Twelve Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Loca Thunderstorms

XLVIII., No. 72 MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

EW ELECTRIC RAILWAY

ext of By-Law Concerning Montreal and Southern Countess Company's Venture.

CITY TO RECEIVE $500 A YEAR FOR EVERY MILE OF STREET USED.

Should the by-law which has been drawn up pass at next Tuesday's meeting of the City Council, the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will begin work in November next on the new electric railway to enter the city via Victoria Bridge, and the line is to be completed and in operation on or before Nov. 1, 1908.

The company, according to its contract with the G. T. R., has a right of way on the Victoria Bridge and the G. T. R. tracks to Riverside street; and is authorized by an Order-in-Council to construct, maintain and operate a line of electric railway on Riverside and Mill streets and to cross the Lachine canal on Black's Bridge at Common street. The City Council is therefore now asked, in order to enable the company to convey passengers and freight to a point as close as possible to the city, to allow it to construct and operate a tramway line by means of cars propelled solely by electricity, in the following streets, to wit. Common street, from Black's Bridge to Grey Nun street, and Grey Nun street, from Common street to William street, with permission to construct on William street a Y, extending from McGill street to King street.

It is also proposed that the company may take passengers, their luggage and freight at its terminal station or on its siding and convey the same outside the city limits, but it shall not have the right to take passengers between its terminal point, in the city, and the limits of the said city.

The company shall at first make use of the system known as the trolley system, but should another better system become generally in use the company shall be bound to adopt it, provided it is so decided by arbitrators. But in the streets of the city the company shall make use of accumulators.

The company will also have to conform to the recognized obligations regarding street paving and of paying half the cost of removing ice and snow from the streets.

The following section applies to underground conduits:—

The company shall be held to construct underground conduits for their power conductors, when the council will require the construction of such conduits from all other companies who may be compelled to construct the same, and shall, in such case, conform to such conditions as may be imposed by the council.

The speed of the cars is never to exceed eight miles an hour.

The company shall pay, annually, to the city for the use of the streets in the city, an amount equivalent to $500 per mile of the streets actually used.

It is also proposed that the contract for the establishment and operation of the said electric railway shall extend over a period of twenty-four years from the 1st of January, 1907, and may be extended, at its expiration, for a term of five years, and thereafter for further terms of five years.

PRINCE VON BUELOW

Strengthening of Triple Alliance Said to be Object of Visit to Italy.

Rome, March 26.—Prince von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, arrived at Rapallo yesterday.

According to official statements, the meeting between Prince von Buelow and Signor Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, which will take place at the end of this week, has no political significance, but in other quarters the purpose of this meeting is declared to be the strengthening of the Triple Alliance and the elimination of all friction between Italy and Austria for the purpose of preventing the isolation of Germany at The Hague Peace Conference. This condition would arise, it is declared, if Italy should join Great Britain and the United States in their attitude on the question of limitation of armaments. With the exception of Germany and Austria, the other powers are practically at one on this question, and, consequently, Germany runs the danger of being placed at The Hague in the same position she was in during the international Moroccan Conference at Algeciras.

A portion of the Italian press, in its greeting to Prince von Buelow, says he must not take umbrage at Italy's entente with Great Britain as this alliance was first proclaimed in 1895 by Baron Blanc, Foreign Minister, in the Italian Senate, and Italy needs this alliance to insure the protection of her interests in the Mediterranean and the Balkans, which are not guaranteed by the Triple Alliance.

QUEEN'S REGISTRATION

THERE ARE 1,139 STUDENTS THIS SESSION.

Kingston, Ont., March 26.—Registrar G. Y. Chown, of Queen's University, announces the following registration figures: In Arts, 700; in Science, 221; in Medicine, 210; in Theology, 31; less registered in two faculties, 23; total registration, 1,139. This is an increase of 67 over last session.

DISORDERS IN PERSIA

Two Russians Killed in Rising of Natives at Sebzewar.

Teheran, Persia, March 26—Serious disorders have broken out at Sebzewar, necessitating the intervention of Russian troops. The lawless natives of the vicinity have risen and are attempting to force an entrance into the city. Two Russians have been killed and a number wounded. The lives of all the Russians are in danger. Reinforcements of Russian troops are reported to have started for Sebzewar.

MARCHING ON BUCHAREST.

Authorities at Roumanian Capital Take Measures to Repel Revolted Peasants.

Bucharest, Roumania, March 26.—Four thousand peasants from the districts of Teleorman and Vlashica have joined forces and are now marching on Bucharest. A normal state of siege has been proclaimed here, and the military authorities have taken measures to prevent the revolted peasants from invading the city. Should the latter refuse to retire, orders have been issued to the troops to use shrapnel shells.

Soldiers and large bodies of police have been stationed in the Jewish quarters of Bucharest.

Several encounters, accompanied by much bloodshed, are reported from various places. The plundering usually appears to start at the synagogues, ending with attacks on the property of Christians.

Vladihica is overrun by marauders, who have cut the telegraph and telephone wires. Two thousand peasants yesterday made a furious attack with hatchets and cudgels on a detachment of cavalry in that district. The troops only dispersed the rioters after killing or wounding many of them.

Fifteen rioters have been shot at Alexandra, Wallachia, about fifty miles from Bucharest, which place is under martial law.

At Galate, Moldavia, peasants invaded the town, demanding land and wrecking houses. They were fired upon by the troops who killed fifteen persons.

A panic prevails at Giurgevo, forty miles from here.

THE LATE MR. T. M. HAMILTON

GRAND TRUNK CONDUCTOR WILL BE BURIED AT PEMBROKE.

The interment of the late Thomas Mitchell Hamilton, the G. T. R. conductor who, as reported in yesterday's 'Witness,' was run over and instantly killed by his own train—a freight—at St. Hyacinthe, on Saturday last, will take place at Pembroke, Ont., to-morrow. A funeral service will be held this evening in St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, Point St. Charles.

Mr. Hamilton had been in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for four years. He served in the last South African war, under Col. Mackie, who will accompany his body to the place of burial. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and a native of Kingston, Ont.

Although nobody saw the accident, it is presumed that he was killed while trying to board the cow-catcher of the locomotive, after opening a switch to let his train into a siding. His train reached St. Hyacinthe about eleven p.m., on Saturday, at the same time as an Intercolonial train, which followed at a considerable distance behind. Having order to drop a few cars on a siding, Hamilton, who was riding in the engine cab, slipped out on the narrow platform alongside of the boiler and stepped off the cow-catcher to open the switch near the Yamaska Bridge. The train passed into the siding, and it was only forty-five minutes afterwards that his mangled body was found on the track near the switch.

TO EDUCATE LAYMEN

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT TO BE LAUNCHED—MONTREAL MEN ON COMMITTEE.

Toronto, March 26.—A great laymen's banquet has been arranged for, to be held in the Temple Building in this city on Tuesday, April 9, to launch in Canada the Laymen's Missionary Movement. This movement, which is international and interdenominational, had its origin last fall in New York in connection with the Haystack Prayer Meeting Centenary. The object is to lead laymen generally to take a more active part in the social and political mission of the Church to the nation, especially in the line of missionary enterprise.

