are among the most attractive features at this time of year. THE PRIVATE BATHROOMS are each equipped with hot and cold seawater as well as fresh water. Running artesian icewater in every bedroom. The Marlborough-Blenheim music, which under the direction of Louis Kroll has become noted, continues every evening throughout the year.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors and Manager

Many Merchants

Deceiving Their Lady Customers.

From time to time The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, manufacturers of the popular DIAMOND DYES, receive letters from people residing in the various provinces of Canada, telling of the attempts of retail merchants to induce the ladies to buy weak, adulterated and worthless package dyes when the reliable DIAMOND DYES are asked for.

These efforts of retail merchants to substitute worthless dyes, should be resented by every woman and girl who has a desire to do successful home coloring.

The merchants who try to substitute and deceive the public, do so for the sake of the big profits they receive. Such merchants care little for the comfort and success of their customers.

Successful home dyeing can only be done by the use of DIAMOND DYES, which are all guaranteed to give perfect results in beautiful, bright and never-fading colors.

This month The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P.Q., will send free to any address new Diamond Dye Booklet and pretty Souvenir Card for baby. You should have them.

THE LORAINE.

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

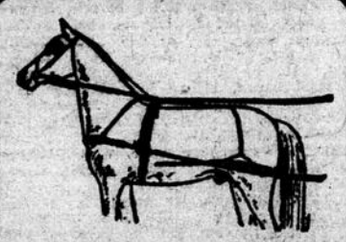
CHARLES E. WAGNER.



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HOTEL AND SANATORIUM, ATLANTIC CITY.

One of the newest stone, brick and steel buildings, with every comfort; always open always ready; always busy.



HIGH GRADE HARNESS

BUGGY HARNESS
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We manufacture Harness of all descriptions, of all weights, and for all purposes. You are cordially invited to examine our goods shown at our exposition, which is now going on at our showrooms.

FREE FOR ALL.

Lamontagne Limited.

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Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.
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TAYLOR CHURCH LADIES' AID.

The annual social of the Ladies' Aid Society of Taylor Presbyterian Church was a very enjoyable affair and was attended by about two hundred and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen. The young men of the Literary and Debating Society acted in the capacity of waiters. After the tables had been cleared and removed, the chairman, the Rev. W. D. Reid, called the meeting to order.: In the course of his remarks he congratulated the ladies of the church on the work they had done in the past. They have raised, during the last nine years, about eight thousand dollars, which went a long way towards removing the old church debt. Mr. Reid also stated that it was a matter of regret that this social marked the leave-taking of two of the ladies who had been faithful members of the society for a large number of years, and that their fellow-members wished them to take with them some slight token of the regard in which they were held. He then called upon Mrs. W. J. S. McCormick and Mrs. T. Hogg, and presented to the former, on behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society, a handsome hand-painted fern dish, and to the latter a very beautiful brooch. The president of the society, Mrs. Campbell, then took charge for a few minutes, and, amid much applause, presented to the Rev. W. D. Reid, on behalf of the ladies, a fine folding kodak and supplies for the same. Mr. Reid, who was taken entirely by surprise, replied fittingly. A short impromptu programme was then given, and the singing of 'God Save the King' brought a very successful gathering to a close.

GRACE CHURCH VESTRY.

At the adjourned annual vestry meeting of Grace Church, the various reports presented were of a very satisfactory character, the financial statement showing a good balance on hand. The rector, Archdeacon Ker, presided. Special mention was made of the loss sustained by the church through the deaths of Messrs. George Outram and Thos. Telling, two prominent members of the congregation. Votes of thanks were accorded the retiring officers, the Young People's Society, choir, Ladies' Aid Society, Sunday-school, St. Mary's Guild, and all who had helped in the work of the church. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Wardens, Messrs. A. E. Dancey and W. F. Hynes. Delegates to Synod, Messrs. Wm. McWood and Chas. Manning. Auditors, Messrs. J. T. Berridge and E. Johnson. Sidesmen, Messrs. G. Arnold, J. T. Berridge, Geo. Berridge, J. Bishop, J. Boaz, H. Clark, I. Cooper, W. Cox, H. Fradd, F. W. Holman, A. E. Holt, W. G. Hulbert, G. H. Jenkins, E Johnson, N. Kinsella, W. Laing, R. Mack, H. McCready, P. Nettleton, R. G. Noel, H. H. Powles, F. Richmond, R. Steacie, A. J. Shapter, A. Stevens, A. Veary and F. Weegar. Ushers—Messrs. F. Clements, W. Evans, F. Fradd, E. Hostler, G. R. Hulbert, F. Ker, H. Kinsella, F. Kinsella, G. Luffman, C. Martin, P. Powles, V. Richmond and H. Westcott.

JUDGE ROUTHIER'S LECTURE.

The members of the Union Catholique expect a large audience at the lecture to be given under their patronage, in the Academie Hall of St. Mary's College, this evening, by Mr. Justice Routhier, on 'A romance of the Messianic epoch.' The literary reputation of the lecturer and the excellent musical programme also prepared for the occasion, are expected to attract a large crowd. There will be no entrance fee, and both ladies and gentlemen will be admitted.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

Southwark, April 20. Canada, April 27.

Steamers sail at 2.00 p.m. but await arrival of Friday evening Grand Trunk trains from Montreal.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Ottawa	May 4	June 8.	July 13
Vancouver	May 6.	June 26.	
Dominion	May 11.	June 15.	July 20
Kensington	May 18.	June 22.	July 27
Southwark	May 25.	June 29.	Aug. 3
Canada	June 1.	July 6.	Aug. 10

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

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

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

First-Class rate, $65; Second-Class, $40 and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

To Liverpool, $42.50 and $45.00.
To London, $2.50 additional.
Third-class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH).

From Portland.	From Montreal.
Manxman . . Apr. 13.	Turcoman . May 4
	Englishman . . . May 18

For all information apply to local agents, or to DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons, or SS. 'Trinidad,' 2,600 tons. Sailing from New York, 1st, 6th, 11th, 15th, 23rd and 24th April.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES

SS. 'Trinidad' 27th April. BARBADOS and DEMERARA DIRECT SS. 'Parima' 27th April. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec.

TROPICAL TRIP

OUR EVER-POPULAR SS. "SOKOTO" will sail from Halifax on, or about 20th of April, for Nassau, Cuba and Mexico. First class accommodation only. Reasonable rates. Advisable book passage early. Our illustrated booklet "A TOUR TO THE BAHAMAS, CUBA AND MEXICO," will tell you all about this delightful voyage

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W. H. HENRY, Temple Building | NORMAN L. LUSHER, 178 St. James Street.

MONTREAL

Summer Resorts

ST. LAWRENCE HOUSE, LITTLE METIS.

This Hotel has one of the finest views in Little Metis; newly furnished. Will be opened for visitors June 15. Good board at reasonable terms. Apply,

WM. TUCKEY & SON.

A. HODINA,
Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Main 5061. 4 BEAVER HALL HILL.



ARONSON & RUTENBERG
PAWNBROKERS,
601 Craig Street.

Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing and Dry Goods. Furs stored during summer months.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG,
Pawnbrokers and Jewellers.

ENGINES and BOILERS.

1, 10 H.P. Portable Boiler, with Engine on top, on Skids.
1, 15 H.P. "Champion" Engine and Boiler on wheels, both capable of carrying 90 to 100 lbs. of steam.
1, 12 x 12 Leonard Slide Valve Engine.
1, 12 x 12 Leonard Ball Engine.
Also, Boilers and Engines of various makes and sizes, in first-class condition, very reasonable, as we are moving to larger premises May first.

W. L. MILLER & CO.,
128 St Peter St., Montreal, Que.

Well Baked and Well Known

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ALLAN LINE.

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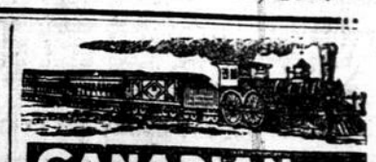
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SIR NIGEL.

A Companion to the White Company

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

ILLUSTRATED BY JOSEPH CLEMENT COLL.

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

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

The opening chapter of the story relates the terrible effects of the 'Black Death' upon England in the fourteenth century. Of the family of Loring, only Dame Ermyntrude and her grandson, Sir Nigel, a youth of twenty-two, remained. The great possessions that should have been his, however, had dwindled down to a few ragged acres and the Tilford Manorhouse, through the grasping depredations of the Cistercian monks of Waverley Abbey. Nigel hotly resents their further claims, but at the time of his greatest difficulty, threatened with imprisonment or death, he is honored by a visit from the King. During the King's stay Nigel is accepted as the squire of Sir John Chandos, and Dame Ermyntrude is cared for at Windsor. Before leaving he is able to rescue the Lady Edith Buttesthorn, a wayward beautiful girl, from the hands of the rascally knight, Paul de la Fosse, and while on his way to Calais, keeps a last tryst with her sister, Mary, to whom he is betrothed. He and his attendant, the archer, Aylward, join Sir John Chandos, and Nigel recovers important papers from a French spy, the Red Ferret, whom he takes prisoner. The defence of Calais is effected while he is lying ill from his wounds. He secures with difficulty the release of his prisoner, the Red Ferret, and sends him with a message to Lady Mary as the price of his freedom. But Nigel's insistence on the right to free his prisoner after his word had been given displeased the king and Nigel is not allowed to accompany Chandos to the Spanish war, but is sent on the expedition to Brittany, under command of Sir Robert Knolles. They encounter the Spanish and English fleets on the way and are able to give the Black Prince timely assistance before the English fleet is victorious. Resting for repairs off the island of Sark, Black Simon, an archer, settles old scores with the king of the villians who hold the island by killing him, and the ships go on their way. Arriving in Brittany they march for three days through the devastated country, when Nigel is left by Knolles to watch a suspected spy. He overtakes him in time to assist him against some peasants, and the young Frenchman submits himself as Nigel's prisoner.

(CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.)

'Alas! I feared that you would say so. Had I taken you, Nigel—that is your name, is it not?—had I taken you, I would not have acted thus.'

'How then would you have ordered things?' asked Nigel, much taken with the frank and debonair manner of his captive.

'I would not have taken advantage of such a mischance as has befallen me which has put me in your power. I would give you a sword and beat you in fair fight, so that I might send you to give greeting to my dear lady and show her the deeds which I do for her fair sake.'

'Indeed, your words are both good and fair,' said Nigel. 'By Saint Paul! I cannot call to mind that I have ever met a man who bore himself better. But since I am in my armor and you without, I see not how we can debate the matter.'

'Surely, gentle Nigel, you could doff your armor.'

'Then have I only my underclothes.'

'Nay, there shall be no unfairness there, for I also will very gladly strip to my underclothes.'

Nigel looked wistfully at the Frenchman; but he shook his head. 'Alas! it may not be,' said he. 'The last words that Sir Robert said to me were that I was to bring you to his side, for he would have speech with you. Would that I could do what you ask, for I also have a fair lady to whom I would fain send you. What use are you to me, Raoul, since I have gained no honor in the taking of you? How is it with you now?'

The young Frenchman had risen to his feet. 'Do not take my sword,' he said. 'I am yours, rescue or no rescue. I think now that I could mount my horse, though indeed my head still rings like a cracked bell.'

Nigel had lost all traces of his comrades; but he remembered Sir Robert's words that he should ride upon the sun with the certainty that sooner or later he would strike upon the road. As they jogged slowly along over undulating hills, the Frenchman shook off his hurt and the two chatted merrily together.

'I had just but come from France,' said he, 'and I had hoped to win honor in this country, for I have ever heard that the English are very hardy men and excellent people to fight with. My mules and my baggage are at Evran; but I rode forth to see what I could see, and I chanced upon your army moving down the road, so I coasted it in the hopes of some profit or adventure. Then you came after me and I would have given all the gold goblets upon my father's table if I had my harness so that I could have turned upon you. I have promised the Countess Beatrice that I will send her an Englishman or two to kiss her hands.'

'One might perchance have a worse fate,' said Nigel. 'Is this fair dame your betrothed?'

'She is my love,' answered the Frenchman. 'We are but waiting for the Count to be slain in the wars, and then we mean to marry. And this lady of thine, Nigel? I would that I could see her.'

'Perchance you shall, fair sir,' said Nigel, 'for all that I have seen of you fills me with desire to go further with you. It is in my mind that we might turn this thing to profit and to honor, for when Sir Robert has spoken with you, I am free to do with you as I will.'

'And what will you do, Nigel?'

'We shall surely try some small deed upon each other, so that either I shall see the Lady Beatrice, or you the Lady Mary. Nay, thank me not, for like yourself, I have come to this country in search of honor, and I know not where I may better find it than at the end of your sword-point. My good lord and master, Sir John Chandos, has told me many times that never yet did he meet French knight nor squire that he did not find great pleasure and profit from their company, and now I very clearly see that he has spoken the truth.'

For an hour these two friends rode together, the Frenchman pouring forth the praises of his lady, whose glove he produced from one pocket, her garter from his vest, and her shoe from his saddle-bag. She was blond, and when he heard that Mary was dark, he would fain stop then and there to fight the question of color. He talked, too, of his great chateau at Lauta, by the head waters of the pleasant Garonne; of the hundred horses in the stables, the seventy hounds in the kennels, the fifty hawks in the mews. His English friend should come there when the wars were over, and what golden days would be theirs! Nigel, too, with his English coldness thawing before this young sunbeam of the South, found himself talking of the heather slopes of Surrey, of the forest of Woolmer, even of the sacred chambers of Cosford.

But as they rode onward towards the sinking sun, their thoughts far away in their distant homes, their horses striding together, there came that which brought their minds back in an instant to the perilous hillsides of Brittany.

It was the long blast of a trumpet blown from somewhere on the farther side of a ridge towards which they were riding. A second long-drawn note from a distance answered it.

'It is your camp,' said the Frenchman.

'Nay,' said Nigel, 'we have pipes with us and a naker or two, but I have heard no trumpet-call from our ranks. It behooves us to take heed, for we know not what may be before us. Ride this way, I pray you, that we may look over and yet be ourselves unseen.'

Some scattered boulders crowned the height, and from behind them the two young Squires could see the long rocky valley beyond. Upon a knoll was a small square building with a battlement round it. Some distance from it towered a great dark castle, as massive as the rocks on which it stood, with one strong keep at the corner, and four long lines of machicolated walls. Above, a great banner flew proudly in the wind, with some device which glowed red in the setting sun. Nigel shaded his eyes and stared with wrinkled brow.

'It is not the arms of England, nor yet the lilies of France, nor is it the ermine of Brittany,' said he. 'He who holds this castle fights for his own hand, since his own device flies above it. Surely it is a head gules on an argent field.'

'The bloody head on a silver tray!' cried the Frenchman. 'Was I not warned against him? This is not a man, friend Nigel. It is a monster who wars upon English, French and all Christendom. Have you not heard of the Butcher of La Brohinière?'

'Nay, I have not heard of him.'

'His name is accursed in France. Have I not been told also that he put to death this very year Gilles de St. Pol, a friend of the English King?'

'Yes, in very truth it comes back to my mind now that I heard something of this matter in Calais before we started.'

'Then there he dwells, and God guard you if ever you pass under yonder portal, for no prisoner has ever come forth alive! Since these wars began he hath been a king to himself, and the plunder of eleven years lies in yonder cellars. How can justice come to him, when no man knows who owns the land? But when we have packed you all back to your island, by the Blessed Mother of God, we have a heavy debt to pay to the man who dwells in yonder pile!'

But even as they watched, the trumpet-call burst forth once more. It came not from the castle but from the farther end of the valley. It was answered by a second call from the walls. Then in a long, straggling line there came a wild troop of marauders streaming homeward from some foray. In the van, at the head of a body of spearmen, rode a tall and burly man, clad in brazen armor, so that he shone like a golden image in the slanting rays of the sun. His helmet had been loosened from his gorget and was held before him on his horse's neck. A great tangled beard flowed over his breastplate and his hair hung down as far behind. A squire at his elbow bore high the banner of the bleeding head. Behind the spearmen were a line of heavily laden mules, and on either side of them a drove of poor country folk, who were being herded into the castle. Lastly came a second strong troop of mounted spearmen who conducted a score or more of prisoners who marched tgether in a solid body.

Nigel stared at them, and then, springing on his horse, he urged it along the shelter of the ridge so as to reach unseen a spot which was close to the castle gate. He had scarce taken up his new position when the cavalcade reached the drawbridge, and amid yells of welcome from those upon the wall, filed in a thin line across it. Nigel stared hard once more at the prisoners in the rear, and so absorbed was he by the sight that he had passed the rocks and was standing sheer upon the summit.

'By Saint Paul!' he cried, 'it must indeed be so. I see their russet jackets. They are English archers!'

As he spoke, the hindmost one, a strongly built, broad-shouldered man, looked round and saw the gleaming figure above him upon the hill, with open helmet, and the five roses glowing upon his breast. With a sweep of his hands he had thrust his guardians aside and for a moment was clear of the throng.

'Squire Loring! Squire Loring!' he cried. 'It is I, Aylward the archer! It is I, Samkin Aylward!' The next minute a dozen hands had seized him, his cries were muffled with a gag, and he was hurled, the last of the band, through the black and threatening archway of the gate. Then with a clang the two iron wings came together, the portcullis swung upward, and captives and captors, robbers and booty, were all swallowed up within the grim and silent fortress.