The aim, in fact, is to project a campaign of education among business men and laymen generally, to be conducted under the direction of the various mission boards; to advise a comprehensive plan in conjunction with the secretaries of such boards looking toward the evangelization of the world within the next twenty-five years, and to form through the various boards a centennial commission of fifty or more laymen to visit this year the mission fields of the world and report their findings to the Church at home.

A strong central committee of one hundred members has been formed, including prominent business men in the United States and Canada.

Messrs. A. O. Dawson and W. Birks, Montreal, are members of this committee.

BOMB OUTRAGE

Governor-General of Bialystok Escapes Injury.

Bialystok, Russia, March 26.—A bomb was thrown to-day at Governor-General Bogslevski, while he was out driving. The Governor-General was uninjured, though the force of the explosion broke all the windows in the street and his coachman was slightly wounded. The bomb-thrower escaped.

THE LATE M. POBEDONOSTEFF

FUNERAL OF THE LATE PROCURATOR-GENERAL OF RUSSIAN HOLY SYNOD.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The funeral of M. Pobedonosteff, former Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, who died on March 23, took place to-day. The body was interred temporarily in the crypt of the Church of Our Lady of Vladimir. The services, which were conducted by the Metropolitans of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev, assisted by Bishop Evlogi, a monarchist member of the Lower House of Parliament, and the higher clergy, were attended by the Grand Duke Michael, representing the Czar, and several cabinet ministers, and many priests, but the scanty attendance of the general public was pointed out as indicating how completely Pobedonosteff had passed from the stage since the beginning of the constitutional regime. Among the floral offerings deposited on the casket were wreaths from the Emperor, the Empress, the Dowager Empress, several members of the Imperial family and the reactionary organizations, delegations of which followed the body on foot from the late residence of M. Pobedonosteff to the church. Half a squadron of hussars furnished the escort.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE.

Regina, Sask., March 25.—The public accounts for the past fiscal year and the estimates for the coming year were laid on the table of the House to-day by the Hon. J. A. Calder, Provincial Treasurer. The balance brought forward from 1905 was $546,766. The revenue was $2,087,712, and expenditure $1,599,432, leaving a surplus of $482,280. It appears, however, that of the revenue spent during the year on public buildings, $507,777, comprised construction of steel bridges, $81,858; on construction of small bridges, $110,120; on provincial sites for the legislative buildings and land titles office in Regina, $110,430; purchase price of Dominion Government buildings taken over by the province, $42,791; lot expenditure on public works, $618,819; total expenditure on agriculture, $103,443; on hospitals, $25,494; on education, $288,942, including grants to schools, $251,200; on justice, $206,186; on legislation, $30,091, and the cost of civil government, $141,568. The total estimated revenue for next year is $2,540,620, and estimated expenditure, $2,466,106, showing an estimated surplus of $74,414. It is also proposed to spend on capital account $935,638. This money the government will have to borrow. At present the province has no public debt for legislative and departmental buildings. The estimates provide $250,000.

BUSINESS TAX

BILL IN SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE TO LEVY ON CORPORATIONS.

Regina, Sask., March 26.—The Hon. J. Calder has given notice that on Wednesday next he will introduce a resolution in the legislature for the purpose of taxing corporations doing business in the province, including chartered and private banks, insurance companies, loan and trust companies, telegraph, telephone and express companies. Financial institutions are to be assessed expressly for each branch in the province, while telegraph and telephone and express companies are to be taxed one percent of their gross receipts.

CASE ABANDONED

BY G. L. HAGENBURGER AGAINST QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Kingston, Ont., March 26.—Dr. J. C. Connell, dean of Queen's Medical Faculty, has received word that the action taken by G. L. Hagenburger, of Boston, against Queen's University, to have his name restored to the medical list of graduates and for damages for having it stricken off, has been abandoned.

It will be remembered that Queen's senate and trustees, after a thorough investigation, some time ago, found that Hagenburger had obtained German medical credentials by fraud, and that he had been given credit for work to which he was not entitled. In view of this, his name was removed from the university list of graduates and notice to this effect sent broadcast.

Mr. Hagenburger gave the case to an Ottawa legal firm, which entered an action against Queen's University.

MORE FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.

Washington, March 25.—Cablegrams received at the United States Department of State to-day report that fighting has been going on at Ponombia, in Venezuela, where General Penalosa last week was reported to have started an insurrection against Castro's government.

MOROCCAN SITUATION

Composition of French Column to be Sent to Oudja.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAS HEARD NOTHING OF ATTACK ON BRITISH CONSULATE.

(See also Page 12.)

Paris, March 26.—The French press unanimously appreciates the gravity of the government's decision to bring the Sultan of Morocco to reason, and without exception the newspapers support the cabinet's determination to restore prestige in North Africa by the occupation of Oudja, which, it is considered, will make the Moroccan authorities understand that France's national dignity can no longer permit the Moors to disregard with impunity their solemn agreements.

The 'Figaro' to-day says: 'Frenchmen expect the government to carry out its decision coolly but firmly.'

M. Dubief, who was Minister of Commerce, and later Minister of the Interior in the Rouvier cabinet, to-day was quoted as declaring that the Sultan's responsibility was undeniable. He added: 'It is necessary to act energetically. Pacific penetration is a good thing, but France must not suffer thereby. The assassination of Dr. Mauchamp ought to be the last outrage permitted.'

The government has given notice of its intention to reply fully to-day to interpellations on the Moroccan situation in the Chamber of Deputies or Senate, M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, being prepared to furnish any information demanded.

The French column of occupation which is to move on Oudja will be composed of detachments of the second regiment of Spahis, the second and sixth African Rifles, and contingents from the Zouaves and Foreign Legion, a large body of which has been camped at Lalla Marnia, in proximity to the frontier, since last year.

London, March 26.—The British Foreign Office, although officially advised of the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, of the French Geodetic Mission, at Morocco City, has received no notification of the alleged attack on the residence of the British consular agent there, Mr. Lennox, who is said to have been compelled to fire on the mob, killing two persons.

FRENCH VIEW.

Paris, March 26.—France does not expect any opposition upon the part of any power against her course. The government denies that the occupation of Oudja can be regarded as an invasion or as an aggression, and desires it to be understood that France is not taking the step to enhance her position as holding a European mandate, but to compel respect for France. The official view follows:—

'The question is entirely between France and Morocco. There is not the slightest reason for outside complications. France is not actuated by ulterior motives. The occupation of Oudja is for the purpose of demonstrating to Morocco that she cannot flout France with impunity. Heretofore France has been extremely lenient. When an outrage occurred she has contented herself with presenting her claims through diplomatic channels. These have been disregarded so long that France has been compelled to teach the Sultan a lesson. The commander of the armored cruiser 'Jeanne d'Arc,' when that vessel arrives at Tangier, will hand a list of the French demands to Mohammed El Torres, the representative of the Sultan. Besides satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp and the organization of a Moorish police force on the Algerian frontier, Morocco will be required to put an end to the anarchistic conditions under which the lives of foreigners of all nations in Moroccan territory are constantly endangered. France believes that the Sultan will yield without any trouble.'

DRANK SUGAR OF LEAD

WOMAN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE FOILED BY DOCTOR'S PROMPT ACTION.