(To be continued.)

GOT A PAIN IN YOUR BACK?

You get a pain in your back, and you wonder what is the matter. You perhaps pay no attention to it. Backache is caused by imperfect action of the kidneys, in fact, is the first sign of kidney trouble to follow.

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They are continuously at work to preserve the general health of the body and most people are troubled with some form of kidney trouble, but do not suspect it.

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WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

ESSENTIALS TO BIBLE STUDY.

I. A desire to understand the Scriptures. The Eunuch had this, so had the Bereans (Acts viii. and xvii.). There is great ignorance of the Bible even among Christians. II. Constant prayer in reading. Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold the wondrous things of Thy law (Ps. cxix., 18). What we do not understand God can and will make plain to faith and love. III. Believe what we read. Men are slow of heart to believe (Luke xxiv., 25; John v., 46, 47; ii., 22). When we come to God's word we must believe what we do not understand. A schoolboy may not say to his teacher: 'I don't believe you, because I do not understand you.' God's word makes wise. IV. Dependence upon the Holy Spirit's teaching. He searcheth the deep things of God, and all knowledge of divine truth comes through Him (I. Cor. ii., 10-16). The apostles wrote and spoke as the Spirit gave them utterance (Acts ii., 4; I. Cor. i., 4-7). V. A humble, receptive mind. A criticising, fault-finding mind is not the way to get at truth. We are to receive with meekness the good seed of the word, that we may grow in knowledge and spiritual wisdom (Jas. i., 25; I. Pet. ii., 2; II. Pet. iii., 18). VI. Faithful obedience to the teaching. The Scriptures are made known in order to the obedience of faith (Rom. xvi., 25-27). VII. Test all teaching and all opinions by the book (John v., 39; Acts xvii., 11). God's word is light and truth. Lay it up in the heart, that I may not sin. I will delight myself in Thy statutes; I will not forget Thy word.

DAILY TEXT.

April 18.

O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good; because his mercy endureth forever.—Ps. cxviii., 1.

Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking and the deeds he is doing—when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger which he knows he was meant and made to do, because he is a child of God.—Phillips Brooks.

Be systematically heroic in little unnecessary points; every day do something for no other reason than its difficulty—so that if an hour of need should come it may find you trained to stand the test. The man who has daily inured himself to habits of concentrated attention, energetic will, and self-denial in unnecessary things, will stand like a tower when everything rocks around him.—William James.

Whoever says when clouds are in the sky,
Be patient, heart, light breaketh by-and-by,
Trusts the Most High.
Whoever sees, 'neath field of winter snow.
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.
—Bulwer Lytton.

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On Ground Floor

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

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TEACHER WANTED — Applications will be received up to the 30th of April instant for the position of Principal of the Inverness Academy. Services to commence on the 3rd day of September next. Applicants to state salary expected, age, number of years of experience, married or single, and forward testimonials. Apply to W. H. LAMBLY, Secretary-Treasurer, Inverness, Que.

LADY TEACHERS WANTED, FOR FAIRmount Model School; term beginning September 1st, with Model and Elementary diplomas. Answers in writing to GEO. L. LE BEAU, Secretary-Treasurer, 22 St. John street.

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PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, WESTMOUNT.

Wanted for session 1907-8, Lady Teachers holding Model or Academy Diplomas. Written applications must be accompanied with testimonials, which will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th of April instant. Address,

E. W. T. RADDON, Secretary-Treasurer, No. 1 Stanton street, Westmount.

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FOR THE 'WITNESS

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No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

WEEK END STORIETTE.

SUPERANNUATED.

(A short story by E. Forster Marshall, in 'Good Words.')

The church was quite hidden from the roar of the city streets—an old red-brick building, its tower, of the ugly Georgian period, so blackened with grime and smoke and fog that nothing of the original red seemed left. It was so tucked in behind warehouses that very few people even knew it was there. It had been added to in so many centuries that no part seemed to match with the other, but every pillar was warring with the architecture of the next.

The tombs were some fine, some hideous. One family of ancient lineage but uncertain taste had erected a kind of arch over their pew which matched with nothing else in the church. The organ was old and wheezy; the letters of the Commandments behind the plain altar were fading and almost obliterated. The little brown saint to whom the old church was dedicated shared in the general neglect. His statue, in a niche over the door, had a broken nose, and one arm entirely missing. Every now and then a solitary sparrow would fly up beside him, and chirrup with the cool impertinence of the London Cockney beside the cold stone face.

Very few people ever opened the lean-to door of faded green baize. On Sundays the congregation could be counted in sparse handfuls. Who goes to the city on Sunday? It was a city of the dead on one day of the week, when the roar of the wildest, maddest sea in the world retreats suddenly from its walls and bulwarks, only to surge up afresh with the dawn of Monday's light.

On this chill November day, when the trees in the park were being stripped of their leaves, and seemed to wave long arms in melancholy protest, the baize door of St. Alphege-of-the-West swung to noiselessly, and two fashionably dressed Americans passed out from the clamor of the streets into the hush of the forgotten temple.

The light fell in softly from one good window over the altar, dim light was diffused over the hideous old pews and the yellow-white marble of the tombs.

'I love these dusty old creepy places,' a girl's voice said. 'I guess there isn't any country but England that would suffer a place like this. Think of it in New York! We'd hustle round and clean it up, and have out those awful pews, and polish up the marble. Do look at this prim lady's coif and ruff! And her lord and master by her side, with the faithful hound. And the dear baby, in coif and ruff, too—bless its heart!—at her side! Marry come up, Lois! Look at her stomacher!'

'I wish you wouldn't say Marry come up!" even if it is Elizabethan and Shakespearean,' a languid voice said. 'What I want to know is, who preaches and prays here? And how did you come across the old backwater, Belle?'

'Mentioned in Baedeker, of course. There's a lot about the jumble of architecture and the tombs and a king—I forget which—who married a wife here. And Queen Mary said her prayers over there—"Bloody Mary," you know—over in that aisle. There's a funny crest—a dove perched on a helmet! What a quaint inscription. Listen!

'"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Athelstane Prideaux. A man of honor, a brave soldier, a humble Christian, and a gentleman. He lived to serve God, and to help his fellowmen——"

'I can't read the rest, it's so dark. I say, Belle——'

'I wish you wouldn't keep calling across the church. There's a door open, and the verger told me the vicar sometimes writes his sermons in the vestry,' Belle said. 'I asked the verger about him, and, as I expected, he's old—old as the tombs! Superannuated, or he'd never be here. It's like this stupid old country! I do thing England's real played-out in every way. What's the use of a place like this? Given up to a few old ghosts and yellow marble effigies! I'd clear it out, and sell the ground——'

'For more warehouses? Set up Gog and Magog instead? I wonder who this tomb is to?'

The girls spoke clearly, but they paused just then. A voice from the shadows made them look up.

'May I answer your question?'

Both paused, for once rather at a loss.

An old man, a small, frail figure, shadowy and white-haired, stood on the chancel steps, looking down on them with mild, dark eyes. There was a curious vagueness in his look—a kind of apartness. He suited the church, and the yellow marble of the tombs, and the dark and the shadows, and the high old pews. His hair was long; he put out his hand gropingly as he approached.

'The Land's End!' ejaculated Lois. 'Now, do you think he heard me?'

'I will gladly come round with you,' the cultured English voice said. 'I think you are from the great continent on the other side. This was where Queen Mary said her prayers. She was a poor woman, with a dreadful twist in her intellect, and her heart was broken. People with broken hearts are apt to be either martyrs or persecutors. This is the tomb of the Legurriéres, who came over with the Conqueror. You see the dove on the helmet. And here is a Dame Dinah de la Biére and her sons, Gerved and Geoffrey. The knight is behind her.' The girls followed him round the church, and then he told them everything, and showed them the chained Bibles, musty and dirty; little stories about the families of the ladies in yellow marble; how this son had fought in the Crusades and this one had been Wolsey's page. The knight with the dove had been killed in the wars of Charles I.

The vestry—the only modern part—was a bare little building, warmed by a small gas fire. The vicar led them there last of all. A few sheets of sermon-paper lay on the table. In the brighter light here they could see his surplice on a peg, an old Bible, a book or two beside the chair.

'My sight is failing fast,' he said, still in the same soft voice. 'Would one of you young ladies kindly use her bright eyes and see if my spectacles are there? One of my hands trembles a good deal. Thank you—thank you!'

Lois, who was the softer of the two, looked at him pitifuly. She decided he had no wife or child. She was sure of it. His collar was frayed, his coat was worn. A red thread was on his sleeve. Poor old man! Drifting down the end of the river to the sea, with no loving hand to guide him!

'I guess we'd like to know if you have any church fund, or restoration?' she began, as they turned away, opening her gold chain-purse, but most churches beg for something—windows, or organs, or wholesale restorations.'

'Thank you! No one thinks of restoring St. Alphege,' he said mildly. 'We are left stranded, as it were, in a little oasis. The tide has left us. On Sundays we are as quiet as the grave. But, if your kindness is not limited to restorations—'

'Is there anything?' Lois asked.

'I go to-night,' he said, still in the same gentle, childlike way, 'to an all-night refuge, where the poor people get soup and bread. We give them a little talk while they eat, and a prayer. Food for the soul as well as for the poor, starved body. It is a sad sight. We cannot take in all we would. A little help for that——'

'I'd be glad to,' Lois said.

She put something on the table, and then, saying good-bye, and following her sister, the green baize door closed. The shadow of the persecuting queen, who was broken-hearted, and of Dame Dinah, and of the Royal bride and bridegroom, and the man of honor had the church to themselves once more.

Outside, the city roared on, and passing through the narrow close and the little dark strip of cemetery, where, in the dirty grass, iron railings, rust-encrusted, encircled the old table-tombs, the bright-eyed girls mingled in the stream, and were presently seeing London from the top of a 'bus.

Left in the vestry, the old man sat down. His face changed a little, and the eyes clouded. He took the pair of strong spectacles, and then a magnifying-glass, and drew towards him a red book—'Nuttall's Dictionary.'

'Superannuated,' he repeated to himself, half-vacantly. 'Superannuated! Past work! I wonder what Nuttall gives?'

A pause—the frail, shaking hand turned the leaves, the old eyes peered and searched.

'Superannuate—to impair or disqualify by age or length of life.'

He read the words over twice, then laid the book down. Perhaps he had never faced it before. And the day when the honest worker lays his work down is always bitter.

'It is true,' he said to himself—'quite true. I do my bit of work, and Hamleigh is very good in letting me help. And one never knows who may be among the handful here on Sunday, what hungry soul. But I am old—old and spent. I don't grasp things. Voice and sight and hearing are worn out. We go back to the years of childhood when we are guarded—guarded. If I had had a wife and children it would not be so lonely. And the dark end of the long day is a little desolate.'

He broke off then. A face, framed in soft, curling gold smiled at him tenderly. She never grew old. In heaven she would still be the child of seventeen, to whom the young Cambridge graduate plighted his troth, and who died.

He rose then, and felt for the gold the young American had left. Hamleigh would be pleased. Hamleigh, all youth and fire, and energy and work; all enthusiasm for humanity, full of his grand Browning optimism even here in London.

He went out and locked the vestry, and tok the key, and made his way to his two rooms. It was not a rich charge, and he supported a brother's family. The rest went to Hamleigh. He needed so very, very little.

He spoke to the people in the refuge very earnestly that night—the poor people who sat round, grasping their hot bowls of soup, their bit of bread. It was one a.m.. You are pretty hungry when you will wait outside till one a.m. for a bowl of soup and bit of bread. Something in his voice made even the hardest and the most bitter of the casuals look up to listen. Life was only a long, hard day, he said. We had to cling on to faith, to trust to God who made us, loved us, and somehow would bring us back to himself. Some of us had to suffer, but suffering bravely borne was only one of the roads that led back. Then the old story, very simply told. It is better simply told, if people would only believe that.

'I am sure they listened well, sir,' one of the attendants said, as the old man said good-night. He was looking down the long, long row of sin and sorrow-shadowed faces. Many had already fallen asleep, slipping forward into the blessed angel's arms, out of the street and the struggle for a little. The sacredness of sleep is never more pathetic than here. 'It's a cold night; I wish I could walk back with you, sir.'

'Thank you very much, but there is no necessity at all for that.' He looked round vaguely, then put the American girl's half-sovereign into the man's hand. 'From a young American lady to-day. Please give it to Mr. Hamleigh. Good-night!'

'Good-night, sir!'

Out in the wet mist, searching and raw, of the November night. He felt suddenly very tired and cold. He had been bothered all the time he was speaking by that bad palpitation.

'Heart superannuated, too,' he said to himself, smiling.

Then he walked on.

He fell to dreaming then, and when he roused up, he found himself, oddly enough, standing by St. Alphege vestry door, and he put his hand mechanically into his pocket, drew out the key, and unlocked the door and went in. He quite forgot that he should be at home in the two shabby rooms. 'So unnecessary for Uncle Basil to live there,' the nephews said. He lit the candle and wandered out into the church, murmuring the stories as he had done that afternoon. How well he knew them all! He loved them all. The stiff marble figures, knight and lady, the tiny yellow marble baby in the coif and ruff, where Mary knelt, where the royal pair clasped hands.

He stopped before the man of honor at last, and tried to read the inscription. 'He died in the prime of life; he didn't live to be superannuated,' he said to himself. 'But if one tries up to the very end, I think it does not matter. But it is the end. A new man like Hamleigh, he'd think of other ways, he'd make them do something, he'd work the place up. I'll write to-morrow to the bishop, and retire. I could help Hamleigh, perhaps, at nights. I could live on my dear mother's fifty pounds a year. Yes, I'll write to the bishop. I'd like a letter from him. Perhaps he'll tell me I've been of some use, after all. Superannuated, my lord, superannuated!'

Well, if a man did his level best, and tried all he knew to help others, that was something, surely. The end of work must come, and a man grow weak and tired, of course. He had always known it would come; and he had never been jealous of the younger man.

'Superannuated!'

He smiled a little. He had sat down in one of the pews. He let his head rest back. Suddenly a strange thing happened. A light filled the church, and a strong hand took his—a very strong, kindly hand.

'Come!'

He thought he rose, with a strange sensation of strength and hope and joy, and followed the voice.

Shadows moved around him—the shadows of the dead. But he was young, and glad, and strong.

A dark gate, that fell back, was before him. Behind, the same compelling voice. Was this death?

The question pulsed through his semi-consciousness, and he lifted his head. The gates were ajar.

'That they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.'

A feeling of rest and peace, an eager memory of the bright face of the girl of seventeen. His head fell back on the end of the old pew, smiling contentedly. And they found him there next day. The bishop required no letter of resignation.

CONSTIPATION CLOGS THE BOWELS

No other cause produces so much sickness as constipation, and therefore it is dangerous to allow the bowels to become clogged up. Bad blood, dyspepsia, headaches, biliousness, boils, pimples, and piles, are all caused by constipation.

Avoid all of these troubles by the use of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,

nature's remedy for all diseases of the stomach, bowels and blood. It acts on the bowels and promotes their free and regular action, curing constipation and all troubles which arise from it. It has been on the market for over thirty years so you are not using a new and untried remedy. B.B.B. has cured thousands of others and will cure you. Mr. B. Woodcock, Nashwaak Bridge, N.S., writes: "For over two years my wife was troubled with constipation. She tried several physicians but could get no relief, but after taking three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was completely cured and is to-day in good health. My wife and I cannot speak too highly of B.B.B.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHEN YOU WERE A LITTLE GIRL

(Lexea Abigail Lay, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

(Concluded).

Horace waited for you to say something. But you hadn't anything to say. Visions of a lovely tea table out under the trees in the yard, with lemonade and cake, and Florence and Mabel were floating hazily through your mind.

'Why don't you have a party, Sis?' at length Horace hazarded, as he flecked a fly from old Charlie's back.

You drew your breath in deeply. 'But Muffer'—

'Pooh! Mother wouldn't care,' Horace replied; 'she's always good, and Father's away. We'll drive 'round by the Corners on the way home and ask 'em all. How many you want?'

You reflected. You must have Mabel and Sylvia and Maggie and Mary Scollard, and of course you'd got to have Flora Wood. She lived next door. But you just wouldn't have Kittie Jones. She had black hair and eyes and a peaked nose, and was horrid. Horace and you were both agreed on that.

So it was all settled. There were to be fifteen; and it was to be that very afternoon. You drove around by the Corners and did the inviting just as you were, with old Charlie and the milk can. People looked a little astonished, but everybody was very polite, and said the children might come.

'You go in and tell mother, Sis, while I drive the horse 'round,' Horace said. That was the worst of it! Telling Mother.

'O Horace, you tell her,' you pleaded.

''Fraid-cat!' Horace said. 'It's your party!' and drove off.

So very reluctantly you lifted Sarah Jane and her soiled white apron into your arms and went in to find mother.

'This afternoon!' she said. 'Child, what have you been doing?'

Then you told her, while visions of a warm spot Father sometimes enkindled, which made you sit down gingerly, rose up before you; and in spite of yourself, your voice termbled and two big tears forced their way out from your eyelids and crept down your cheeks. But you would not cry! You were too old to cry. Horace said girls always cried.

Mother hesitated. She looked so pretty standing in the wood-house door, where she had come to inspect Mrs. Wiltsie's work!