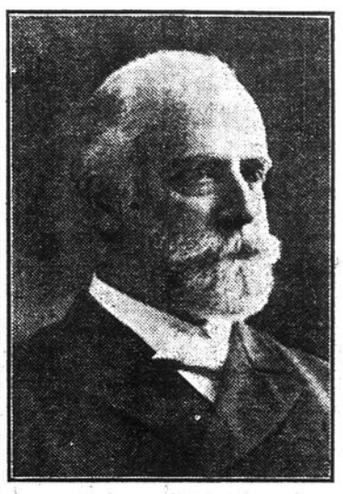
The wife of Mr. Arthur Telford, living at 671 St. James street, made a desperate attempt to take her own life last evening, when in a fit of jealousy she drank a quantity of sugar of lead. The prompt use of a stomach pump by the physician accompanying the ambulance, which was called to the house, saved the woman's life, and she is now considered out of danger at the General Hospital.

The husband of the woman said that she had been acting strangely since last Friday, when some one told her that he was planning to elope with another woman. Yesterday afternoon she telephoned to the Standard Coal Company, where he was employed, telling him to come home. He thereupon left his work and was walking up McCord street, near the corner of Smith street, when he met his wife coming to meet him. On seeing him, Mrs. Telford started to reproach her husband at the top of her voice. He tried to take her quietly through the streets, but all the way she continued to shout. Once inside the house she started throwing empty bottles at her husband, in the presence of a boarder named Carter, who was sitting at supper. Suddenly she reached for a bottle containing sugar of lead, and before either of the men could stop her, she drank a quantity of the poison and fell unconscious on the floor. The General Hospital ambulance was called, and on its arrival a stomach pump was used with good effect. She was then taken to the hospital for treatment.

THE TORREY REVIVAL

THE CALL FOR SINGERS IS REPEATED, AS MANY MORE VOICES ARE NEEDED FOR THE CHOIR.

Interest in the coming revival services to be conducted in St. James Methodist Church by the Rev. R. A. Torrey, D.D., of Chicago, is deepening and spreading. The services will be commenced on Sunday, April 7, and will continue until May 5. Dr. Torrey will



THE REV. DR. TORREY.

be assisted by the Rev. W. S. Jacoby, with Mr. Charles Butler, the noted singer, as musical director. A strong local committee has the arrangements in charge, and they have issued an appeal signed by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, the Rev. Dr. Johnston, and the Rev. C. T. Scott, asking that the Christian workers will unite in prayer and practical effort to make these meetings an unbounded success.

A choir is in process of organization, with Mr. W. G. Taylor, superintendent of the Old Brewery Mission, as director. It is desired that at least 600 voices should be secured for this choir. Up to the present time scarcely half that number have handed in their names. The reason so many singers are wanted is that the services will extend over a full month; and, as many will not be able to attend all the meetings, it is hoped that with a large number of voices, at least two hundred will be available each night. Practices are held on Tuesday and Friday evenings in the Association Hall, at the Y. M. C. A. building. A number of choirs throughout the city, whose members are unable to attend the general practices regularly, are learning the tunes independently. Members of such choirs are asked to communicate with Mr. Taylor, stating what parts they sing, what church they are connected with, and what evenings they expect to be able to assist in the revival services.

It has been explained that it is not necessary that a person should be a communicant of any church to join the choir, but simply to have a voice and a desire to help. Mr. Taylor expects that a large number of people who are now uninterested and unconverted, will, after the first week, be converted or become so much interested that they will wish to join in the musical exercises; consequently it is desired and hoped that all who can will take advantage of the present opportunity to learn the pieces which will be sung, and thus avoid the regret which they will be sure to feel later if they do not embrace the opportunity.

A meeting for prayer and preparation in view of the coming meetings will be held in the small hall of the Y. M. C. A. on Friday afternoon at five o'clock, to which all Christian workers are invited.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

On Sunday evening there was held the first meeting of a two weeks' series of special services being conducted in Taylor Church by the Rev. D. J. Craig. A large number of people from all parts of the city were present, and were well repaid for their presence by the clear and able address which was given by the evangelist. Mr. Craig spoke on the two classes of professing Christians, the carnal and the spiritual. He clearly showed how the former were the ones who were always keeping the ministers busy patching up quarrels in the church; they were also the ones whose carnal natures had to be satisfied by the theatre and like amusements; they were always as babes in Christ; they never developed. The spiritual Christian he defined as the one who was always to be depended upon, and whose desire it was always to be of some service to the church, in the line of being perhaps a Sunday-school teacher, a worker in the Christian Endeavor Society, or other societies of the church; a manager, or an elder. One special feature brought out about the spiritual Christian was the fact that the more spiritual a man would become, the more clear would the good qualities in a weaker brother appeal to him rather than the bad. Special hymns, many of which are to be used in the coming Torrey revival meetings, are being used in these services. Special attention is being given to the musical portion of these meetings by the choir and friends in the work. A quartette was much enjoyed at last night's meeting, and this will be followed by similar musical contributions each evening.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Serious disorders are reported at Sbezewar, Persia, in which two Russian soldiers have been killed and a number wounded.

The Governor-General of Bialystotk, in Russia, had a narrow escape from a bomb to-day.

A movement is on foot in the Russian Douma to abolish the drumhead court-martial. One of the Cossack deputies during the debate yesterday characterized it as a method of making the army do the work of the hangman.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, speaking at a Socialist meeting in Liverpool yesterday, said 'What I call the new theology is the theology of the Socialist movement, the reign of love and universal brotherhood.'

The College Y. M. C. A., says Dr. Kilpatrick, of Knox College, Toronto, is not a side issue but is at the very core of university life.

From the drift of the debate in the Dominion House of Commons yesterday as to whether or not the Premier will attend the Colonial Conference, which opens in London on April 15, it seemed probable that discussions would be so curtailed as to permit him to sail as he has planned on April 5.

A big layman's banquet is to be held in Toronto on April 9. It is to inaugurate in Canada the new international and interdenominational movement started in New York last fall to secure among laymen a more active interest in the work of the church as a social and political force in the nation.

Two freight trains collided head-on on the C. P. R. this side of Toronto yesterday, killing two men and injuring two more. The trains were running in a dense fog and the conductor of the eastbound train is said to have mistaken his orders.

The young ladies of the progressive town of Hull are said to be petitioning the council to levy a tax on bachelors. They think it a pity that said bachelors have to spend their time posing as fashion plates at the street corners and are even willing to go the length of marrying them to reform them.

In the Saskatchewan Legislature tomorrow there is to be introduced a resolution looking to the taxation of all corporations doing business in the province.

Calgary expects soon to have street cars.

The Dominion Government is proposing to vote five thousand dollars towards Dr. Grenfell's experiment of introducing reindeer into Labrador.

The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance is on the lookout for liquor shops in Montreal where liquor is sold to Indians. One Indian is known to have obtained liquor in twenty different groceries in one day, and to have got it just as easily as if it had been according to the law, instead of against it.

The committee of arrangements for the coming revival services to be inaugurated here by Dr. Torrey on April 7, are asking for a large number of singers for the choir.