'Law sakes! Mrs. Heatherington, let the poor child have it,' Mrs. Wiltsie exclaimed, as she flecked the soapsuds from her fingers and stood with arms akimbo and hands on her hips. 'You spread some jelly on those tarts, and I'll make some frosted drop cakes right after dinner. There's plenty lemons for drink!'

It was the crucial moment. You looked at mother, and it seemed your heart would burst.

Then suddenly mother stooped and gathered you to her heart.

'Mother's little girl has been lonely while mother was so busy, hasn't she? Soon it wil be over, and mother can play with her again'—and she kissed away the still down-creeping tear.

You rested on her heart with a sigh of content.

So as by miracle the clouds rolled away, and you had your first party. Your hair was curled, and you stood in your white dress and lovely pink sash under the green maple tree and received your guests.

But that night when you said your prayers, you asked God to make you a very, very good little girl till your next birthday; and to keep you from quarreling with Kittie Jones and from doing things without asking mother. And mother softly said, 'Amen.'

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TELEGRAPH MESSENGER TO PREMIER

INCIDENTS OF THE LIFE OF SIR J. WARD.

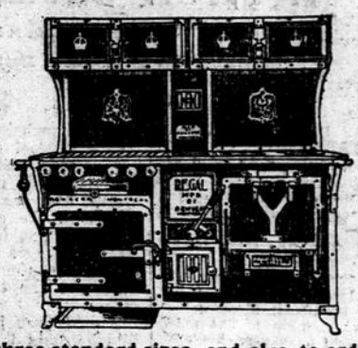
Sir Joseph Ward, the premier of New Zealand, forms the subject of the character sketch in the current issue of the London 'World.' No beginning, we are told, could have been less promising or auspicious for a great career than was Sir Joseph's. His father dying when he was a child, he left Australia, where he was born, to go to New Zealand, where he had to begin his battle with the world at an early age. A post as telegraph messenger being vacant in the post-office, it was offered to him, and he took it without hesitation. Immediately after entering on his duties, he began to learn telegraphy, for which he had so great an aptitude that he was proficient in the course of a few weeks. Within six months he was a telegraph operator. His early experiences made themselves practically felt in later years when he became Postmaster-General. He knew exactly the weak spots in the service, and was able to improve them.

Feeling the need of education of a broader kind than he could get in the post-office, Sir Joseph left to go into a merchant's office, which offered him work of a varied character. Included in the routine was the representation of two different newspapers, so that he had even to do some journalistic work in the shape of reporting meetings, chronicling local happenings, and so on. After three years he resigned to take a position in the railway service, though it was at a lower salary than he had been getting, as he desired to become acquainted with the routine of that department. In the railway service he remained for two years, practically in charge of the office, as his superiors were a long distance away from where he was stationed. This experience in the railways stood him in good stead in after life, when he became Minister of Railways, a portfolio he filled for seven years, and was recognized as a master of detail as well as of administration. Leaving the railway, he next became the representative of a large business firm. Ultimately he entered into business on his own account, and to-day his firm is one of the largest in the colony, though Sir Joseph has taken no active part in its management for some years.

The exigencies of political life prevent Sir Joseph from indulging as much as he would like in open-air relaxations, for he is essentially an open-air man. At one time he used to boat and play cricket. For some time, indeed, he was the captain of a cricket club, and a scar on his forehead still reminds him of an accident in the field. Later he was an ardent volunteer, and when there was trouble with the Maoris he offered to take his corps to fight them. Evidence of his skill in other athletic pursuits is furnished by the presence on the sideboard in Awarua House of two or three silver cups which he won in the days that were earlier. To-day, sea-fishing, perhaps more than anything else, is Sir Joseph's great relaxation. Once it came very near to costing him his life. With two men he was fishing far out in the Straits, in which there is a shark known locally by the name of 'Black Jack.' Suddenly the great beast appeared and began to make for the boat. One of the boatmen lost his head and nearly brought the party to grief; but the other obeyed Sir Joseph's orders, and rowed for all he was worth, while Sir Joseph himself fed the shark with the cod he had caught, and thus kept it at a certain distance until they reached the breakers. It was a narrow escape, for Black Jack had previously been known to attack fishing parties.

R. & W. KERR L'T'D.
WEST 326 ST CATHERINE ST.

REGAL RANGE FOR GAS and COAL.



These ranges give a large cooking capacity in most compact form. Convenient designs whereby much time is saved.

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Floor Paints

DRY IN 8 HOURS.

Inside and Outside Paints all ready mixed in 60 tints.

Aluminum Paints

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P. D. DODS & CO., Props.

THE KING'S DOUBLE.

Sir Ernest Cassel bears a strong resemblance to the King. At Biarritz he is constantly mistaken for His Majesty. He is the same height, has a similar figure, and, although ten or more years younger, the fact is not perceptible. The King is vastly pleased to have his double so near, and there are times when he is very useful. For instance, when the Royal party is starting on a motor trip the King frequently makes Sir Ernest drive in advance. By this means the crowd, which frequently watches to see the King, has dispensed by the time His Majesty is about to start.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

GREAT LAUGHERS.

The giant laughers have been men—Shakespeare and Rabelais. I do not regard Cervantes and Sterne as laughers. They are smilers. They are not jolly roarers and guffawers. They are not fat, rotund, jovial hilarities. They are thin, lean, ironic smiles. A smile is a diluted laugh. Sterne is a diluted Rabelais.—James Douglas, in 'M.A.P.'

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"It seems to me that folk ought to be mighty careful what baking powder they use."

"I know, if I baked my own cake and pastry, that there is only one baking powder I would buy. That's

St. George's Baking Powder

It is a genuine Cream of Tartar Baking Powder—free of alum, acids, lime, ammonia and phosphates.



ST. GEORGE'S is healthful—and makes Biscuits, Cake, Pies, etc., that are not only deliciously light and inviting, but wholesome as well.

Our Cook Book tells how to prepare a number of novel dishes—and to present old favorites in new guises. Write for a free copy to the NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, Limited, Montreal. 10

McGILL SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS.

Following are the results posted to show the standing of the McGill students in the Faculty of Applied Science, first, second and third years, for the examinations just held:—

MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL MINING—THIRD YEAR.

Civil—Municipal Engineering.—Class I.—Copp, Read.

Class II.—Kingston, Bates, Holloway.

Class III.—Montague, Baird, Mather, Stitt, Layton, Emmerson, Ballantyne, Graham, Bell, Bradshaw, Eakins, Scovil, Lighthall, Harris, Davis, Finlayson, Cameron, E. G.; Kerr, Forbes, Younger, Baylis, Morrow.

CIVIL AND TRANSPORTATION—THIRD YEAR.

Graphical Statics.—Class I. — Lighthall, Read, Bentley, Copp, Kingston.

Class II.—Layton, Bradshaw, Ballantyne, Holloway, Bates, Brooks, Cameron, Graham, J. R.; Martin, Baird, D'Aeth, Eakins, Christie.

Class III.—Montague, Pitts, McGuire, Stitt, Bell, Emmerson, Scovil, Allan, Estey, Finlayson, Irwin, Mather, Pratt, Kerr, Forbes, Melhuish, Davis, F. M.; Goodchild.

Graphical Statics.—Third Year.—Class I.—Perry, Herbert, Sproule, Guillet, Whyte, Killam, Kemp.

Class II.—Vipond, Bristol, Pease, Brennan, Shanks, Turnbull, Dowell, Davies, H. C.; Russell, Campbell, Paré, Whitton, Callaghan, Hood, Seely, Dick.

Class III.—Dickson, Montgomery, Cameron, Moore, Harding, Hodge, Crocker, Ross, C. M.; Spencer, Parham, Carruthers, Lundy, Carmichael, Drysdale, Cutten, MacKay, Ross, D.; Winslow, Zimmerman.

Calculus and Anal. Geom.—Class I.—Read, Vipond, Guillet, Moore, Copp, Killam, Lighthall, Kingston, Strangways.

Class II.—Davies, Bristol, Carmichael, Bell, Parham, Stitt, Dick, Harding.

Class III.—Harris, Callaghan, Shanks, Layton, Baird, Mulligan, Campbell, Herbert, Bates, Irwin, Finlayson, Ross, C. M.; Whitton, Kemp, Hodge, Spencer, Brooks, Cameron, J. S.; Forbes, Morrin, Kerr, Pitts, Raphael, Turnbull, D'Aeth, Gilmour, Graham, McGuire, Pease, Perry.

MECH. ENG. COURSE—THIRD YEAR.

THERMODYNAMICS.

Class I.—Guillet, G. L.

Class II.—Davies, H .C.; Killam, Geo.; Bristol, C. F.; Murphy, W. H.

Class III.—Cameron, J. S.; Whitton, C. F.; Robertson, G.; Callaghan, J. C.; Crocker, S. J.; Moore, W. J.; Winslow, E. S.; Turnbull, K.

CHEM. COURSE—THIRD YEAR.

Gas analysis—Class I.—Dawson, V. E.

Class II.—Hayes, A. O.; Nicholls, J. H. H.; Merrill, A. J.; Smith, R. R.

Class III.—Mohan, R. T.; MacKay, R. M.

CHEM. COURSE—THIRD YEAR.

Organic Chem.—Class I.—Mohan.

Class II.—Nicholls.

Class III.— Smith, Hayes, Dawson, Merrill.

SUMMER THESES.

Civil Engineering Dept.—Third Year.—Order of merit: Murphy, W. H.; McGuire, G. A.; Ross, D.

TRANSPORTATION COURSE—THIRD YEAR.

Strength of materials.—Order of merit: Pratt, Irwin, Brooks, Martin, McGuire, Estey.

MECHANICS—THIRD YEAR.

Class I.—Guillet, Read, Lighthall, Bristol, Vipond, Kingston.

Class II.—Herbert, Carmichael, Perry, Irwin, Parham, Cameron, J. S.; Davies, H. C.; Layton, Finlayson, Graham, Brooks, Whitton, Harris, Stitt.

Class III.—Montague, Holloway, Baird, Copp, Shanks, Whyte, Callaghan, Pare, Morrin, Pease, Pratt, Moore, Sproule, Strangways, Dick, Kerr, Ross, Ballantyne, Bell, Davis, F. M.; Montgomery, Spencer, Cameron, E. G.; Campbell, Eakins, Estey, Kemp, Morrow, Murphy, Pitts, Raphael, Turnbull, Winslow.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE—THIRD YEAR.

Shopwork—Class I.—Dowell, H. L.; Parham, J. B.

Class II.—Perry, K. M.; Ross, D.; Hodge, C. A.; Bristol, C. F., Herbert, W. H.; Vipond, W. S.; Cameron, J. S.; Guillet, G. L.; Turnbull, K.; Mackay, G. W.; Shanks, D. A.; Raphael, G. S.; Hood, H. C.; Davies, H. C.; Robertson, G ; Spencer, W. H.; Callaghan, J. C.; Crocker, S. J.; Moore, W. J.; Murphy, W. H.; Pease, E. K.; Cowan, C. W.; Graham, J. R.; Morrin, A. D.; Mitlock, R. H.; Whyte, H. B.; Lundy, T. H. D.; Archibald, E. M. B.

Class III.—Winslow, E. S.; Whitton, C. F.; Zimmerman, H. G.; Barclay, C. H.; Cotten, A. C.; Gomes, L. F.; Killam, G.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL COURSE—THIRD YEAR.

Dynamics of Machines—Class I.—Guillet, G. L.; Herbert, W. H.; Cameron, J. S.; Vipond, W. S.; Killam, G.; Parham, J. B.

Class II.—Shanks, D. A.; Turnbull, K.; Whitton, C. F.; Davies, H. C.; Perry, K. M.; Bristol, C. F.

Class III.—Hodge, C. A.; Seely, R. A.; Spencer, W. H.; Ross, D.; Morrin, A. D.; Dowell, H. L.; Cowan, C. W.; Robertson, G.; Winslow, E. S.; Hood, H. C.; Callaghan, J. C.; Whyte, H. B.; Lundy, T. H. D.; Moore, W. J.; Pease, E. R.; Raphael, G. S.

TESTING LABORATORY.—THIRD YEAR.

Class I.—Read, Bates, Copp, Herbert, Guillet, Perry, Bristol, Cameron, Kingston, Vipond, Callaghan, Holloway, Killam, Stitt, Whyte.

Class II.—Turnbull, Carruthers, Drysdale, Emmerson, Grahame, Hodge, Kemp, Montague, Davis, F. M.; Mulock, Pitts, Ross, C.M.; Sproule, Whitton, Baird, Bell, D'Aeth, Davies, H. C.; Dowell, Finlayson, Harding, Hood, Murphy, Parham, Shanks, Ballantyne, Cameron, E. G.; Crocker, Dick, Eakins, Harris, Layton, Pease, Sanders, Russell.

Class III.—Brennan, Campbell, Carmichael, Cutten, Kerr, Lighthall, Mather, Montgomery, Younger, Archibald, Bradshaw, Ross, D.; Thorne, Winslow, Seely, Christie, Forbes, Melhuish, Moore, Spencer, Baylis, Goodchild, Lundy, Pare, Robertson, Slavin, Zimmerman, Briegel, Mackay, Scovil.

Department of Architecture.—Third Year.—History of Architecture.—Class I.—Wood, Ruttan, Mayers.

Department of Architecture.—Third Year.— Class I.—Freehand Drawing.—Wood, Ruttan.

Class II.—Mayers.

Detail.—Class I.—Wood, Ruttan, Mayers.

Essay.—Class I.—Wood, Ruttan, Mayers.

Desc. Geometry.—Class I.—Wood, Ruttan, Mayers.

Architectural Design.—Class I.—Wood, Ruttan, Mayers.

Mining Course.—Ore Dressing.—Third Year.— Class I. — Brennan, C. V.; Sproule, G. S.

Class II.—Carmichael, H. G.; Dick, W. V.; Campbell, E. E.; Kemp, J. C.; Ross, C. M.; Harding, W. K.; Montgomery, E. G.

Class III.—Porter, C. G.; Saunders, C. W. M.; Pare, A. A.; Carruthers, K. B.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY—SECOND YEAR.

Passed, in order of merit — Farnsworth, Fox, Kearney, Dickieson, Dwight, Johnston, Menzies, Price, Stewart, Kennedy, W. A.; Lindsay, Sailman, McNaughton, Dennis, Smith, Ford, Mooney, Campbell, McKinnon, Robertson, Stackhouse, Nairn, Yuill, Best, Burbidge, Hague, Stansfield, Stewart, R. B.; Cantley, McLean, Bambrick, Frazer, Gall, Hudson, Carr, Rider, Wilson, Baldwin, Cheesbrough, Ekers, Goode, Lumsden, McLachlin, Townsend, Baillie, Black, Buttenshaw, McDougall, Raymond, Winslow, Porter, Gibb, Sutherland, Tanner, Boyd, Grove, Stevenson, Vessot, Byrne, Day, Gooding, Morison, Coulin, Maver, Russell, Bregent, Cook, Slingsby, Williamson, Wood, Delgado, Edwards, Landry, Laforest.

APPLIED SCIENCE—SECOND YEAR.

Mechanics, Class 1.— Dwight, Campbell, Kearney, Sailman, Kennedy, Dennis.

Class II.—Fox, Farnsworth, Hague, Coulin, McLean, Menzies, Price, Stewart (R. B.), Dickieson, Galbraith, Grove, Smith (G. W.), Stackhouse, Morison.

Class III. — Gibb, Landry, Soper, Stewart (L.), Powell, Ford, Tanner, McNaughton, Nairn, Yuill, Allen, Cate, Lindsay, Mooney, Carr, Cantley, McKinnon, Anderson, Graham, (H. M.), O'Neill, Stansfield, Briggs, Wilson, Boyd, Buttenshaw, Gall, Hilborn, Johnston, Ker, Laforest, Seely, Sutherland, Williamson.

APPLIED SCIENCE — SECOND YEAR.

Calculus, Class 1. — Dwight, Price, Campbell, Dickieson, Fox, Gibb, Ford, Farnsworth, Sailman, Kearney, McKinnon, Kennedy, Powell, Dennis, Smith, Stewart (R. B.).

Class II.—McLean, Coulin, Winslow, Johnston, Black, Landry, Menzies, Nairn.

Class III.—Stewart (L.), Ber, Sutherland, Lindsay, Soper, Best, Scott, Bregent, Williamson, Stackhouse, Goode, La Forest, Cheesbrough, Poissant, Stansfield, Robertson, Baillie, Bambrick, Morrison.

APPLIED SCIENCE — SECOND YEAR.

Analytic Geometry, Class I.—Dwight, Sailman, Farnsworth, Kearney, Fox, Campbell, Dennis.

Class II.—Coulin, Dickieson, McNaughton, Stewart (R. B.), Gibb, McKinnon, Briggs, Kennedy, Menzies, Powell.

Class III.—Landry, Stansfield, Ford, McLean, Poissant, Stewart (L.), Bambrick, Stevenson, Ritchie, Richardson, Johnston, Yuill, Hague, Morison, O'Neill, Smith, Gosselin, Ker, Robertson, Tanner, Winslow, Soper, Witcher, Hilbron, Wilson, Baillie, Briegel, Cantley, Cheesbrough, Edwards, Gall, Lindsay, Mooney, Nairn, Price, Williamson.

SHOP WORK.

Class I.—Farnsworth, C. A.; Ash, E. C.; Dwight, H. P.; Robertson, W. L.; Ekers, H. A.; Kearney, G.; McKinnon, K. R.; Sailman, R. T. H.; Smith, G. W.; Whitcher, W. C. W.; Fraser, A. N.; Powell, W. H.; Rider, E. B.; Sutherland, L. D.

Class II.—Ford, W. S.; Gibb, R.; Kennedy, W. A.; Landry, W. A.; Leggett, C. W.; Mackay, E.; Carr, W. L.; Delgado, P. G.; Gall, D. M.; Johnston, H. S.; Ker, F. I.; Menzies, J. W.; Mooney, H. V.; Scott, W. R.; Wood, H. W.; Burbridge, G. H.; Dennis, W. M.; Fox, C. H.; Gardiner, S. M.; Hague, O. C. F.; McDougall, J. C.; Poissant, O. E.; Cantley, C. L.; Cook, A. S.; Coulin, L. A.; Day, T. E.; Dickieson, A. L.; McLean, D. L.; Stansfield, M.; Stuart, L.; Townsend, C. S.; Yuill, H. H.; Morison, H. G.; Nairn, J. S.; Meyerstein, W. C.; Grove, H. S.; Baldwin, N. F.; Bambrick, H.; Black, M. W.; Buttenshaw, A. S.; Byrne, J. H.; Hudson, G. N.; McNaughton, A. G. L.; Porter, C. G.; Raymond, W. W.; Slingsby, H.; Vessot, S. E.; Wilson, A.; Boyd, G. M.; Soper, A. J.; Williamson, W. R.; Bregent, E.; Edwards, G. B.; La Forest, G. B.; Gooding, W. U.; Maver, A. M.; Stewart, R. B.; Winslow, R. H.

Class III.—Chrysler, P. H.

APPLIED SCIENCE—2ND YEAR.

Mechanics of Machinery—Class I.—Stewart, L.; Dwight, H. B.; McNaughton, A.; Hague, O. C. F.; Kennedy, W. A.; Farnsworth, C. A.; Lindsay, A. M.; Fox, C. H.; McKinnon, K. R.; Kearney, G.; Gibb, R.; Dennis, M.; Carr, W. L.; Grove, H. S.; Price, T. E.; Sailman, R. T. H.; Coulin, L. A.

Class II.—Dickieson, A. L.; Stewart, R. B.; McLean, D. L.; Yuill, H. H.; Goode, J. D.; Menzies, J. W.; Powell, W. H.; Russell, B.; Mooney, H. V.; Williamson, W. R.; Stackhouse, C. W.; Stansfield, M.; Ker, F.; Nairn, J. S.; Ekers, H. A.; Johnson, H. S.; Wilson, A.; Ford, W. S.

Class III.—Boyd, G. M.; Landry, W. A.; Bambrick, H.; Venables, W. R. B.; Soper, A. J.; Smith, G. W.; Robertson, W. S.; Briegel, W.; Cantley, C. L.; Scott, W. R.; Cook, A. S.; Burbridge, G. H.; Sutherland, L. H. D.; Day, J. E.; Bregent, E.; Byrne, J. H.; Scott, O. H.; Black, M. W.; Gardiner, L. N.; Poissant, O. E.; Gall, D. M.; Manny, D. E.; Lumsden, H. A.; Fraser, A. N.; Maver, A. M.; Wood, H.; Buttenshaw, A. S.; Morison, H. G.; Hudson, G. M.; Rider, E. B.; Vessot, S. E.; Winslow, R. H.

PHYSICS, EXPT. PHYSICS, ELECT. AND MAGNETISM.

Class I.—Dwight, H. P.; Lindsay, A. M.; Dennis, W. M.; Kearney, G.; Kennedy, W. A.; Price, T. E.; Farnsworth, C. A.; Gibb, R.; Sailman, R. T. H.; Campbell, W. B.

Class II.—Ford, W. S.; Stewart, L.; Fox, C. H.; McLean, D. L.; Dickieson, A. L.; Edwards G. B.; Stewart, R. B.; McNaughton, A. G .L.; Grove, H. S.; Yuill, H. H.; Coulin, L. A.; Fraser, A. N.; McKinnon, K. R.; Powell, W. H.; Johnson, H. S.; Menzies, J. W.; Soper, A. J.; Ker, F. I.; Williamson, W. R.; Hague, O. C. F.; Stansfield, M.; Goode, J. D.; Burbridge, G. H.

Class III.—Russell, B.; Smith, G. W.; Cheesbrough, A. G.; Cock, A. S.; Dickson, G. H.; Stackhouse, C. W.; Wilson, A.; Best, W. P.; Cantley, C. L.; Boyd, G. M.; Wood, H. W.; Robertson, W. S.; Townsend, C. S.; Hudson, G. M.; Manny, D. E.; Morison, H. G.; Nairn, J. S.; Bambrick, H.; Black, M. W.; Descarries, J. A.; Raymond, W. W.; Bregent, E.; Gall, D. M.; Rider, E. B.; La Forest, G. B.; Ekers, H. A.; Gomes, L. F.; Mooney, H. B.; Sutherland, L. D.; Lumsden, H. A.; McDougall, J. C.; Paulsen, H. K.; Poissant, O. E.

FREEHAND DRAWING—FIRST YEAR.

Alford, J. N.; Archibald, Max. S. E.; Armstrong, Ives H.; Ayer, K. R.; Barlow, W. D.; Beagley, T. C.; Bennett, T. G.; Biggar, A. L.; Bisson, Leonard; Brown, O. N.; Burland, C. L.; Cairns, M. J.; Callander, D. W.; Cardinal, Emile; Carroll, J. L.; Clark, A. W. G.; Cloran, J. Harry; Cole, F. T.; Cowles, E. P.; Cowley, A. T. N.; Cox, J. R.; Crockett, T. J.; Dakin, F. W.; Daubney, C. B.; Daubney, J. E.; Daw, F. P.; Dawes, A. S.; Dennis, T. Clinton; Derrom, Donald, L.; Dobson, A. A.; Donald, E. D.; Dowie, K. W.; Duguid, A. F.; Echenberg, A. D.; Elkins, R. H. B.; Ewart, D. M.; Fitzpatrick, R. Y.; Fowler, F. S.; Fox, C. A.; Fraser, R. J.; Fregeau, J. H.; Gall, A.; Gartshore, W. Moir; Gemmill, J. A. O.; Gilchrist, T. E.; Gladman, Victor L.; Halliday, C. I.; Hanson, W. C.; Harris, Norman C.; Haultain, A. C.; Head, Leslie, H.; Henry, Robert, A. C.; Hollinshed, R. E. L.; Jackson, Donald A.; Jones, Guy C.; Kelly, W. L.; Kohl, G. H.; Legett, C. W.; Legris, J. A.; Little, Harold R.; McCammon, J. W.; MacDiarmid, A. A.; Macdonald, J. H.; Macfarlane, R. G.; McHenry, Morris J.; Macintosh, Ivan R.; MacLean, Calvin S.; McLeod, A. C. G.; McNab, L. G.; Macrae, J. M.; Magrath, C. Bolton; Martin, Douglas A.; Mather, A. Wylie, Millican, A. Gordon; Munro, Keith; Nares, Basil L.; Narraway, A. M.; Needham, R. J.; O'Keefe, J. E.; Pearce, Seabury; Penny, Edgar; Prinsler, Jack; Popel, Maurice A.; Powis, Gordon D.; Reid, A. C.; Reid, R. H.; Riendeau, Victor; Robertson, Edgar D.; Rutherford, J. R.; Ryley, A. St. C.; Sclater, A. N.; Scott, R. W.; Seath, J. Marshall; Simpson, Alan C.; Skelton, P. H.; Sproule, Stanley M.; Stevenson, J. A.; Strong, Horace, R. F.; Stuart, A. G.; Timberlake, J. N.; Tremblay, Albert; Turnbull, V. St. L.; Vinet, J. A. E.; Von Pozer, C. H.; Vroom, H. H.; White, J. A. Gordon; White, Marven; Wyman, J. K.; Young, A. A.; Young, W. L.; Carr, Goodstone, Stark.

SHOP WORK—FIRST YEAR.

Class I.—Gartshore, W. M.; Daubney, J. E.

Class II.—Vinet, J. E.; Dennis, T. C.; MacDiarmid, A. A.; Needham, R. J.; Mackintosh, J. R.; Stuart, A. C.; Archibald, M. S. E.; Fox, C. A.; Harris, M. C.; Halliday, C. I.; Cox, J. R.; McLeod, A. C. G.; Wyman, J. K.; Callender, D. W.; McHenry, M. J.; Biggar, E. L.; Cole, F. T.; Cowles, E. P.; Kohl, J. H.; Legris, J. A.; Skelton, P. H.; Von Pozer, C. H.; Brown, O. N.; Daubney, C. B.; Fregeau, J. H.; Nares, B. L.; Narraway, A. M.; Vroom, H. H.; Cowley, A. T. N.; Magrath, C. B.; Sproule, S. M.; Strong, H. R. F.; Timberlake, J. N.; Bisson, L.; Donald, E. D.; Duguid, A. F.; Jackson, D. A.; MacLean, C. S.; Cloran, J. H.; Ewart, D. M.; Haultain, A. G.; Scott. R. W.; Alford, J. N.; Elkins, R. H. B.; Seath, J. M.; Trembley, A.; Pearce, J. K.; White, J. A. G.; Clark, A. W. G.; Dobson, A. A; Dowie, K. W.; Echenberg, A. D.; Gilchrist, T. E.; Macfarlane; Fowler, F. S.; Little, H. R.; McCammon, J. W.; Young, W. L.; McDonnell, F. H.; Millican, A. G.; Pope M. A.; Gall, A. G.; Gladman, V. L.; Hollinsed, R. E. L.; McNab, L. G.; Macrae, J. M.; Munro, K.; Robertson, E. D.; Cairns, M. J.; Fitzpatrick, R. Y.

Class III.—Ayer, K. R.; Crocket, T. J.; Gemmill, J. A. O.; Martin, D. A.; Penny, E.; Dawes, A. S.; Hanson, W. G.; Reid, R. H.; Beagley, T. G.; Powis, G. D.; Stevenson, J. A.; Dakin, F. W.; Pinsler, J.; Simpson, A. C.; Burland, G. L.; Henry, R. A. C.; Ryley, A. St. C.; Young, A. A.; Mather, A. W.; Reid, A. C.; Rutherford, J. R.; Williams, A. G.; Armstrong, J. H.; Sclater, A. N.; Bennett, G. A.; Turnbull, V. St. L.; Carroll, J. L.; Fraser, R. J.; Daw, F. P.

APPLIED SCIENCE—FIRST YEAR.

Dynamics.—Class I.—Gilchrist, Harris, McHenry, Dowie, Elkins, Fowler.

Class II.—Brown, Dobson, Ash, Daubney (J. E.) Duguid, Dennis, Callander, Cowles, Williams (F. G. M.), Penney, Stuart, Cloran, Dawes (A. S.), Jackson, McLeod.

Class III.—McNab, White, Archibald, Mackay, Cox, Ewart, Fregeau, Sproule, Head, Skelton, Wyman, Cole, Hanson, Bennett, Magrath, Daubney (C. B.), Fitzpatrick, Fraser, MacDiarmid, Von Poser, Beagley, Cowley, Macdonald, Cairns, Gemmill, Hollinshed, Kelly, Ryley, Martin, Narraway, Needham, Vroom, Derrom, Echenberg, Gardiner, Gartshore, Pope, Scott, Timberlake, Turnbull, Clark, Dakin, Haultain, Kohl, MacLean, Powis, Rutherford, Seath, Stevenson, Strong, Young (W. L.).

Geometry.—Class I.—Harris, McHenry, Fowler, Gilchrist, Cowles, Dowie, Needham, Dennis.

Class II.—Brown, McLeod, Magrath, Timberlake, Archibald, Dobson, Mackay, Kohl, Daubney (J. E.), Hollinsed, Jackson, Sproule, MacLean, Penney, Dakin, Ewart, Ash, Wyman, Kelly, Ryley.

Class III.—Callander, Daubney (C. B.), Duguid, Cowley, Haultain, Macdonald, Cole, Clark, Narraway, Beagley, Cox, Rutherford, Bennett, Cloran, Echenberg, MacDiarmid, Von Pozer, White (M.), Dawes (A. S.), Chrysler, Scott (O. H.), Vinet, Stevenson, Robertson, Delgado, White (J. A. G.) Young (A. A.), Fregeau, Powis, Elkins, McNab, Millican, Reid, Sclater, Vroom, Burland, Gardiner, Hanson, Williams.

TRIGONOMETRY—FIRST YEAR.

Class I. — Harris, McHenry, Fowler, Sproule, Dowie.

Class II.—Cowles, Kelly, Maclean, Beagley, Little, Needham, Brown, McLeod, Von Pozer, Narraway, Cole, Daubney, C. B.; Deakin, Dennis, Reid, A. C.; Magrath, Stark, Ash, Cox, Ewart.

Class III.—Kohl, Gilchrist, Clark, Cloran, Ryley, Mackay, Daubney, J. E.; Young, A. A.; Fregeau, White, J. G.; Echenberg, Pearce, Alford, Cowlev Dawes, Powis, Timberlake, Sclater, Scott, R. W.; Wyman, Jackson, Scott, D. H.; Goodstone, McDiarmid, Pope, Reid, R. H.; Donald, Fitzpatrick, Robertson, Fraser, Gardiner, Millican, Nares, Burland, Hanson, Macdonald, Macfarlane, Strong.

ALGEBRA—FIRST YEAR.

Class I.—Harris, McHenry.

Class II.—Fowler, Gilchrist, Kelly, Dowie, McLeod, Needham, Cowles, Pope, Ewart, Kohl, Ash.

Class III.—Daubney, J. E.; McLean, Scott, C. H.; Sproule, Wyman, Cowley, McNab, Narraway, Brown, Cole, Daubney, C. B.; Young, A. A.; Cloran, Fregeau, Pearce, Stuart, Strong, Duguid, Cox, Echenberg, Alford, Dennis, Gemmill, Magrath, Clark, Macdonald, Stark, Beagley, Dakin, Dawes, Fraser, Hollinsed, Nares, Robertson, Ryley, Vroom, White, J. G.

PHYSICAL LAB.—FIRST YEAR.

McHenry, McLeod, Cole, Derrom, Fox, Needham, Head, Dowie, Fowler, Harris, Legris, Wyman, Callander, Cowles, Daubney, C. B.; Hanson, Robertson, White, M.; Brown, Archibald, Cairns, Carroll, Cowley, Dennis, Gartshore, Gladman, Beagley, Cox, Dakin, Daubney, J. E.; Dobson, MacDiarmid, Pearce, Turnbull, Clark, Cloran, Kohl, Magrath, Munro, Simpson, Skelton, Vinet, Vroom, Armstrong, Ayer, Crockett, Fregeau, Little, MacLean, McNab, Martin, Millican, Nares, Von Pozer, Alford, Cardinal, Donald, Halliday, Henry, Biggar, Duguid, Echenberg, Ewart, Fitzpatrick, Gemmill, Haultain, Riendeau, Sproule, Strong, Stuart, Timberlake, Daw, Elkins, Frazer, Jackson, Kelley, McCammon, Bisson, Dawes, A. S.; Gall, Gilchrist, Macrae, Scott, Ryley, Macdonald, Seath, Macfarlane, Pope, Reid, R. H.; Stevenson, Young, Narraway, Burland, Hollinsed, Powls, Sclater, White, J. A.; Williams, F. G. M.; Mackintosh, Mather, Pinslere, Brosseau, Reid, A. C.; Goodstone, Stark.

PHYSICS—FIRST YEAR.

Class I.—Harris, McHenry, Dowie, Cowles, Fowler, Dennis, Gilchrist, McLeod.

Class II.—Cox, Cowley, Magrath, Daubney, J. E.; Simpson, A.C.; Derrom, Ash, Brown, Duguid, Reid, R. H.; Sproule, Timberlake, Kelly, White, M.; Dakin, Elkins, Ewart, Reid, A. C.; Von Pozer, Macdonald, Needham, Hollinsed, Jackson, Kohl, Vroom, Cloran, Cole.

Class III.—Fraser, Biggar, Clark, Fregeau, MacLean, Powis, Hanson, Haultain, Stevenson, Burland, Echenberg, Henry, McNab, Dawes, A. S.; McDiarmid, Nares, Williams, F. G. M.; Narraway, Ryley, Strong, Stuart, A. G.; Macfarlane, Macrae, Scott, R. W.; Daubney, C. B.; Archibald, Gemmill, Gladman, Pearce, Wyman, Sclater, Turnbull, Donald, Goodstone, Pope, Robertson, Gartshore; Little, McCammon, Seath, Beagley, Fitzpatrick, Munro, Young, W. L.; Stark.

LETTERING—FIRST YEAR.