Lieut.-Col. McGibbon, former superintendent of the Mountain Park, is dead.

Mr. F. X. Dupuis, M.P.P. for Chateauguay, has been appointed Recorder in Montreal in place of Mr. Recorder Poirier, resigned.

LEG WAS BROKEN.

The Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was called this morning to the Napoleon Bridge, Napoleon street, Point St. Charles, for Louis Poirier, a laborer, living on Emily street. Poirier was working at the bridge when a heavy log of wood fell across his left leg causing a bad fracture. He was removed to the hospital, where the fracture was reduced.

LOCAL THUNDERSTORMS

A lesson hath March—if a teacher stern—
A lesson 't were well for the heart to learn:
If the sky is dark and the winds are cold,
If the snows are deep on the moor and wold,
If the brown bulbs lie in their cells asleep,
And the clouds come only to frown or weep;
If the spring be late in her warm embrace,
She comes at last with laughing grace,
With flowery banner, with rush and shout,
She will put all the legions of frost to rout,
Ah! thus if life is a weary March,
We pass to joy through a victor's arch.
—Hiden H. Rich.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Mar. 26, 11 a.m.—The folowing are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 54, 36; Kamloops, 36, 22; Calgary, 10, 4 below; Edmonton, 6, 10 below; Battleford, 10, 2; Prince Albert, 12, 10 below; Qu'Appelle, 16, 4; Winnipeg, 24, 12; Toronto, 42, 32; Ottawa, 34, 24; Montreal, 34, 32; Quebec, 38, 24; St. John, 40, 30; Halifax, 36, 22.

Forecasts—A few showers or local thunderstorms, but partly fair. Wednesday, continued unsettled.

Thunderstorms were expected during the night in the lake region and some light showers occurred in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys. In the western provinces the weather has been cold attended by high, local snow falls. The outlook is generally unsettled.

1640-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal, March 26, 1907—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon Yesterday, 29.99; 11 .m. to-day, 29.60.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	38	30
Yesterday	32	30

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 funeral 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 verses) occuring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTON — At Longueuil, on March 25, the wife of Chas. H. Roberton, a daughter.

TODD — At Dewittville, Que., on March 24, 1907, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Todd.

TUDDENHAM — On March 22, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Tuddenham, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BRAZIER—DEAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on March, 20, 1907, by the Rev. J. J. Willis, B.D., George F. W. Brazier, of Montreal, to Miss M. J. L. Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dean, of Chaudiere, Que.

DIED.

BARLEY — At Lachute Mills, on March 17, 1907, Stella Christina, beloved daughter of Sopha and the late J. B. Barley, jr., aged two and a half years.

BINGHAM.—At Bowmanville, Ont., on March 22, 1907, Elizabeth Bingham, wife of Thomas Bingham, in her 68th year.

CROSS — At Winnipeg, on March 22, 1907, Isabel Catherine Nisbet, beloved wife of W. W. Cross, contractor, and second daughter of the late Rev. James Nisbet, first pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Oakville, Ont., and first Presbyterian Missionary to the Indians of the North-West.

HAIGHT.—In Newmarket, Ont., on March 22, 1907, Rachel Webb Haight, wife of Arnoldi Haight, in her 84th year.

HAMILTON — Accidentally killed, at St. Hyacinthe, on March 23, 1907, Thomas Mitchell Hamilton, aged 28 years.

Funeral service on Tuesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, thence to Windsor Street Station. Interment at Pembroke, Ont. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Western papers please copy.

JONES — At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. B. Smith, 86 Wellington street, south, Hamilton, Ont., on March 21, 1907, Harriet Egan, relict of the late Jesse Jones, Doon, Ont., in the 90th year of her age.

MACGREGOR—Robert Stuart MacGregor, M.D., aged 37 years and 9 months, at 59 West 69th street, New York city, on March 23rd, son of John MacGregor, St. Andrew's East, Que., brother of John R. MacGregor, Montreal.

Interment at St. Andrew's East, Que.

McGIBBON — In this city, on March 26, 1907, Lieut.-Col. William McGibbon, aged 82 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 129 Esplanade avenue, on Thursday, March 28th, at 2.30 p.m.

MORRISON — Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Sherbrooke, Que., on Tuesday, March 19, 1907, Jemima Fenwick, beloved wife of John M. Morrison, and mother of Miss Annie F. Morrison and Mrs. James Robertson, formerly a resident of Guelph and Galt, Ont., in the 58th year of her age.

Guelph, Galt and Toronto papers please copy.

PELLETIER.—At Ottawa, on March 22, 1907, at the residence of the Honorable Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, in her 76th year, Caroline Caron, widow of the late Charles Pierre Pelletier, of the City of Quebec, daughter of the late the Honorable R. E. Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and sister of Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., and Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

ROBERTON — At Longueuil, on March 25, 1907, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Roberton.

RODIER.—In this city, on March 24, 1907, Angéligne Laplerre, aged 79 years, 7 months and 10 days, widow of the late Hon. C. S. Rodier, in his lifetime Senator of the Mille Isles division.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 127 Drummond street, to St. James Cathedral at 9 a.m., on the 27th, from thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and relations are invited to attend.

RIDOUT — At Potchefstroom, South Africa, on March 20, 1907, Captain Frederic Walter Boyer Ridout (Army Service Corps), eldest son of the late Walter Lionel Ridout, Toronto, and grandson of the late Jseph D. Ridout, in his 26th year.

ROSE.—Suddenly, at her residence St. George Apartments, Toronto, on March 22, 1907, Kate, widow of the late Mr. Justice Rose.

SCLATER — On March 24, 1907, Charles Page Sclater, aged 57 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, 27th instant, from his late residence, 143 Crescent st., at 2.30 p.m. to Church of St. James the Apostle, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

ST. DENIS.—At her residence, 374 Wood avenue, Westmount, on Saturday evening, March 23, 1907, Grace Taylor, wife of the late Alexander St. Denis, Esq., of Point Fortune, Que., aged 34 years and 11 months.

Funeral Tuesday, March 26, at half-past two, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

YOUNG.—At Prescott, Ont., on March 21, 1907, William Young, in his 94th year, father of the Rev. Joseph Young, Thornbury, grandfather of Dr. G. S. Young, of Prescott, and Dr. W. D. Young, Toronto.

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

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Indications are That the Premier will Sail for England on April 5th.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDY QUESTION CALLS FORTH PROLONGED DISCUSSION.

Ottawa, March 26—At yesterday afternoon's sitting of the House of Commons, the Opposition leader and his first lieutenant both pledged the co-operation of their following to facilitate an early prorogation of the present session of parliament, in order that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be permitted to attend the meetings of the Colonial Conference, which opens in London on April 15. The Prime Minister stated frankly that in view of the slow progress of business before the House, he was in considerable doubt as to whether it would be possible for him to attend the conference at all, or at any rate, its opening sittings. If, however, the Opposition were prepared to curb their flow of eloquence and facilitate the disposal of business that remains, it might still be possible for him to sail as he had proposed on April 5. In any event, he was most desirous of being able to take with him certain of his colleagues so that he might avail himself of their assistance and advice upon some of the matters coming before the conference.