Alford, J. N.; Archibald, Max. S. E.; Armstrong, I. H.; Ayer, K. R.; Barlow, W. D.; Beagley, T. G.; Bennet, G. Arthur; Biggar, A. L.; Bisson, Leonard; Brown, O. N.; Burland, C. L.; Cairns, M. J.; Callander, D. W.; Cardinal, Emile; Carrol, J. L.; Clark, A. W. G.; Cloran, J. Harry; Cole, F. T.; Cowles, E. P.; Cowley, A. T. N.; Cox, J. R.; Crockett, T. J.; Dakin, F. W.; Daubney, C. B.; Daubney, J. E.; Daw, F. P.; Dawes, A. S.; Dennis, T. Clinton; Derrom, D. L.; Dobson, A. A.; Donald, Edward D.; Dowie, K. W.; Duguid, A. F.; Echenberg, A. D.; Elkins, R. H. B.; Ewart, D. M.; Fitzpatrick, Robert Y.; Fowler, Frank S.; Fox, Chas. A.; Fraser, R. J.; Fregeau, J. H.; Gall, Arthur; Gartshore, W. Moir; Gemmill, John A. O.; Gilchrist, T. E.; Gladman, V. L.; Halliday, Chas. I.; Hanson, W. G.; Harris, Nowman, C.; Haultain, Alex. G.; Henry, Robert A. C.; Hollinsed, R. E. L.; Jackson, Donald A.; Jones, Guy C.; Kelly, W. L.; Kohl, George H.; Legris, J. A.; Little, H. R.; McCammon, J. W.; MacDiarmid, A. A.; Macdonald, J. Harrison; Macfarlane, R. C.; McHenry, M. J.; Macintosh, I. R.; MacLean, Calvin S.; McLeod, A. C. G.; McNab, L. G.; Macrae, J. M.; Magrath, C. Bolton; Martin, Douglas A.; Mather, A. Wylie; Millican, A.; Gordon; Munro, Keith; Nares, Basil L.; Narraway, A. M.; Needham, R. J.; O'Keefe, J. E.; Pearce, S. K.; Penny, Edgar; Pinsler, Jack; Pope, M. A.; Powis, Gordon D.; Reid, A. C.; Reid, R. H.; Riendeau, Victor; Robertson, Edgar D.; Rutherford, J. R.; Ryley, A. St. C.; Sclater, A. N.; Scott, R. W.; Seath, J. M.; Simpson, Alan C.; Skelton, P. H.; Sproule, Stanley M.; Stevenson, J. A.; Strong, Horace, R. F.; Stuart, Alex. G.; Timberlake, J. N.; Tremblay, A.; Turnbull, Vicars St. L.; Vinet, J. A. Eugene; Von Pozer, C. H.; Vroom, H. H.; White, J. A. Gordon; White, Marven; Wyman, J. K.; Young, A. A.; Young, W. L.; Carr, Goodstone, Stark.

Doctors Tried for 8 Years to Cure Me.

But I Am Well Now and Believe I Owe My Life to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is a remarkable cure described in this letter which should prove of vital interest to anyone suffering from derangements of the kidneys.

Mrs. Dave W. McCall, Lombardy, Leeds Co., Ont., writes:—'I desire to acknowledge the benefits I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I was troubled with kidney disease for eight years and doctored with several doctors to no avail until my husband got me Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I began using them. Altogether I used ten boxes, and can truthfully say I would have been dead long ago only for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Words cannot express my praise for them, for I believe there is no medicine so good for kidney and liver disorders.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unique in that they have a direct and combined action on both the liver and kidneys, and for this very reason prove effective when other treatments fail. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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The big "scoop" of 971 acres of promising mining lands in the very heart of the richest ore district of Cobalt, secured by the Canadian Pacific Development Company, has created a sensation in mining circles. Hundreds of letters are coming in with each mail in request for stock. Numbers of these from some of the most prominent mining men, who express genuine optimism over the prospects. All indications point to an early close of the stock books. The proposition is without doubt the best and safest investment yet offered to the public, while the personnel of the company who have secured this vast area of mining properties, are men of known business ability and standing, who stand in the front rank of enterprising Canadians, CAREFUL, CAUTIOUS and CAPABLE. As stated in a previous announcement, the company have secured absolute and complete control of:

27 Well Selected Properties, Having a Larger Acreage than the Great Nipissing Mining Company, with Encouraging Prospects of Rivalling that Famous Mine.

Treasury Stock at 12½ cents is the GREATEST OPPORTUNITY for the investing public ever placed on the market. It is BOUND TO MAKE FORTUNES FOR THOSE WHO ARE WISE ENOUGH TO SECURE STOCK NOW. Engineers' reports and opinions of expert mining men are of the most optimistic and positive character, and the immediate response for Treasury Stock has already exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the directorate. Now is the time to get in. Only 500,000 shares of Treasury Stock will be offered at this price. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY! PAR VALUE $1. Capital, $3,500,000. FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

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It is going fast, and this may be your only opportunity. Buy before the advance, which is bound to come. The point is, THAT THE SAME ORE BODY WHICH HAS MADE OTHERS RICH, HAS INDICATIONS ACTUALLY EXPOSED ON THESE MAGNIFICENT CLAIMS.

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KILLED BY STRIKERS

Chicago, April 18.—Because he refused to join in a strike, Edward Fago, a car cleaner employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was hit on the head with a brick last night and then jumped on and kicked by three men. He died a short time later. The police arrested Paul Majka and are searching for Henry Wotka and Joseph Mata, who, they say, assisted him in the attack on Fago. Fago had been employed by the company for five years.

PEACE CONGRESS CONCLUDES.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie Issues Statement as to Results of the Meeting—Two Large Banquets Last Night.

EARL GREY AND MR. JAMES BRYCE SPEAK—MR. CARNEGIE REFERS TO THE ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM CANADA.

New York, April 17.—The first convention of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress came to an end to-night after a three days' session, after two large banquets, one at the Hotel Astor and the other at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, president of the congress, issued a statement to-night as to the results of the meeting. Although not so designated by Mr. Carnegie, the statement constitutes a reply to some suggestions contained in the letter which President Roosevelt addressed to the congress on its opening day. Mr. Carnegie quotes these statements as 'Objections,' and proceeds to answer them as follows:

'Our peace conference has brought three objections clearly before us.

'First—Nations cannot submit all questions to arbitration.

'Answer—Six of them have recently done so by treaty—Denmark and The Netherlands, Chili and Argentina, Norway and Sweden.

'Note:—Since Norway has just secured independence, the treaty provides that its integrity shall not be questioned, but whether it is or is not affected in any dispute, is to be decided by The Hague Conference.

'So much for the claim that nations cannot submit all questions. They have done it.

'Second—Justice is higher than peace.

'Answer—The first principle of natural justice forbids men to be judges when they are parties to the issue. All law rests on this throughout the civilized world. Were a judge known to sit upon a case in which he was secretly interested, he would be dishonored and expelled from his high office. If any individual refuses to submit his dispute with a neighbor to disinterested parties (arbitrators or judges), and insisted upon being his own judge, he would violate the first principle of justice. If he resorted to force in defence of his right to judge, he would be dishonored as a law-breaker of the law. Thus peace with justice is secured through arbitration, either by court or by tribunal, never by one of the parties sitting as judge in his own cause.

'Nations being only aggregates of individuals, they will not reach justice in their judgments until the same rule holds good, namely, that they, like individuals, shall not sit as judges in their own cause. What is unjust for individuals is unjust for nations. Justice is justice unchangeable, and should hold universal sway over all men and over all nations.

'Third—It is neither peace nor justice, but righteousness, that shall exalt the nation.'

'Answer—Righteousness is simply doing what is right. What is just is always right; what is unjust, always wrong. It being the first principle of justice that men shall not be judges in their own cause to refuse to submit to judge or arbitrator, is unjust, hence not right, for the essence of righteousness is justice. Therefore, men who place justice or righteousness above peace practically proclaim, as it appears to me, that they will commit injustice and discard righteousness by constituting themselves sole judges of their own causes in violation of law.

'Civilized man has rendered the conclusion that he meets the claims of justice and of right only by upholding the present reign of law. Our pressing duty is to extend its benignant reign to combinations of men called nations. What is right to reach individual must be right for the nation. This union of law and justice, ensuing peace and goodwill among men through disinterested individuals, is the "righteousness which exalteth a nation." The demand that interested parties shall sit in judgment is the wickedness that degrades a nation.'

Baron D'Estournelles De Constant announced in his address at the Waldorf-Astoria banquet that the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor had been conferred by the French Government on Mr. Andrew Carnegie in recognition of his efforts on behalf of universal peace. The Baron at once proceeded to the banquet at the Hotel Astor, where the decoration was formally presented to Mr. Carnegie.

BANQUET AT HOTEL ASTOR.

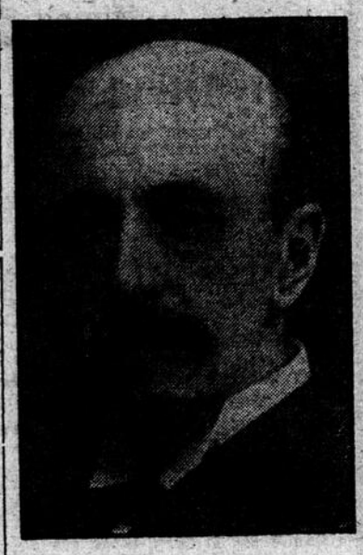
More than seven hundred guests were at the tables of the banquet presided over by Mr. Andrew Carnegie at the Hotel Astor. The flags of the nations were the most prominent feature of the decorations, but each silken banner was mounted upon a broader field of white, the emblem of peace, which has been conspicuous throughout the sessions, which ended to-night.

When Mr. Carnegie entered the speaker's rostrum to introduce Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, as the first speaker of the evening, he referred to him as the representative of King Edward. As the Earl was making a bow in acknowledgment of the wave of applause which greeted him, there came a roll of drums and fanfare of trumpets.

'That,' said the speaker, 'sounds very much like a military note.' When the laughter had subsided, Earl Grey proceeded with his address, being constantly interrupted by applause, especially when referring to the friendly relations existing between England and America, and to Mr. Root's recent visit to Canada.

EARL GREY'S SPEECH.

Among other things Earl Grey said: 'It is the realization of the truth that just a little more enthusiasm and the light of the new day of universal peace will suddenly glorify our lives, that causes this congress and the influence that radiates from it to be a matter of such high importance. It is the impulses and desires of mankind, on which the future peace of the world depends. And let us remember that it is in the power of every single individual, no matter to what country he may belong, to add to that store of energy which gives us the light of peace, and that there comes a moment when the contribution of one more individual unit is all that is required to convert our darkness into light. In fair and growing Canada, that happy Dominion in which it is now my delightful



EARL GREY.

privilege to live, the people have shown, through the action of their parliamentary representatives, that they have realized that it is only barbarous and uneducated peoples who prefer the quarrel of the sword to peaceful methods of arbitration as a means for settling the differences that may divide them.

'They have recently enacted a law which has made it an offence for the forces of labor and capital to resort to a lockout or a strike without first having a preliminary investigation into the subject of dispute. Although the act came into force only on March 22, it has already averted on three occasions an industrial war, which, but for this act, would have engendered feelings of anger and bitterness, would have arrested the peaceful development of the arts of industry, and would have left traces of privation and misery in the homes of thousands.

'Now, why should we not apply to international disputes the principle of this Canadian act, which forbids men to draw the sword until after a round table conference has taken place? Let the legislatures of the world, who wish to promote peace, decree it shall be illegal to furnish a war loan to any nation who begins hostilities without first coming to the round table of The Hague tribunal.

'I should like, with your permission, to tell you, gentlemen, who was the author, so far as I know, of this suggestion of using the financial boycott as a means of preventing war.

'After the death of Mr. Rhodes, a most interesting document was found among his papers. It was written in the year 1875, when he, as a boy of 22 years, was working on the boundless plateau of South Africa, and sleeping under the stars. Inspired by his surroundings, he penned in his schoolboy handriting his confession of faith and his wishes as to the way in which the money he might leave behind him after his death should be employed.

'After pointing out in his remarkable confession that happiness was to be found, not in any form of self-indulgence, but only in the conscious pursuit of a noble purpose, he gave expression to his regret that the United States and the United Kingdom ever parted political company, and his reason for this regret was that if they had remained united, it would have been possible for them, by the mere act of refusing supplies, to have stopped the Russo-Turkish War, which was then proceeding; and he concluded that document by a bequest of all his money to a friend, for the purpose of forming a society which should aim at reuniting the English-speaking peoples of the world in the interests of peace.

'Yes, gentlemen, the Oxford scholarships which Mr. Rhodes, by his will, presented to everyone of your states, are the standing expressions of his desire to bring the English-speaking people of the world into closer and more intimate relation, and of his belief that once the two great powers of your republic and the British crown are united in a common defensive policy of peace, as they are in religion, tradition, language and inspiration, an important advance toward the disarmament and peace of the entire civilized world will have been secured.'

After referring to the kindly feeling existing between the peoples of Canada and the United States, Earl Grey said in closing: 'We stand to-day, both the Canadian and the American peoples, with noble origins. Our high traditions almost compel us to be the foremost champions of freedom and of Christian duty. We both represent nations which have been founded on the basis of self-sacrifice.

'We owe a duty to our fathers that begot us, to give a disinterested example to the world, and the call that has been made to us to co-operate in the cause which aims at the substitution of arbitration for the sword in the settlement of international disputes will, I am confident, not be made in vain. On whichever side of the frontier we may live, and I close with a renewed expression of my hopes, not only as a Rhodes trustee, but also in the name of the Canadian people, who are devoted to the arts of peace, that The Hague conference may not be prorogued until it has established rules which will apply to the conduct of international disputes, the same principles as that which within the last month has, on three separate occasions, secured the industrial peace of Canada by averting industrial war.'

MESSAGE FROM CANADA.

Earl Grey concluded by reading a telegram he had received this evening from the Speaker of the Canadian Senate, as follows: 'A Canadian group of members of parliament, numbering one hundred and fifty, was formed this morning and have joined the inter-parliamentary union for peace. They send greetings to their American cousins, who are working toward the same end.'

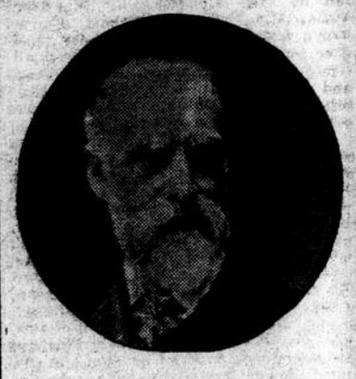
Mr. Carnegie declared that after such encouraging news from Canada, if the English-speaking nations did not go into The Hague conference with something definite in mind, it would indicate that someone had made a great mistake. He then introduced Don Enrique C. Creel, the Mexican ambassador, who expressed the regrets of President Diaz at not being able to attend the congress. Ambassador Creel conveyed to the banquet the sympathy of the Mexican President with the work being done by the congress. He himself eulogized peace by arbitration.

At the conclusion of his address Ambassador Creel proposed, through Mr. Carnegie, a toast to President Roosevelt. It was drunk standing and amid cheers.

MR. BRYCE SPEAKS.

In introducing Mr. James Bryce, ambassador of Great Britain, Mr. Carnegie declared: 'He is a man before whom it is useless for us to try to hide our few faults, or to expose our many virtues. He knows them all. But we also know much of him, and we are glad to welcome him to-night.'

Mr. Bryce was not able to proceed for some moments, because of the applause. When the applause had subsided, he said: 'This is the fourth day on which able speakers, including some of the most eminent men from both sides of the ocean, have been demonstrating the folly and wickedness of war and the blessedness of peace. What is there left for us who speak now to add to what has been so well said on that topic? The weight of authority is great. Your President, who, like my sovereign, King Edward, has shown that he is a true lover of peace, has sent you a message of cordial sympathy. The weight of argument has been great. Members of the congress have abundantly shown to one another's satisfaction that war is not only irrational, immoral, unphilosophical and unchristian, but is also unprofitable. Besides being bad in other ways, it is also bad business. If there was time to go through the history of the last two centuries, it would be easy to show that whatever may be said for war, in the abstract, nearly every war within that period has done far more harm than good. Looking back for the last sixty years, I can think of only one war that could be called necessary, that is to



MR. JAMES BRYCE.

say, in all the other cases either the object was not worth fighting for or the desired result might have been better obtained without fighting.

'But what we have now, in this congress, got to do, is to consider how we can best work for preventing wars in the future. The difficulty about such a meeting as this is that we are already agreed and convinced. I can imagine a cynical critic saying to us: "Gentlemen, you are all as the French say, preaching to the converted. What you have got to do is to preach to the unconverted, who are not here, to convince those whom the Scripture calls 'The people that delight in war.' "You are," so this cynic would say, "like an assembly of sheep, sheep with irreproachably white fleeces, passing resolutions which entreat the wolves to leave off biting." To answer this cynical critic, to see what we can really do to advance the object we have at heart, let us ask ourselves how it is that wars begin. We all have seen the phenomena. Some differences arise between two nations. Each nation has what it thinks a good case, but each nation thinks only of itself, and takes little trouble to understand the case on the other side.

'The newspapers throw themselves into the fray. They embitter feeling, not only by denouncing the other side, but by dwelling only on their own case, and entirely neglecting to state the case of the other nation. Every angry or spiteful thing that is said by the newspapers of the other country is reported. Everything that tends to mitigate passion is omitted. In this respect there is not a pin to choose between the newspapers of all countries. The value of the object at stake is exaggerated, and each nation is told that its honor is involved in fighting for its own views. Thus the bulk of the people are lashed into fury. The wolves are masters of the field and not a few of the sheep who had in quiet times professed their deovtion to peace are suddenly turned into wolves. The governments think that the people want to fight and thus war is declared.