The drift of the debate showed pretty clearly that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be able to attend the conference and that he will set out moreover, next week as he had proposed.

Before the orders of the day were called, the leader of the Opposition inquired whether there was any foundation for the rumor that the Prime Minister does not propose to attend the approaching Colonial Conference, to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied: 'In view of the slow progress which has been made by the House, I have certainly contemplated the possibility of my being forced to cancel my trip. I would not like to do so, but I must say that the matter is under consideration now.'

'In that case,' replied Mr. Borden, 'I would move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing the importance of Canada being represented at that conference, for it is a subject, I think, that ought to engage the attention of the House at once. Either Canada must be represented by her Prime Minister or she cannot be represented at all, for the constitution of the conference gives to the Premiers alone, a voice in the determination of whatever questions may arise. Canada was herself committed through Sir Wilfrid Laurier four years ago, to the principles of these conferences being held, at least once in four years. It would almost appear from the position taken by the Canadian government, in its correspondence with the Imperial authorities on the subject of this conference, that the Prime Minister had not contemplated attending it anyway, and desired to have someone else appointed for the purpose in his stead.

Whilst it was perfectly true that Canada had not suggested any subjects for discussion at the approaching conference, it would be a most deplorable outcome that this country, the premier over-sea Dominion of the Empire, within easy reach of the Mother Country, should not be represented at that meeting, whilst other dominions, much more distant from London, had their delegates in attendance. If Canada was to be unrepresented, it would result in practically nullifying the work of the conference and in absolutely diminishing its usefulness to the vanishing point.

'I have said,' continued Mr. Borden, 'that the Opposition were willing to facilitate the attendance of the Prime Minister at that conference, but I now wish to say that if the Right Honorable gentleman cannot so regulate his domestic affairs as to enable him to leave the remaining business of the House in the hands of one of his responsible colleagues, we are willing on this side of the House to adjourn from Wednesday next, for such length of time as may be necessary to enable the Prime Minister to attend the conference. I am prepared to go that far or to make any other reasonable arrangement with the Prime Minister and with the government in that connection.'

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S REPLY.

The Prime Minister replied that the only portion of Mr. Borden's remarks upon which he had any criticism to offer was his insinuation that even when he (Sir Wilfrid) was sitting in London in 1902, he had made up his mind not to attend the present Conference.

Mr. Borden—'I did not say that. I said that the order-in-council of July 27 and Oct. 17, seemed to me to offer evidence that the Prime Minister expected or hoped that Canada should be represented at this Conference by someone other than himself.'

Sir Wilfrid—'Even for that, sir, there is no justification.'

Continuing, the Premier said he was quite prepared to take his own share of the work as Prime Minister, whether in Ottawa or in London. But whether in the one place or the other he was anxious also to have the assistance of his Cabinet colleagues. Some of the matters coming up at this Conference, were of the very greatest importance — the trade question, for instance, on which he would especially like to have the assistance of his Cabinet colleagues who had done so much to make the tariff of Canada what it is to-day.

'I may say,' added the leader of the government, 'that during the past few days I have been in very great anxiety between the duties which call me to London and the duties which detain me in Ottawa. Up to the present time, moreover, I may say that I have not made up my mind. I have thought that it might be possible for me to postpone for a time my departure from Ottawa. The Conference is called, and must take place; but everybody knows that the first sittings of the Conference, which opens on April 15, would not be as important as the later sittings. There are always in such cases some formalities to take place before the actual business begins. It takes time to organize and prepare for the work of the Conference, so that my attendance on the 15th would not be as important as it would be later on.

But I would be only too glad to welcome the proposal to facilitate the business of the House in order to afford me the opportunity to fulfil the duty which appertains to the position I am entrusted with, and if the honorable gentlemen opposite will carry out the suggestion, I do not think there will be any necessity for adjourning the sittings of the House. If Mr. Borden would put a reasonable restraint upon the flow of eloquence from honorable gentlemen opposite so that we could confine ourselves to the discussion of the questions before the House I think it will be still possible for me to sail on the fifth of next month, leaving some of my colleagues here till the business of the House is completed. At the same time, I would impress upon my honorable friend that it is most important that I should be accompanied on this mission, with which the Canadian people have entrusted me, by those of my colleagues who are to work out with me the problems we may have to discuss at the Conference.

Therefore, since my honorable friend has been good enough to say that the Opposition will facilitate the business of the session I conclude that he will do so with reference to not only my own departure but the departure of the friends and colleagues whose attendance with me is of the utmost importance to Canadian interests.

MR. FOSTER ADDS HIS PERSUASION.

Mr. Foster added what he termed his mite of persuasion to the Prime Minister to reconsider his half-formed determination of remaining away from the Conference. Maybe by curbing the flow of eloquence from his own side of the Chamber he might contribute toward an early prorogation. It was most desirable not only that Sir Wilfrid should attend the Conference, but that he should be there at the time it convened so as to take advantage of the enthusiasm which will then exist.

MR. BOURASSA'S PLAIN TALK.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, was unable to agree that there was any need whatever of hurrying the session to a close so as to send the Canadian Premier off to London. It was all very well to say that we should be represented in any conference organized in London for the purpose of bringing together delegates from the different parts of the Empire. With that idea he had himself always agreed, although he had not approved of the ideas propounded by the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. But fortunately for Canada and the Empire at large there had been a change in England. The common sense of the British people had gained the control, and no doubt the present conference would be held on the sound basis of the good old British policy which had heretofore existed. The Canadian ministers had already intimated it as their conviction that the only question which representatives of the several colonies could with advantage meet to discuss was that of preferential trade within the Empire. But the Canadian ministers had no mandate to consent to any change in the constitution of the Empire or the relations between Canada and the Empire, either in regard to Imperial defence or the organization of an Imperial Council. In fact, it has already been made clear that Canada will consent to no change of the existing status in either Imperial defence or the organization of the Empire.

As to Mr. Foster's suggestion that Sir Wilfrid should be on hand for the opening of the conference to catch the enthusiasm, 'we may count,' observed Mr. Bourassa, 'upon the wise action of the present British Government to prevent any enthusiasm which might carry the representatives of the various colonies beyond the lines of sound policy which should govern the relations between Great Britain herself and the other parts of the Empire. The British Liberals will settle it this time, that no Colonial, whether he be Liberal or Conservative, will find himself urgently called upon to play the role of jingo Imperialist at this conference.' His own conviction was that the present government in the Old Country was only convening this conference at all because the invitations therefor had been issued before they took office. The work to be done was not going to be of such importance as to require the Canadian Premier to abandon his duties at Ottawa, particularly at a time like this when matters affecting the honor of parliament itself are to the fore. The Premier's first duty was to Canada.

MR. FIELDING'S VIEWS.

The Finance Minister heartily concurred in all that had been said as to the desirability of Canada being represented at the approaching Colonial Conference, 'not because we have any grievance at present or any subject to bring forward, but because if these conferences are to be held from time to time it is desirable that Canada, the first colony of the Empire, should be represented by the Prime Minister. I trust, therefore, that what has been said on both sides of the House to-day will facilitate the transaction of business, not because I think there has been any obstruction, but in order that Canada may be represented at the opening of the conference by the Right Honorable the Prime Minister.'