'Now, who is to blame for this? Is it the governments? No doubt they sometimes show a want of firmness in resisting popular passion, for they say, and often with truth, that it is popular feeling that pushes them into war. Or, is the fault with the newspapers? We all know that the newspapers fan the flame and spread it. But what is the motive? They want to please the public. They believe the public likes to have its passions aroused. The press is what the people make it. Every nation has just such newspapers as it deserves. The blame, after all, rests with the people themselves, who lose their heads under excitement. They can resist everything except temptation.

'Now, gentlemen, we have got to face these facts and see what can be done to make a nation realize in times of excitement the truths which it had realized when it was in its sober senses before the fighting fever had got into the brain. There seems to be only three things that can be done to prevent the recurrence of these fever fits. One is to reduce that pride which every state feels in having enormous military and naval forces—a pride which necessarily draws with it the temptation to use the armaments which it has taxed itself so heavily to maintain.

'Every one admits the enormous difficulty of bringing about a general limitation of armaments. It may be possible to secure that limitation at once, but it is an object of such supreme importance, especially to the countries which find the burden of taxation a grievous one, that it ought to be seriously discussed and ought to be kept before the minds of all the great peoples as a problem which has got to be solved sooner or later. To pass it by does not make it easier, for while the difficulties do not diminish, the armaments go on increasing. We must hope that an earnest effort will be made at The Hague Conference to consider this question, and to bring it at least one stage nearer to solution.

'The second practical step that may be taken is to make general arbitration treaties, and to enlarge their scope by including as many causes of international difference as can possibly be referred to arbitration, or where the matter is not a strictly legal one, can be made the subject of mediation and conciliation. The great advantage of such treaties is that they interpose delays and allow the better sense of each nation to subdue its passions. Even if the matter in dispute is not one which a court of arbitration can ultimately settle, the resort to arbitration gives the voice of reason time to be heard, and bring the opinion of the whole world to bear upon the two parties at variance.

'Nations are naturally jealous of their own honor, but when they find the opinion of the world does not think that a concession prejudices their honor, they may be more willing to make concession.

'The creation of such general treaties and a permanent tribunal to entertain and decide what are brought before it would be one of the greatest services that a peace conference could render.

'Lastly, though it is true that such a congress as this, meeting in time of peace, cannot be relied upon to avert some fresh outbreak of passion, it is none the less true that it may do something to form opinion in the masses of a nation and to bring home to every citizen the sense of its own responsibility for the removal of this oldest evil of humanity. The older an evil is and the more ingrained it is, the longer it must take to remove. The spirit of Christianity is in the modern world more bent on dealing with the actual evils that afflict the world than perhaps it ever was before, and every gathering such as this does something to help its beneficent action and to summon the masses of the people to listen to its voice.'

MR. CARNEGIE HONORED BY FRANCE.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant appeared at the Hotel Astor dinner shortly before eleven o'clock, having already spoken at the Waldorf-Astoria banquet of the congress. He was introduced as bringing a message from France, and after paying a tribute to America and her institutions, he referred to the work for peace which is now going on in America under Mr. Carnegie. He spoke glowingly of Mr. Carnegie's gift for the permanent housing of The Hague tribunal, and then brought forth a jewel box, opened it and turning to Mr. Carnegie, said: 'On behalf of the President of France, and as a public testimonial of his esteem and gratification of your act in building the beautiful Palace of Peace at The Hague, I have the honor to bestow upon you the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Let me attach it myself, Mr. Carnegie,' said Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, tying the red ribbon from which the cross hung pendant about the iron master's neck, and let me hope that as you are a good American and a good Englishman, you are now an honored Frenchman, and, in fact, an honored citizen of all the world.'

The diners rose to their feet and cheered for several minutes.

When he could be heard, Mr. Carnegie, said: 'This honor is as surprising as it is overwhelming. None knows so well as I that it is not deserved by anything I have done. But if a heart, which grows larger as I grow older, a heart which takes in the broader view of life and wishes for a broader field of activity, if that merits the grant of this great honor, then I believe I do deserve it. I find that with every year of my life I take a higher and higher view of things, and I think more and more of humaiity and have brighter visions of the future. That this honor comes from France makes it doubly welcome. I know what the legion of honor means. It embraces men of distinction in every field of human endeavor.

There was another outburst of cheering as Mr. Carnegie concluded.

New York, April 17. — The National Arbitration and Peace Congress to-day adopted as its platform a resolution recommending among other things that The Hague conference shall hereafter be a permanent institution; that the Hague court shall be open to all the nations of the world; that a general treaty of arbitration for ratification by all the nations shall be drafted by the coming conference providing for the reference to The Hague court of international disputes which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy; that the United States government urge upon the conference action looking to the limitation of armament; that the conference extend to private property immunity from capture in war.

Mr. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state and representative of China at the coming Hague conference, spoke on 'The growth of international legislation.'

Others who spoke were: Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington; Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, chairman of the committee on resolutions; Mrs. Helen Beach Tillotson, Captain Richard P. Hobson, representative; ex-Mayor Seth E. Low, Richard Bartgoldt, representative of Mississippi.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

New York, April 17.—The extension of suffrage to women is regarded by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National Women's Suffrage Association, as necessary to a speedy realization of the hopes of the advocates of universal peace. This sentiment was expressed by Mrs. Shaw in an address to-day before the conference of the Women's Peace Organizations, held in conjunction with the National Peace Conference. Other speakers were Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Call, and others.

A representative from **Messrs. F. & A. NORRIS, of London, Eng.** has just submitted to the firm for inspection, the choicest illustrations of

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BOARD OF TRADE.

APPRECIATES REDUCED POSTAL RATE.

tA the weekly meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday considerable gratification was felt at the recent statement by the Postmaster-General on the substantial reduction that has been made in the postage rates on newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals coming from England to Canada.

This question has long agitated the members of the Board of Trade, as it has been felt to be one that greatly affected the interests of both the Dominion and the Mother Country. As long ago as April, 1902, the Montreal Board adopted a resolution to the effect that the high rate on newspaper and magazine postage from the Motherland to Canada was discriminatory in view of the low rate for the same matter between the United States and Canada, and prevented that general interchange of publications between Great Britain and Canada which was so desirable amongst all portions of the empire. The resolution concluded by urging the Dominion Government to try to secure a reduction in this postal rate.

Last year at the sixth congress the Montreal Board submitted a similar resolution, and upon the successful consummation of the movement the council ordered that its thanks be conveyed to the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux for the good work he had done, and congratulating him that he had finally secured this concession from the Imperial postal authorities.

A similar compliment was recently paid to the Hon. Mr. Lemieux acknowledging his successful pilotage through parliament of the bill for the prevention of labor disputes in mines and industries connected with public utilities. A reply has been received from Mr. Lemieux, in which he said in part: 'I wish to convey to the council of the Board of Trade by very sincere thanks for its generosity in extending to me its congratulations in this connection. It is to me most gratifying to know that in the opinion of these gentlemen the legislation which I had the privilege of introducing in parliament is likely to be of real benefit to the industrial and commercial interests of this country.'

Resolutions or letters have been sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier supporting him in his advocacy of preferential trade at the Colonial Conference by the Boards of Trade of St. John, N.B., Toronto, London, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, as well as the Montreal Chambre de Commerce, and the Dominion Manufacturers' Association. The Ottawa and Winnipeg Boards had also promised to take the matter up at their next meeting.

Those present at the meeting were:—Messrs. George Caverhill, president; Farquhar Robertson, second vice-president; C. B. Esdaile, treasurer; John R. Binning, W. W. Craig, J. S. N. Dougalll, George A. Kohl, J. L. McCulloch, A. MacLaurin, Alex. Orsali and J. A. Richardson.

CITY HALL IMPROVEMENTS

THIS WORK, AS WELL AS THAT OF BUILDING A CIVIC LIBRARY, POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

Reports were to have been presented to the City Hall Committee yesterday afternoon concerning the plans for the enlargement of the City Hall and for a civic library building. At the outset, however, the chairman, Ald. Labreeque, stated that he had interviewed Ald. Payette, the chairman of the Finance Committee, on the subject, and he had suggested that the committee should wait until next January before undertaking these two works, as then money would be available to such an extent as would enable much better plans to be executed both in regard to City Hall improvements and to the provision of a civic library.

The committee decided to adopt the suggestion of Ald. Payette, and in the meantime different plans and propositions will be studied for the enlargement of the City Hall.

Ald. Ward renewed his proposition that the police headquarters and Recorder's Court be removed into separate quarters of their own. This, he said, would give the civic administration all the office accommodation it would require for several years to come. Fire sprinklers, he added, ought to be put into the building at once.

Ald. Levy again questioned the decision, recently arrived at on the proposition of Ald. Giroux, that works of literature that are not of a pernicious character be added to the civic library, which was, he said, founded as a technical library. He submitted the following questions for the answers of the city attorney:

Can a standing committee exceed the powers granted to it by the City Council?

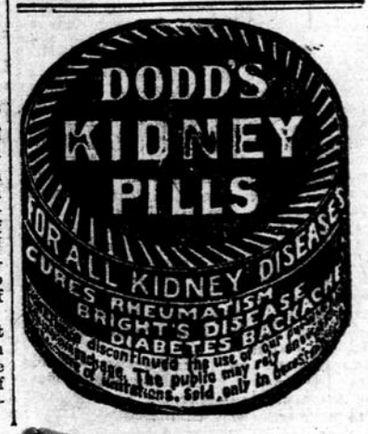
What is the meaning of a technical library?

Should a technical library contain works of literature and fiction?

Has this committee, by the adoption of the proposition of Ald. Giroux, exceeded its powers?

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE TONIGHT.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, pastor of Taylor Presbyterian Church, will deliver an illustrated lecture this evening in Calvary Congregational Church, Guy street. Mr. Reid will take as his subject, 'Holland, Belgium and the Battlefield of Waterloo,' which historical places he has visited, and of which he has an excellent assortment of views. The lecture, which will be held under the auspices of the Men's Own Brotherhood, will commence at 8 o'clock.



WOMEN WILL BE GREATLY INTERESTED IN THE VALUES WE ARE GIVING

Spring and summer weights of underwear and hosiery are here in plenty, and the prices, notwithstanding the upward tendency, are kept at our usual low mark.

Every garment we turn out, regardless of price, goes through a process that insures perfect cleanliness to the wearer.

25c COTTON UNDERVESTS for 18c
They have low neck and no sleeves, and a pretty lace edge.

40c CASHMERE HOSE for 29c
These hose are made of a fine cashmere yarn, being soft and durable, they are full fashioned and have seamless feet.

40c EMBROIDERED CASHMERE HOSE for 29c
The quality of the cashmere is excellent and the embroidery is equal to much more costly make.

$1.25 COTTON COMBINATIONS for $1.00
This excellent line of combinations can be had in high or low neck, long or short sleeves, knee or ankle length.

25c LISLE THREAD GLOVES for 19c
Excellent value. We have them in White and Black,

BOYS' "HOLE-PROOF" HOSE, 25c AND 30c
This is an extra durable line of Ribbed Cotton, made with double knees and feet, and the dye is guaranteed absolutely fast. 6½ to 8 are **25c**, 8½ to 10, **30c.**

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MOONEY'S SPECIAL SALE OF MEN'S BOOTS



We have purchased the balance of some 500 lines from one of these factories, and are in a position to clear out at **$3.50** per pair, which is less than wholesale. They comprise:

Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined,	**$5.00**	**$3.50**
Men's Patent Calf,	**$5.00**	**$3.50**
Men's Velour Calf,	**$5.00**	**$3.50**
Men's Enamel Boots,	**$5.00**	**$3.50**

and many other lines while they last.

MOONEY'S, Corner Alexander and St. Catherine Streets.

HEROES OF BATOCHE

LORD MINTO SENDS HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS TABLET.

Toronto, Ont., April 17.—The Earl of Minto, now Viceroy of India, has written to Sergt. H. R. Allen, C. A. S. C., secretary of the Batoche Association, enclosing a handsome contribution towards the tablet which is to be placed in the armories in memory of the heroes who fell in the battle of Batoche. The following is an extract from Earl Minto's letter:—

'Government House, Calcutta, March 18 1907:

'Dear Sir,—I was very glad to hear from an old comrade of '85, and that a tablet is to be put up in the armories to the memory of those who lost their lives in the Batoche column, and I send you a post-office order for £5, which I hope may assist a little. With all best wishes to you and any other old '85 comrades you may meet.

'Yours truly,

'MINTO.'

RAN AMUCK WITH A KNIFE.

Peterborough, Ont., April 18.— Frank Cameron, of North Bay, an electrician, twenty-eight years old, got on the rampage here yesterday in the Royal Hotel, with a large knife. He attacked and wounded three men, cutting them severely about the head and face. Levi Thorndyke, late of Lindsay, had his nose cut through to the nasal cavity. When falling he sustained a serious injury on the left side.

Patrick King had five bad gashes on the head and neck, one six inches long. Gilbert Bleban, the other man, sustained a deep gash in the face. Cameron was slightly intoxicated. When arrested a razor and a large knife were found on him. No motive can be attributed for his murderous assaults, as the injured men were all strangers to him.

OBITUARY

SAMUEL STARR McCREA.

Buffalo, April 17.—Samuel Starr McCrea died last evening at his apartments in the Berkeley, Johnson Park. Death came suddenly after an illness of only a few days. An attack of bronchial pneumonia had developed, and his heart proved to be too weak to withstand it. Mr. McCrea was in his sixty-second year. Born in Brockville, Ont., he spent his boyhood days in that place, and came to Buffalo about forty years ago, entering the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway. He held the position of freight agent for that railway for a period of fifteen years, but for the past several years he has been engaged in the customs brokerage business. Surviving Mr. McCrea are his wife and four sons, the latter including Mr. W. Stuart McCrea, of British Columbia.

EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.

The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the death of Mrs. Wm. White, of 96½ Delorimier avenue, who was struck by a street car at the corner of Delorimier avenue and St. Catherine street, last November, and who died at her home on Saturday last. Several witnesses gave evidence that the injuries sustained resulted from accidental conditions incident to slippery rails, etc. Mr. Charles Barnet, attorney, stated that the family's solicitors were satisfied that there was no criminal responsibility, and the jury therefore brought in a verdict of 'excusable homicide.' The civil case which was pending against the Street Railway Company has been settled out of court.

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

We must bow our heads in assent and shame to the London criticism of American judicial methods as illustrated in the Thaw trial.

The miscarriage of justice after a long and sensational trial involves the country in disgrace.—'Wall Street Journal.'

FIRE AT LATCHFORD.

Loss of Over $100,000 in New Ontario Town Near Cobalt.

NEARLY A HUNDRED PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS.

Latchford, Ont., April 18.—The New Ontario town of Latchford, on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, nine miles south of the famous Cobalt silver mining camp, suffered a very severe blow by fire last night.

At 6.15 fire broke out in the Latchford restaurant, and spread with surprising rapidity, sweeping the main street almost from end to end. The loss is estimated at between a hundred and a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The buildings were large frame structures, in blocks, and though many of them were covered with iron the fire burned so rapidly and furiously that little or nothing could be done to save either the houses or their contents, and within two hours upwards of fifty buildings were nothing but smoking ruins, with goods and personal property of all descriptions scattered around in the streets. The large Empire Lumber Company's premises were several times in great danger.

There is no fire engine of any kind or any fire appliances here, not even a water supply, except what is hauled from the river in barrels, but immediately on the breaking out of the fire Cobalt was wired for help and the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway promptly ordered a special train, which brought the Cobalt fire brigade, with fire engine and over two hundred Cobalt citizens to help in getting the fire under control. A brisk north-east wind was blowing, which fanned the flames.

While the fire was fiercest, the report spread that large quantities of dynamite were stored in the hardware stores and warehouses then burning. A terrific explosion occurred almost immediately afterwards, which caused a stampede of the excited people across the railway tracks standing on the siding. Several other explosions followed. Several narrow escapes took place. Messrs. H. R. Irwin and W. J. Holmes, to prospectors from North Bay, were struck by flying boards and knocked down, but escaped serious injury.

Several families, numbering over a hundred persons or more, are rendered entirely homeless and destitute. They would have been in a serious plight last night, as the weather is still very cold, with snow and ice almost everywhere around and insufficient shelter, the few buildings still left standing, but for the fact that Messrs. W. B. Cunneyworth, freight and passenger agent, and George W. Lee, travelling freight agent, respectively, of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, thoughtfully had a special train provided with free transportation for the fire sufferers to convey any who wished to go to Cobalt, Haileybury or New Liskeard, where accommodation could be secured for them. A great many availed themselves of this, most of them going to Cobalt.

LOCAL OPTION QUASHED IN ASPHODEL.

Toronto, April 17.—Mr. Justice Anglin this morning quashed the local option by-law in Asphodel township, Peterborough county, on the ground that a polling place in one of the sub-divisions had been changed without public notice having been given, and that voting took place three or four days later than required by the by-law. The vote stood 219 for and 109 against the by-law.



Can't You Sleep?

If insomnia troubles you, as it does so many who are engaged in active brain work, here is a cure for you. Just before retiring drink a cup of

SUCHARD'S COCOA

That will draw the blood away from the brain cells to the stomach, and sleep will quickly come. You'll wake up in the morning rested and strengthened, for the cup of Suchard's is an easily digested food as well as a "night-cap."

It's worth your while to try it.

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO.
MONTREAL. 1

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

HOUSE-CLEANING AGAIN

Every housekeeper has her ideas on the subject of house-cleaning, and prefers working to the destined end in her own way, but she is always glad of hints and suggestions which she may put into practice in connection with her other arrangements. An experience dealing with this 'bugbear of spring,' described in 'Good Housekeeping,' contains a number of such hints. The housekeeper in the case first decided on the dates of beginning and ending, keeping the period free from engagements and appointments of every kind, with two or three days of grace for resting afterwards. She determined, the fates permitting, to be through in time to enjoy the best of the spring-time out of doors. With a note-book and pencil she made out a list of the things necessary for all the cleaning operations—scouring soaps, ammonia, turpentine, furniture polish, etc.—and hunted up a good supply of old muslin, old flannel, and tissue paper. Then were prepared some articles of food which could be kept for several days, saving time from the cooking and ensuring satisfactory meals, needed by no one more than by the house-cleaner and her helpers. Among such preparations could be a boiled ham, one or two roasted chickens, some soup stock, a loaf of cake which keeps fresh in a tin box, a jar of mayonnaise for salads, etc. This fore-sighted housekeeper had had any needful repairs attended to long enough before the cleaning period began, and trunks and bureau drawers had also been gone through as opportunity offered.

The first efforts of the cleaning brigade were directed toward the closets, one after the other. The clothing was all removed, the winter garments were hung out-of-doors and brushed, ready to be folded and packed away with a moth preventive and newspaper wrappings. The closet walls were wiped, shelves and floor washed with ammonia and water, the kitchen closets freshly papered, and the doors of all left wide open for a while. After the closets were all finished, one bedroom was undertaken at a time. The bed was taken down, the mattress and pillows were beaten out in the air. The bedstead was washed, the rugs were cleaned out of doors, the walls were wiped down, windows and paint washed, pictures and frames cleaned on both sides, and lastly the floor was oiled and waxed. A day was given to the washing of blankets. After all the house was clean and fresh, attention was turned to the curtains, which were all laundered or otherwise cleaned, the heavy and more expensive curtains from parlor and library being put away and replaced by lighter ones for the summer.

HEROISM OF WOMEN

Since the whole country has been stirred by Miss Maxwell's act of heroic self-sacrifice, other instances of woman's heroism are being recalled. At once come to mind Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, our own Laura Secord, and Madeline de Vercheres, and many others. A Bristol (England), paper recalls less well-known instances:—

'One of the most remarkable feats of courage displayed by a modern woman was that of the wife of the captain of the brigantine 'Moorburg.' This vessel left Foo-chow, China, for Melbourne, in the spring of 1877, with four seamen, a mate, the captain, and his wife and baby. The ship was delayed by strong head winds and bad weather, and, unable to get any fresh food, the crew died of scurvy. The captain and mate were so sick as to be helpless, and for more than a week until they reached Brisbane the indomitable woman handled the ship alone, under the direction of her husband, who lay on a cot on deck.

'Many instances of that nobility in women which so often prompts self-sacrifice when the welfare of others is concerned may be found in the history of the Paris Commune. One Parisian woman nursed the wounded French soldiers with a Communist doctor. When the insurrection was quelled, the doctor was arrested and marched off to be tried at a drumhead court-martial. As he was approaching the tribunal, he met his former assistant coming out with a soldier on either side of her. 'Why, Adele!' he said in surprise. 'What are you doing here' The woman looked at him with a blank, unrecognizable stare. 'I do not know you, sir,' she said and passed on. The puzzled doctor to his great surprise was acquitted. Then he learned that when he had met the nurse she was on her way to her execution, but had repudiated all knowledge of him, rather than compromise him by appealing for aid and thus render his chance for life a desperate one.

'The burning of the New York steamer 'General Slocum,' in June, 1904, brought to light a great many heroes and heroines. Mary McCann, an Irish girl of seventeen years, who was employed as a ward helper on North Brother Island, swam out to the burning vessel and rescued a woman whom she found clinging to the rudder. Later she aided in the rescue of several other persons.

'Perhaps the world has known of no more heroic woman than Lady Pigot, who for her self-sacrificing acts in the Franco-Prussian war was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government and the bronze cross by the Belgian Government. In October, 1870, Lady Pigot started with food and supplies for the French troops. She entered Metz, and began nursing the sick and wounded soldiers. At one time unassisted she cared for eighty wounded men. Fifty times a day she had to cross a stretch of deep snow with two pails to pump and carry fresh water to the suffering soldiers. She dressed their wounds, fed them, and ministered to their wants. All through the war she followed the armies, willingly undergoing the most terrible privations to care for the sick. She was nearly shot at Thionville, and later established a hospital in a deserted factory, which she herself maintained.'

GETTING WELL BEAUTIFULLY.

The day the convalescent first looks in her mirror, after a severe or prolonged illness, is likely to be one of her low-spirited times owing to the glimpse of her altered appearance. She notes the sallow, parchmenty skin, dull eyes, lustreless hair, and wonders if she will ever again look as nice as she used to look. To a considerable extent it rests with herself, whether she will or not. As soon as she begins to take a renewed interest in her personal appearance, she is usually well enough to commence the course of treatment which is to restore what of good looks she has lost by illness. Air, sunlight, plenty of sleep, and a proper diet will be among the prescriptions of her physician, who will also, if she asks him, give directions for a few simple physical exercises suitable for her condition. While she is finding her way back to health she can beguile the tedious time somewhat by repairing the ragages illness has made in her appearance. To begin with the weak and tired eyes—if smoked glasses are worn when the invalid is having her sun bath, much nerve strain is avoided, as well as the numerous fine lines which form about the eyes when they are involuntarily 'squinted' in a strong light. The convalescent should not read or use her eyes long enough at a time to tire them, and it is a good plan to bathe them three times a day with warm water in which boracic acid has been dissolved. A teaspoonful of the acid to a pint of soft water is the correct proportion.

When the invalid's skin is dry and colorless, it should be treated with plenty of good cold cream. A wash cloth wet in hot water—as hot as can be borne easily—and held to the face and neck for a minute or two puts the skin in condition to absorb the cream which should be rubbed into it gently. If the muscles are relaxed and the cheeks are sagging, as they often are after illness, the face should be massaged with the cold cream, always rubbing 'upward and outward.' If one does the rubbing herself, she should work before the mirror, so that she may not put more wrinkles in than she smoothes out. The cold cream treatment should be given at night, and the morning's ablutions should be followed by a tonic face bath of simple tincture of benzoin in rose water, to counteract the flaccidness of the skin. If the complexion looks dark and discolored, its return to normal appearance can be hastened by applying a bleaching lotion of strained lemon juice in rose water, or in sweet milk. Warm almond oil will soon soften the brittle nails, and brushing the hair and massaging the scalp will soon restore softness and lustre to the hair. A few drops of cologne in the daily sponge bath is very refreshing. Massage from head to foot is recognized as one of the most potent restorers, but it is not every invalid who can afford the services of a trained masseuse.

Of course, the convalescent must not work at her 'beauty culture' hard enough to tire herself. She generally has plenty of time at her disposal and can spread her operations over as long a period as she finds convenient each day. Her work—for it is work—will supply a zest to purposeless days, and in the end she will feel repaid. As some one neatly put it, 'It is desirable not only to get well, but to get well beautifully.'

HINTS FOR THE BOUDOIR

Running ribbon through the embroidery beading on lingerie takes quite a little time and pains to keep the ribbon from twisting. A good way is to tack a piece of narrow white tape to one end of the ribbon which is being removed from the beading, and draw the tape in as the ribbon is pulled out. When the article comes from the laundry, the process can be reversed, the ribbon being tacked to one end of the tape and drawn into place.

One has heard it said that if a little lump of orris root is put into the water in which handkerchiefs are boiled when being laundered, they will have a faint scent of violets when they are dry.

As a rule, embroideries last much longer than the article they ornament, and are often worth being transferrerd to another article. To utilize the embroidery a second time, place the decorative part on a piece of linen or lawn which has been shrunk as much as it will shrink. Stiffen this material at the back with glazed paper, and tack on the old embroidery. Then go over the chief motifs of the decorative work outlining them first in fine running stitch, and afterwards with an over-and-over or a button-hole stitch. With sharp embroidery scissors cut away the unnecessary parts of the embroidery.

An old-fashioned tonic for the hair, which was very popular some thirty or forty years ago, was sage tea. This simple concoction often does good service in making the hair grow, and in some cases has been known to darken locks which have become streaked with grey. It should be made very strong by steeping the dried leaves, and carefully strained, while two teaspoonfuls of bay rum may be added to a quart of tea, with the further addition of a very little perfume. The tea should only be made from the dried leaves.

At a reception a guest was unfortunate enough to spill some frappé down the front of her green broadcloth gown. She took out her handkerchief and began to rub it; but the waiter cautioned her to refrain. He advised that she just dab the spots with her handkerchief, and when she reached home, to put the portion having the spots on it over a bowl or something to hold it out, and then pour boiling coffee through the spotted places, holding the nose of the coffee pot close to the cloth. If this could be done at once, he said, one application should remove the spot, but as she must wait, probably two would be required to take out the grease. She tried the waiter's method the next morning and found it did just what he said it would. After pressing, the skirt looked as well as before.

THE GIRL'S UP-BRINGING

Here is a tribute to the wisdom of the modern ideas on the upbringing of girls. It is the professional opinion of an English physician, writing in the 'Medical Brief' on the subject of hysteria. The physician, after noting the fact that hysteria is less common in England now than it was a generation ago declares that much stress must be laid on the defective education and upbringing of English girls twenty-five or thirty years ago.

They were allowed but little freedom of thought or of action, and were kept closely tied to their mothers' apron-strings. The mother was a well-meaning person, but she had but little initiative and was bound by convention.

'A quarter of a century has marked a great change in this respect and has been concurrent with an increased robustness of health of girls. They are stronger now physically, mentally and morally.

'The advent of bicycling and motoring, and especially of greater facilities for travelling in foreign countries, has had much to do with this, chiefly by permitting a more vigorous and intimate social intercourse between young men and women. With a healthier outdoor existence there are fewer of the factors which tend to make for hysteria and its attendant evils. It is comparatively rare nowadays to meet with a neurotic English girl.'

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

FASHION CATALOGUE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1907.

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



NO. 5665—A PRACTICAL APRON.

A useful apron of generous, housewifely size, designed to protect the entire dress, is here pictured in a development of black and white figured percale. The back is held in position by a strap of the material, that is buttoned to the front at the waist line. Holland and cambric are all suitable for the making, and finishing braid or narrow edging may be used for trimming. The medium size will require 3 7-8 yards of material 36 inches wide. Sizes for small, medium and large.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full

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

WHY SOULS ARE LOST.

Pride, Selfwill, Fear of Man, Revenge, and Worldly Pleasure, Dr. Torrey Says, Cause Spiritual Wrecks.

EVANGELIST'S PLAIN, POINTED SALLIES MAKE AUDIENCES THINK.

Dr. Torrey's audiences seem to be limited in number only by the capacity of the church, for at last night's meeting St. James Church was again completely filled, a number of people having to stand at the back throughout the service. Every night witnesses increasing enthusiasm, and last night ejaculatory 'Hallelujahs' and 'Amens' were frequent throughout the evangelist's stirring address.

The singing is frankly congregational. Dr. Torrey believes in singing, and not only does his assistant, Mr. Butler, repeatedly urge the great choir to put heart and soul into their voices, but he calls on every man, woman and child in the building to join in. 'Now, let's have that over again,' he will say. 'Just a little more emphasis on such and such a word, and a little more life into the whole thing. Drop your jaw a little more when you come to that word. Like this'—and he will sing the part over in that fine baritone voice of his. 'Now, everybody sing'—and with great sweeping movements of his arms and body he marks the time and indicates fortissimo and pianissimo, singing heartily himself the while.

So it goes on for the first half hour of the meeting, one revival hymn after the other being sung, some quite sentimental, as 'Tell my darling mother I'll be there'; some catchy and of such a character that they will keep ringing in the head, such as 'It's the old-time religion, and it's good enough for me,' and other old favorites like 'Work, for the night is coming,' and always the 'Glory Song,' which has not caught on here, it is true, to the extent that it has in some cities, but with its rousing chorus, and great rolling billows of sound, is always effective and always working the congregation up to that pitch of emotional intensity that makes them eagerly receptive of Dr. Torrey's home truths.

And Dr. Torrey does not mince matters. His whole address leads up to the invitation to all who will surrender to Christ to stand up and publicly acknowledge him before the world. His methods are not gentle and persuasive. He goes for his audience like a man attacking the stronghold of an enemy, striking blow after blow at the pride and the folly and vanity of the unconverted, and telling one and all, the good, and the moderately good, the vile and the criminal, that they must all get salvation in the same way, and that without accepting the atonement of Christ they must all perish. Some other time will not do, he tells them, for that other time may never come. They must accept Christ at once—before they leave that building, if they would be sure of salvation—and without salvation there is no joy or peace in this life, nor hope in the next.

PRAYER LISTS ASKED FOR.

Last night he introduced an innovaton. He told all Christians present that he wanted them to write on a slip of paper, 'God helping me, I promise to pray constantly and work persistently for the salvation of the following persons'—then giving a list of their unconverted relatives and friends. He requested all who will promise to do that to stand up, and about a hundred people of the 2,500 present stood up. 'That is very encouraging,' he said, 'but it is not enough. There must be many others who will do that for Christ. I think it is simply wonderful the way God is blessing Montreal, considering conditions. The day of God's manifestation in Montreal has come. People are inquiring the way to God. If ministers and people will only take hold of the work now, I think we shall have a most wonderful mission in Montreal. Will you do it, or will you simply sit and listen approvingly, and do nothing. I am doing my best; won't you do yours? All professing Christians who do not believe in prayer stand up.'

Nobody rose.

'There you are. You all believe in prayer. Now, won't some more of you make out a prayer list such as I have asked for and pray for your unconverted friends? Perhaps some of you don't approve of my methods. Well, there was a young man who once said to an evangelist: "I don't like the way you work." He replied: "I don't myself. I am looking for a better way. What way do you go to work to save souls?" "I don't do it at all," was the reply. "Well," said the evangelist, "I like the way I do do it a good deal better than the way you don't."

'It is the same with me and you. If you have a better way, go to work yourself that way, but at any rate do something better than criticise. It takes less brains to criticise than to do anything else in the world. A fool can criticise a philosopher. A fool just out of college can criticise the Bible. It doesn't take any brains to criticise. Now, will you do something? Will you pray as I have asked you to? All those who will make out a prayer list stand up.' Numerous people stood up in all parts of the church, and Dr. Torrey expressed himself as delighted.

Dr. Torrey always offers an impressive prayer immediately before his sermon, as well as immediately after. His prayer last night previous to his sermon was as follows:—

A TYPICAL PRAYER.

'O God, we are glad that these meetings don't depend for success on any man, but only on thee. Our expectation is of thee. Heavenly Father, take the meeting out of the hands of the preacher, and out of the hands of the singer, and take it into thine own hands, and conduct it as thou dost see fit. Our Father, we ask thee that many to-night may be made to feel, as never before, their need of just such a Saviour as Jesus. We ask thee that many to-night may have their eyes opened to see Jesus the one altogether lovely and the chief among ten thousand, and come to him to-night and find life. Father, we ask thee that thou wilt work miracles to-night—miracles of redeeming grace. Open the eyes of the blind, unstop the ears of the deaf, open the mouths of the dumb, set captives at liberty, and raise the dead. Oh, our Father, may men and women go from this place to-night entirely transformed. There may be men and women here who have no love for the Bible, no love for communion with God, no love for holiness, but instead love for the world, and love of sin and love of self. May they be transformed to-night, and go from this place loving the Bible as no other book, loving fellowship with thee as no other companionship, loving thee above everything, and caring not for the world, but caring everything for the blessing of God. Father, do things to-night that Montreal will be the better for years to come. Fill sad hearts with gladness, fill dark hearts with love, fill sinful hearts with purity, fill hearts that are now full of discord and sorrow with love and gladness. We ask it in Jesus's name. Amen.'

THE SIMPLICITY OF THE GOSPEL.

Then came the sermon, which had for its text what he described as one of the saddest utterances that ever fell from the lips of the Son of God: 'And ye will not come to me that ye might have life.' (John v., 40.) He pointed out how Christ came to bring life to the people, and although they came to listen to him in droves, they would not accept that life. One day surrounded by a crowd of curiosity seekers, Jesus stretched out his hand and uttered the word 'And ye will not come to me that ye might have life.'

The preacher went on to show that salvation was for all, that there were none so vile that they could not be saved, and none so weak but strength would be given them to lead a Christian life, for 'He is able to keep you from falling and present you faultless before the presence of his glory.' None need be lost, either, because the way of salvation was difficult to find. Salvation was so simple that he could explain it in ten minutes to a child who had never heard the gospel before. When he was in Japan preaching, through an interpreter, two Japanese who had never before heard the Gospel took Christ, and went out of the building saved.