After some further discussion the matter dropped and the House turned its attention to other business.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

The government notice of motion in reference to provincial subsidies on a new scale was yesterday introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Premier outlined the inauguration of the system of Confederation and the changes which had been made in provincial allowances at successive periods. He said that what was now proposed should have been done long ago, instead of giving special terms to one province after another, as it came into the union. It was with a view of adopting a system which would be final and close the door to further claims that the government had called a provincial conference last year. The Premier explained that the subsidies as readjusted would call for a total subsidy payment from the federal treasury of $6,336,000, or, as stated, an increase of $2,345,000. As to the special case of British Columbia, the government had referred it to the delegates from all the other provinces, and they had decided that a special grant of $100,000 a year for ten years ought to be given that province. There was no basis for it but the judgment of provincial ministers. Sir Wilfrid could not engage that there was any finality to a question, which, after all, depended on the will of the people.

MR. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster, who followed, pointing to the admission that such important matters had been left entirely to the provincial delegates, declared that Sir Wilfrid's government had not given five minutes' study to these terms. The government simply gave the provinces what they asked, British Columbia dissenting, and the latter's case was dealt with by the remaining provinces. He claimed that account should have been taken of valuable provincial sources of revenue, and the allotment made on the basis of actual necessity. Another feature was that the proposed amendments necessitated reopening the terms of union, setting a precedent for changing the constitution. Some check ought to be imposed on provincial extravagance, for instance, in the accumulation of debt. Other economy, such as prevention of the duplicating of federal and provincial officials doing the same work, should have been insisted upon at the conference. Mr. Foster maintained that British Columbia had been unfairly treated, and had grounds for her present dissatisfaction. A great opportunity was lost to bring up for discussion matters of special importance at the conference. The Prime Minister appeared to have gone to the conference and given all that was asked. Mr. Foster did not think that British Columbia had justice meted out to her by the government at the conference. The plea of Premier McBride deserved better treatment. It would have been worth a great deal to have every province come into the arrangement of its own free will. What would a few more dollars have been if British Columbia would have gone away from that conference satisfied?

MR. FIELDING.

Mr. Fielding said, under the federal system of government there might be overlapping of provincial and Dominion legislation, but he failed to see what these matters had to do with the subject before the House. The provinces existed before the Dominion, and had the right to arrange the terms upon which the Dominion should be created. The principle upon which the subsidies were fixed at the time the provinces entered Confederation seemed to be unsound. Regarding his own province, Mr. Fielding said if it had not been for the action of the local government in fostering railway enterprise over and above the aid tendered by the Dominion Government there would not have been two-thirds of the present population in Nova Scotia.

MR. BERGERON.

Mr. Bergeron broadly hinted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given in to the threats of Premier Gouin in regard to increased subsidies, but it was a curious thing that the question was not considered to be a serious problem until last summer, when Sir Wilfrid surrendered.

MR. LEFURGEY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Lefurgey's amendment that the grant for Prince Edward Island be $128,000, instead of $100,000, was then taken up. Mr. Lefurgey appealed to the House for the extra consideration on account of the conditions existing in that province.

Mr. Crocket, of York, N.B., spoke to this amendment, particularly with reference to New Brunswick.

Mr. Martin (Queen's, P. E. I.) maintained that Prince Edward Island had been treated unfairly. In twenty years the per capita tax would not be increased, while Ontario and the western provinces would be in a better position. He moved an amendment that all the interest paid on railway construction in Prince Edward Island before Confederation should be refunded, and that no interest shall be charged hereafter to the province for such railway construction.

Dr. Daniel then argued that there should be included in the petition a clause that no province of the Dominion should have a smaller representation than it had at the time of Confederation. He moved a resolution to this effect.

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order, as there was another amendment before the House.

Dr. Sproule opposed the arrangement of the subsidies as unfair to Ontario. Mr. Roche (Halifax) defended Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolution on general principles. Mr. Fielding then asked Mr. Lefurgey to withdraw his amendment. Mr. Lefurgey stuck to his amendment, declaring that as Mr. Fielding could not defend it on a fair basis of proportion or any other general principle, it was an admission that the government had brought down a scheme which the House was not at liberty to amend.

Mr. Lefurgey's amendment was then put to a vote, being defeated by 34 to 96.

Mr. Lefurgey was informed by Mr. Fielding that the only province whose boundaries had been enlarged since Confederation was Manitoba, by the provisions of an act passed in 1881. Several of the other provinces had had their boundaries defined, but no enlargement.

At two a.m. the House was still wrangling over an amendment of Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, to the resolution of the Premier. At 2.10 Mr. Martin, of Prince Edward Island, moved his amendment. At three a.m. the resolution was carried and the House adjourned.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth informed Mr. Armand Lavergne that several typographical errors had crept into the preparation of the Revised Statutes, but the French translators had been instructed to avoid these.

The following private bills were read a third time:

Respecting the British America Assurance Company—Mr. McCarthy (Simcoe).

To incorporate the Travellers' Indemnity Company of Canada—Mr. Bickerdike.

To incorporate the Eastern Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Mr. Calvert.

The following were read a second time and referred to committees:

To incorporate the Winnipeg & Northwestern Railway Company—Mr. McCraney.

Respecting the Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay Railway Company—Mr. Dyment.

Respecting the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway Company—Mr. Dyment.

Respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay & Western Railway Company—Mr. Dyment.

The Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, introduced a bill respecting the Department of Mines, which was read a first time.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 26.—The 'Globe,' commenting on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the coming Colonial Conference, says excuse for not coming would be willingly made for Sir Wilfrid Laurier were Canada faced with any grave public crisis or any extraordinary pressure of political business, but the Dominion barometer has indicated 'set fair' for some time past, and it will not pass unnoticed that the debate which first showed Sir Wilfrid's hand was not brought about by his own initiative.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says if there were any real possibility of Sir Wilfrid Laurier being absent from the Colonial Conference it would go far to frustrate the whole purpose and potentialities of that gathering.

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THURSDAY'S ILLUSTRATED WITNESS

Montreal's Pictorial Newspaper

Thursday, March 28th, 1907.

Some Queer Animal Pictures

Elephants, Alligators and Mountain Goats at the New York Soo.

A Tiger Hunt

In honor of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Lady Minto and the Ameer

Wife of a former Governor-General, now in India.

Leader of the Opposition

Full page picture of Mr. R. L. Borden.

Farewell to a Church

Snap-shot of the last service in the German Lutheran Church.

An Ice-Clad Liner

The SS. Minneapolis on a recent trip.

A Church-yard Yew

Tree supposed to be a thousand years old.

THURSDAY'S 'ILLUSTRATED WITNESS',

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MOUNTAIN STREET METHODISTS.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY SERVICES WERE VERY SUCCESSFUL.

The celebration by the Mountain Street Methodists, of their seventy-third anniversary was concluded last evening when a large audience assembled in the lecture hall to hear the Rev. E. E. Scott give his lecture on 'The land of the Maple.' The lecture is a masterpiece, bristling with information, concerning the resources of the Dominion, and glowing with inspiring eloquence. Everybody present was thrilled with enthusiasm and patriotism as the lecturer showed, by splendid word-pictures, the wealth of forest and stream, field and mine. Agriculture, manufactures and transportation were discussed in such a plain and interesting manner that a clear grasp of the greatness and marvellous growth of Canada's potentialities could be obtained by all who heard the facts stated.

The pastor, the Rev. H. S. Osborne, called the meeting to order and after prayer had been offered by the Rev. Tallman Pitcher, invited the Rev. Melvi Taylor, president of the Montreal Conference, to preside. The chairman announced that the Sunday offerings had amounted to $640, which was forty dollars more than the pastor had asked for. This brought forth hearty applause from the audience. A bequest of four thousand dollars becomes due and payable to the trustees this year, and three thousand dollars was paid last year on the church debt. This leaves a debt of only $12,500 on the church and the parsonage is paid for.

In addition to the lecture a programme of vocal music was presented, the soloists being Misses Bradford and S. Meyers, soprano; Miss Fessenden, contralto, and Mr. Arthur Hugman, baritone. Miss Mildred Meyers was the accompanist. The usual votes of thanks were passed and the meeting was dismissed, all having had a most enjoyable time.

THE WHARF BRIDGE.

There is no doubt now that the overhead bridge to cross the wharf tracks from the ramps to St. Helen's Island ferry opposite Bonsecours Church will be erected and completed this spring. All the necessary materials for construction have been delivered, and with improved weather conditions the contractors will commence work at an early date.

CAPITULAR FREEMASONRY

MEETING OF THE R. A. GRAND CHAPTER OF QUEBEC.

The thirtieth convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons of Quebec opened in the Masonic Temple, Dorchester street, at 10.30 o'clock this morning. Delegates were present from all the chapters in the province, the attendance being larger than at any previous convocation.



MR. JOHN McLEAN.

After the opening in ample form, the grand first principal Z., Most Excellent Companion John McLean, read his annual address. He congratulated the chapter on the continued prosperity of Capitular Masonry in this province and alluded to the fact that to-day was the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the first recorded holding of a Royal Arch Chapter in Canada, which was by St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 2, at Quebec, on March 26, 1783. Reference was also made to the lamented death of M. E. Comp. Edson Fitch, whose zeal and devotion to the Royal Craft was worthy of perpetual commemoration; and the demise of V. E. Comp. Robert Doherty, P.G.A.S., of Comp. C. S. Channel, of Golden Rule Chapter, No. 1, and Comp. Charles McLean, of Mount Horeb, No. 6. To the families of these Companions the sympathy of the Grand Chapter was extended.

The net increase of membership for the year 1906 was 75. The cash receipts were in excess of last year. Perfect harmony prevails throughout the jurisdiction and relations with other grand bodies are equally satisfactory.

The Grand Chapter adjourned at 1 p.m. to meet again at 3 p.m. to receive reports of committees.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place this evening, after which the Grand Chapter will be entertained at a banquet by the city chapters.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

THIS WORK IN THE SCHOOLS MAY BE RESUMED ONLY AFTER SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

As the Finance Committee has not money available to continue payment for the medical inspection of schools—which was started as a three months' experiment last January—the work will be discontinued after March 31.

General testimony is borne to the beneficial results that have followed the medical inspection of children attending the schools, and it is conceded that the work has been the means of preventing the spread of contagious disease. There is little doubt that money will be available for a resumption of the inspections in September after the summer vacation.



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This Deep-seated Disease Can't be Reached Through the Stomach.

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SEPARATE IRISH PARLIAMENT

Lord Rosebery Declares Great Britain Would Never Tolerate Such.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 26.—Addressing the Liberal League meeting to-day, Lord Rosebery said the proposed separate parliament for Ireland went far beyond anything Mr. Gladstone ever had intended. An independent parliament compared with the colonies was a different thing in a contiguous island which prided itself on the disloyalty of its public utterances. Great Britain would never tolerate a tax on foods or a separate Irish parliament.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR

Tegucigalpa now in Possession of Victorious Troops

(See Also Page 12.)

Managua, Nicaragua, March 26.— It is stated on the highest authority here that President Bonilla, of Honduras, after his retreat to Amapala, following the defeat of the Honduran-Salvadorean forces at Cholutka by the Nicaraguan army, ordered from Amapala the surrender of Tegucigalpa, Capital of Honduras, to the victorious troops. The city is now in the possession of the Honduran-Nicaraguan Government junta.

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM

EARL GREY LAUDS IT BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 26.—The special committee of parliament which has been inquiring into the desirability of general legislation for the organization of co-operative banks and industrial societies in Canada, was favored this afternoon with the presence of His Excellency Earl Grey, to whom the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Minister of Labor, referred as one of the apostles of co-operation in Europe.

His Lordship was not present in his capacity of Governor-General of Canada, but in the capacity of president of the International Co-operative Alliance, which exists for the purpose of explaining the principles of co-operation and of pointing out to the civilized world the methods by which this wholesome principle may be applied to the industrial life of our people.

His Excellency explained that he made no reference to the terms of the bill now before the committee, because of the possibility that some of its terms may prove of a controversial character. The object of the measure, however, as he understood it, was merely to afford to co-operative societies that legal status which will be of such benefit to the co-operative movement.

He had recently visited the co-operative bank organized by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins in the town of Levis, and was assured that if the outcome of the present bill was to facilitate the operation of such institutions as this the sooner it was passed through into law the better. The co-operative savings society in Levis had already proven of great value to its membership. It was conducted on safe business lines and had never yet lost a single cent. In Europe and India the movement had achieved a like success. The co-operative movement in Denmark had resulted in building the industries of that country to the almost unexampled prosperity that they enjoy to-day. Already a thousand of these societies were in existence in Denmark, with a membership of some 200,000 families, and a yearly turn over in the cheese industry alone of £84,000,000.

Not only had these co-operative societies afforded small operators facilities for the sale of their products formerly enjoyed by the large dealers alone, but there had been a most noticeable improvement in the quality of theor products. Danish eggs, for instance, brought nine cents per score more in the English market than eggs from any other part of the world.

Earl Grey referred also to the benefits accruing from the co-operative credit and co-operative industrial societies both in Ireland, in South Africa and France and England. At the present time 2,215,000 individuals in Great Britain were directly interested in the co-operative movement there, representing a population of fully eight million souls, or a sixth of the entire population of the United Kingdom. The present turnover of these societies totalled over $500,000,000 per year, yielding a profit of $50,000,000 per year.

Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency for his presence and his valuable testimony, observed that this was by no means the first occasion in which he had given evidence of his desire to promote the welfare of the people of Canada and the progress of the country.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Mr. F. W. Thomas, of Toronto, Canadian travelling secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, arrived in the city last evening on the Ottawa train from Hawkesbury. The whole of this week will be given to Montreal, meetings being held each evening in the interests of this growing men's movement in the Church of England. While in this city, Mr. Thomas will be the guest of the Rev. Allan P. Shatford, 19 Lincoln ave.

CAR CAUGHT FIRE.