No excuses were good enough for not being saved. 'I tell you what it is,' said Dr. Torrey, searching out the faces of those before him with those keen grey eyes of his:

'I tell you what it is,' he repeated in solemn tones. He paused for a moment in absolute stillness. Then both his arms shot out, and he pointed with both hands at those before him, raising his voice to a shout as he uttered the words: 'The reason why you are not saved is simply because you won't be saved.'

THE STORY OF AN APRIL FOOL.

And why would not people come to Christ? he asked.

Then he went on to tell the various reasons why people would not be saved, illustrating his remarks with many anecdotes. There was indeed an anecdote for every point in his address—a little word picture, not painted in harmoniously blending colors, but in violent contrasts of black and white, an impressionist sketch drawn with bold and rapid strokes. His is not a mission to please people, to tickle their ears, and excite their admiration for his literary skill and oratorical powers. His mission is to hammer into their minds and hearts a sense of their sin, and to bring them to their knees before God. Thus he has no stories to put his hearers into a happy mood, by appealing to their sense of humor. He seldom makes his audience laugh, though almost for the first time in the mission he made them laugh last night by an April fool story—how a farmer going into Baltimore on April 1 dropped his purse. He went back to look for it, and saw a crowd standing round it on the pavement. When anybody walked in and picked it up the other immediately shouted 'April fool,' and he dropped it. But the farmer walked in, picked it up, to the shouts of 'April fool,' and opsned it to show a big roll of notes. They were the fools, then, not the farmer.

'And I tell you, men and women, that although people may jeer at you when you take Christ, yet when you begin to enjoy the blessings of Christian life, you will decide that those who laughed at you were the fools, not you.'

An unforgiving spirit was another thing that kept many from Christ. There were some present, who were old enough to know better, who were being shut out from life by an unforgiving spirit. 'You are a great fool, a great fool,' he said, 'for while you are not hurting the person you hate, you are hurting yourself.'

There was an anecdote to drive home this truth. A young man under deep conviction would not accept Christ because another man had done him about the greatest wrong one man could do another. He swore that he would follow him, if need be, to the ends of the earth; and when he found him, kill him, 'for,' said he, 'I hate him.' Dr. Torrey tried to dissuade him. No good. Days and weeks and years passed, and he followed the man all over the world, and could not find him.

One night when Dr. Torrey was preaching a man came walking up the aisle—one of the most horrible-looking creatures he ever saw, clothed in rags, and his face fairly black with dirt. He came right to the front and said: 'Dr. Torrey, don't you know me?'

'Kendall,' he exclaimed,' 'is that you?'

'Yes.'

And not till then, when he had made a shipwreck of his life, would he give up his hate, and take Jesus Christ.

'There is somebody in this building that this message is intended for especially,' he said, in solemn tones. 'I do not know who it is. But there is some man or woman here who is a bitter hater. Man, woman, give it up, and come to Jesus Christ and get eternal life to-night. Don't go to hell for the poor, miserable gratification of hating somebody.'

First among the reasons why people would not come to Christ he mentioned the love of sin. People knew very well that if they came to Jesus Christ they must give up sin. It was a choice between sin and Jesus, and they were saying, 'Let me have sin, and let Jesus go.' Next was love of pleasure. Many would like to be Christians if they did not have to give up some friends, some theatres, some card parties, some dancing, and so on. They were perfectly willing to give Jesus Christ the second place, but he would have the first place or none at all, and they knew it. One young woman he knew, who was a perfect dancer, said if she had to choose between Jesus Christ and dancing, she would have dancing and le. Jesus Christ go. Thank God, she altered her mind. When he was at Nashville, one of the girds in a boarding school there said: 'If I cannot escape hell without giving up dancing, I will go to hell.' Thank God she, too, altered her mind before the mission was over, and when he left Nashville every girl in that boarding school except two or three had become converted.

Next he had a word for business men. Many were kept from coming to Christ by love of money. They knew that if they came to Christ they would have to give up some things in their business which were a source of income. Three young women came to him, and said they were salesladies in a store, and they asked if they would have to give up misrepresenting goods to the customers if they took Christ. He replied that they would. 'But if we do we shall lose our places,' they said.

'Oh, you employers who make your employees lie and cheat and rob; can you wonder why your employees sometimes cheat and rob you? I tell you that if they do you are simply reaping what you have sown. Give up these dishonest practices in your business, for it is better to lose your income than lose your soul.'

He had another anecdote about three young men in Aberdeen who asked him whether they would have to give up their employment in the liquor business if they became converted. 'Most certainly,' he said, and thank God, they accepted Christ and quitted the business that night. How he would like to see that in Montreal.

Love of earthly friends was another thing that kept many from Christ; another was fear of their fellow men. There was nothing to be afraid of in being persecuted, nothing to make them sad. Rather should they be glad to suffer for his sake, for he had said to those who were persecuted, 'Rejoice and be exceeding glad for great is your reward in heaven.'

As an instance he told of a woman who became converted, and did not tell her husband. He advised her to tell him, and she was still afraid. One night he saw both husband and wife sitting before him, and he thought, 'Now is my time; I will get them by guile.' So he asked every woman ready to say henceforth that her husband should have a Christian woman for his wife to stand up. She was among the first. Then he made a request for all the men whose wives should have Christian husbands henceforth, and the man was the first to stand up.

'But suppose he had not stood up,' said Dr. Torrey.

'I would rather be laughed at by fools on earth for doing what was right than be laughed at by devils in hell for doing what I knew to be wrong,' he exclaimed.

'Amen, amen,' called out one of his auditors.

Pride, also, was one of the things that kept many men and women from Christ. There were thousands of people in Montreal, delightful, attractive, amiable people, who were unconverted because they would not take Jesus Christ in the same way as the drunkard, the harlot, and the thief had to get salvation. There were no two ways of getting saved—one for the drunkard and one for the elegant lady.

'For instance,' he said, 'no woman ever gets to heaven through marrying a clergyman. A lady once came to me and said, "My Christian experience is not satisfactory." I said: "I do not think you have any Christian experience." "Why," she said, "I have. I am a member of a church, a Sunday-school teacher and the widow of a clergyman." "Well," I responded, "I do not think you were ever converted, for you never saw yourself as a lost sinner in your life." She said: "I never did, because I am not." I replied: "Let me deal frankly with you. You are just full of conceit. Unless God opens your eyes to see that you are not essentially better than the vilest sinner, and unless you come to God and cry for mercy through the atoning blood of Christ, you will never be saved."'

'Ministers' wives,' he added, 'come about as near being angels as any class of people on earth. I suppose they have to be'—and he looked around with a smile at the ministers on the platform—'to endure us. But on the other hand, when I was in Ireland I met two women who came the nearest to being she devils incarnate of any I ever met, and they were ministers' wives. He said so in his meeting there. One of them afterward said to him, 'Did you mean me last night?' He had to own up that he did, and thank God not only she but the other one also became converted.

Lastly, he came to the moment when he extended an invitation to those who would accept Christ to stand up, and in relation to this, he said there were scores of people who had made up their minds that they would not stand up at any of his meetings. It was not necessary to stand up and come into the front rows to be saved, but on the other hand if they had made up their minds that they would not do so it was necessary, for God was God, and he would not take conditions. If anybody said they would not accept Christ that way, they would never find peace until they did.

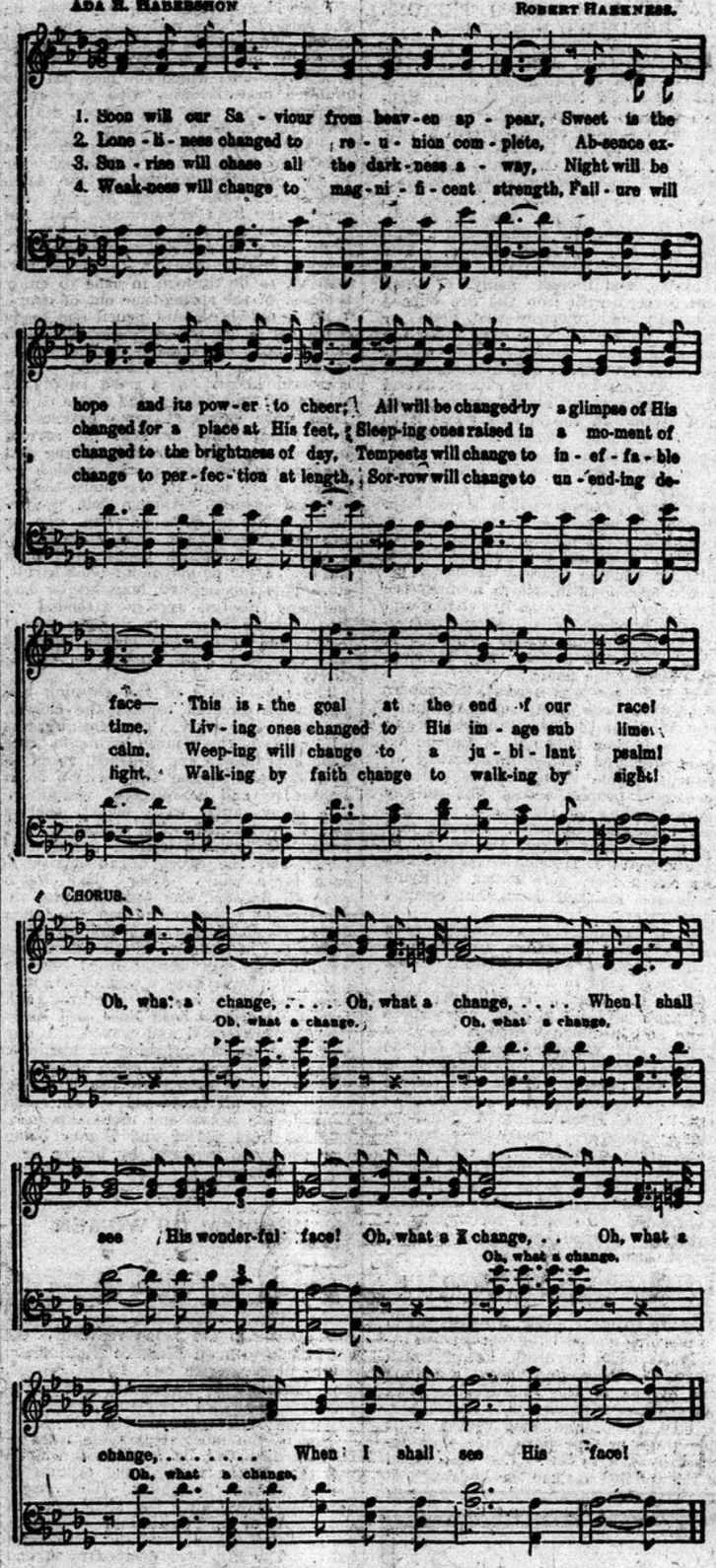
Thirty-four people altogether stood up to show their acceptance of Christ, and there was a large after meeting for inquirers.

Miss Mary Moody Parker, private secretary to the Rev. Dr. Torrey, is an interesting person and an indefatigable worker. She addressed the women's meeting in the school-room of St. James Methodist Church last Sunday evening and many who heard her have testified to the blessing they received through her address on 'Lions in the way.' One young woman who had been a 'timid Christian' was led to commence personal work during that meeting and spoke to ten different persons about their souls—the first time she did such a thing in her life—and she has been at it ever since.

A FAVORITE OF MR. ALEXANDER'S.

Oh, What a Change!

ADA R. HABERSHON — ROBERT HARKNESS.



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MISS MARY MOODY PARKER.

Miss Parker will address the women's meeting again next Sunday night.

Miss Parker is not related to the late evangelist, Mr. Moody, her name being taken from a different family of that name, but she has attended the Moody Institute and received very helpful training for her work there. She has been private secretary to Dr. Torrey for five years, excepting during the period occupied by his trip around the world. She accompanied him to England, however, and spoke in the British American Y. W. C. A. hall in Paris. She conducted the meetings for the instruction of personal workers, as the Rev. Mr. Jacoby is doing now, before he became associated with Dr. Torrey. She has done voluntary rescue work and has done missionary work among the Chinese women and children of Chicago and New York, with much success. She was engaged in Young Women's Christian Association work in New York city for five years previous to entering upon her present duties. She comes from Wilmington, Delaware.

OBITUARY.

STAPLETON CALDECOTT.

Toronto, April 18.—A pioneer in Toronto's business world passed away last night in the person of Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, one of the most widely-known wholesale merchants of the city. Although Mr. Caldecott had been in failing health for a couple of years past, his death was sudden and unexpected.

Mr. Caldecott was born in England about seventy years ago, but came to Canada early in life. For many years he was senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Caldecott, Burton & Co., which was later known as Caldecott, Burton & Spence. On the dissolution of this firm he identified his interests with the Debenhams, Limited, retaining his connection with that company to the present time. Mr. Caldecott was a man of irreproachable character, and the possessor of high ideals of citizenship, which led him to take a deep interest in public affairs, though he did not aspire to office. He was a prominent and active member of St. Paul's Anglican Church, an interested worker in religious circles, and a warm friend of the Young Men's Christian Association.

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE CLAIMS

OVER A THOUSAND SUITS FILED AGAINST COMPANIES.

San Francisco, April 18.—More than two hundred suits against insurance companies for the payment of policies held during the great fire a year ago were filed yesterday at the county clerk's office, bringing the total well over a thousand. When the office closed there was a long line of attorneys' clerks and messengers waiting, and it took three clerks nearly an hour to dispose of the overflow. It was practically the last day of the filing of such cases, although in some cases the year allowed did not expire until to-day.

EARTHSHOCKS.

Disturbances Throughout Europe —Chilian Volcano in Eruption.

London, April 17.—The 'Evening Standard's' correspondent at Madrid says that the towns of Totana and Lorca were visited yesterday by a violent earthquake. Great damage was done to buildings and the inhabitants were thrown into a panic.

Earthquakes occurred to-day in various parts of Europe. The most noticeable were in Constantinople and its neighborhood and in the Tyrol, where a huge landslide resulted. There was also a severe shock at Askhabad, in the Russian Transcaspian territory. Both Totana and Lurca are in the province of Murcia. The latter is an important manufacturing town and has a population of 50,000. It contains many interesting Moorish antiquities, including a celebrated Caster. Totana has a population of 10,000. It carries the manufacture of linen, earthenware, brandy and saltpetre.

TERROR IN CHILE.

Valparaiso, Chile, April 17.—Puyene volcano, adjacent to the lake of the same name, in the province of Valdivia, is in violent eruption. The phenomenon is accompanied by awful subterranean rumblings, earthquakes, darkness, noisy electrical display, ashes and boiling water. Torrents of lava have set fire to the surrounding forests and people and cattle are fleeing in terror.

WARD AT LIBERTY

CRIME WAS A BREACH OF TRUST AND NOT THEFT.

Toronto, April 17—Arthur L. C. Ward, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, who was extradited from London, England, on a charge of stealing $3,325 from Edwin Adcock, an Englishman, was discharged to-day by Judge Winchester. The judge concluded that, while Ward was not exactly guilty of theft, he had committed a breach of trust, but that the charge could not be pressed against him under the extradition act. The money has since been returned to Adcock. Adcock was injured in a boiler explosion in Albany and disabled for life. The company for which he worked gave him several thousand dollars, and when he was able to leave the hospital he went to live with Ward at Niagara. He was taken suddenly ill one day, and feeling himself incapable of taking care of his money, he deposited it in the Sovereign Bank in Ward's name, on the understanding that Ward was not to receive any beneficial interest at any time in case anything should happen. Ward afterwards went to England, and Adcock began criminal proceedings against him after a cheque for five hundred dollars, which had been made out in his (Adcock's) favor had been cancelled by Ward, shortly before sailing from Montreal for England. The evidence showed that Adcock was a reckless spender. He paid six hundred dollars for a piano and sent it to his boarding-house, and paid eight hundred and fifty dollars for a horse that he afterwards discovered was not worth two hundred.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FOUR MAXIMS.

JACOB RIIS TELLS YOUNG WOMEN OF THE PRESIDENT'S CONCENTRATED WISDOM.

Philadelphia, April 16.—Mr. Roosevelt's hitherto unpublished maxims were given to the pupils of Miss Hill's school to-day by Jacob Riis in an address.

'The President has placed his policy in four hitherto unspoken maxims,' said Mr. Riis, 'which I will give as guides to you young women:

'"First—Fit yourself for the work God has for you to do in this world, and lose no time about it.

'"Second—Have all the fun that is coming to you.

'"Third—Go ahead, do something and be willing to take responsibility.

'"Fourth—Learn by your mistakes."

'No one can drive the President. He is always right to himself, in his own judgment. He may do wrong, but I have yet to see him do wrong, and if he does he learns from his errors.'

COLOR IN MUSIC

MELBA'S VOICE HAS PURPLE SPLASHES IN IT—TINTS IN TONES.

London, April 16.—The translation of sounds into colors is no new idea, but Mrs. Northesk Wilson, lecturing in London on the relation of colors to music, has made some interesting additions to the familiar comparisons.

She described Mme. Melba's voice as high blue, splashed occasionally with purple. Alice Gomez's vocalization, she said, suggested orange. Forbes Robertson had a violet voice speckled with green, which is the color of the depressed.

Mrs. Wilson contended that every sound conveyed an idea of color to those who were in a proper state of vibration. Blind people were particularly sensitive in this respect to both agreeable and disagreeable sounds.

A raucous voice, according to Mrs. Wilson, gave a blind man a dirty green feeling.

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