A telephone alarm yesterday called out the firemen of No. 3 Station, to the Great Northern Railway yards at the corner of St. Catherine and Moreau streets, where a combined mail and baggage car had caught fire, owing to the overheating of a stove. After twenty minutes' work the firemen got the flames under control. Owing to the fact that the car was empty at the time, no serious damage was done.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Easter Novelties

—IN—

FANCY AND WASH NECKWEAR.

MUSLIN TIES.
LACE AND SILK BOWS.
TAILORED STOCK. IN LINEN AND SILK.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
FOUR IN HAND AND STRING TIES.
COAT SETS (EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN LINEN).
SPANISH LACE SCARFS, IN BLACK AND IVORY.
DUCHESS, CLUNY, AND IRISH LACE YOKES, STOCKS, AND CHEMISETTES.
ALSO, A FINE RANGE OF NECK RUFFS, in Black, White, and White with Colored Dots.

EASTER GLOVES.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, in the New Spring Shades. Emb. backs, 2 clasps, at .. $1.15
LADIES' KID GLOVES, in Tans, Modes, Grays, Blue and Black, 12 buttons. PRICE .. $2.00
LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES, in Tans, Modes, Greys, White and Black, 10 buttons. PRICE .. $2.25
CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, Colored and Black, Emb. backs, one clasp. PRICE .. $1.05
LADIES' DOGSKIN GLOVES, in Tans, Greys, and White, Embroidered backs, pique sewn, one clasp. PRICE .. $1.10

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Bargains for Easter.

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF EASTER BAGS, in all the Newest Shapes, with the Strap Handle, at a special discount of 20 PERCENT.

NOTEPAPER.

EASTER NOTEPAPER, in Special Designed Boxes; regular, 60c for 35 cents.

BOOKS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

ALL THE LATEST BOOKS, bound in Fine Ooze Calf, Boxed, tied with Easter Ribbon, at a very low price; regular, $2.50, for $1.90 net.
COPYRIGHT BOOKS AT SPECIAL PRICES. Regular, $1.25 and $1.50, for .. $1.10 and $1.25

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

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal

TORREY EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS

Commencing Sunday, April 7th,

IN ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. George Ham will leave in a few days for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mrs. J. Eveleigh and Miss Alice Eveleigh, have returned from Bermuda, where they spent the winter months.

A letter was received in the city yesterday from Bishop Carmichael, dated Gibraltar, March 11, in which he stated that he had had a very pleasant trip and was feeling much better.

Among those who received the honorary degree of LL.D., at the graduation ceremony of the University of Glasgow, was Sir William Robertson Copland, president of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. Sir William is a brother of the late Mr. E. H. Copland, of this city.

Mr. Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, will be in Toronto next week, the guest of Dr. Goldwin Smith. He will arrive on Tuesday evening, and leave on Thursday. On Wednesday afternoon, a reception will be held at 'The Grange.' The same day Mr. Bryce will speak at a luncheon of the Canadian Club.

Mr. W. J. Whyte, of London, Eng., and Mr. A. G. Campion, of New York, were yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade, by Mr. T. R. McCarthy; Mr. John McWilliams, of Father Point, by Mr. C. B. Esdaile; Mr. J. H. Ashdown, of Winnipeg, by Mr. F. H. Matthewson; Mr. A. K. Taylor, of Milwaukee, by Mr. A. F. Read; Mr. F. Cushing, of Portland, and Mr. S. A. McGaw, of Goderich, by Mr. A. P. Stuart; Mr. R. L. Rushton, of Canmore, by Mr. H. J. Stevens; Mr. J. L. Crosthwaite, of New York, by Mr. Thomas A. Cuttle, and Mr. P. M. Lamont, of Quebec, by Mr. H. J. Tellier.

TWO FATALITIES

AGED MAN KILLED BY RUNAWAY HORSES—DRAGOON FATALLY KICKED BY HORSE.

Sherbroke, Que., March 26.— Mr. Jas. Grady, aged 92 years, was struck by runaway horses at Coaticooke this morning. He sustained a fractured skull, three broken ribs, and a broken leg.

Sergt. Robt. Shaw, of Huntingdon, attached to the Royal Canadian Dragoons at St. Johns, was kicked by a horse while on parade, and death resulted.

OVERCOATS DYED

Or Cleaned, also, all kinds of Gentlemen's wear. Have you a faded coat? If so, get it Dyed to wear under Overcoat.

Our French Cleaning is perfect.

MONTREAL DYE WORKS,

15B BLEURY STREET.

Telephone Main 1893.

KING EDWARD'S STICKS.

King Edward is a diligent collector of walking sticks, match-boxes, caricatures, and model ships. His collection of canes numbers nearly 2,000, and most of these have remarkable associations. A stick, very highly prized by the King, is one used by Queen Victoria in her closing years. It is made from a portion of the oak in whose boughs Charles II. concealed himself after his defeat by Cromwell at Worcester.—London 'Mail.'

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Miller & Miller, of New York, are in the city for a limited time only. Who are they, you ask. Well, they are experts in the matter of measuring, cutting and fitting Ladies' Garments. They can be seen at Carsley's Dress Goods Store. You want a garment for Easter, ladies! Now is your opportunity to select your goods, and choose one of the many style plates which Professor Miller has brought from New York. The measuring, cutting and fitting costs only 50c.

The Steinway representation in more than three hundred of the principal cities of the entire world, in every instance by the leading house in that field, is the unqualified recognition by the trade of the **Steinway** as the leading pianoforte of the world.

Every country, every climate, every civilized race, is represented in this universal endorsement of the **Steinway** the highest artistic achievement in pianoforte manufacture.

NORDHEIMER'S Limited

589 St. Catherine St. West

Canadian representatives for the STEINWAY, and manufacturers of Canada's Artistic Piano, THE NORDHEIMER.

Weekly Calendar.

Montreal Oratorio Society Concert, GOOD FRIDAY, MARCH 29th.

"MESSIAH"

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street.

A Chorus of 100 Voices, assisted by the following Soloists—

Miss C. BARRIE DICKSON, Soprano, Montreal.

Miss HELEN KIRBY FERGUSON, Contralto, Toronto.

Mr. CECIL JAMES, Tenor, New York. Mr. FREEMAN WRIGHT, Baritone, London, Eng.

Conductor, Mr. J. E. F. MARTIN. Accompanist, Mr. LYNN WOOD FARNAM.

Sale of Tickets at WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Catherine Street West. Prices, 50c and $1.00. All reserved.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

Exhibition of Oils, Water Colors, &c.

Will Open on **MONDAY**, the **FIRST** of **APRIL**, with a **PRIVATE VIEW** at 8.30 p.m. **DAILY**, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on **THURSDAY EVENINGS** from 8.30 to 10.

Admission, 25c. Members Free.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

March.

25	9.30	a.m.	Kronprinz Wilhelm. N.G. Lloyd.
* 25	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
26	9.30	a.m.	Oceanic, White Star.
* 26	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
27	9.30	a.m.	La Provence, Gen. Tr. Atl.
* 27	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
29	9.30	a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.
**29	10.30	a.m.	Victorian, Allan.

* 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 'B' up to within 15 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

ALLEGED LUMBER COMBINE

MR. L. A. LEWIS UNDER EXAMINATION.

Ottawa, March 25.—Mr. L. A. Lewis, manager of the Brunnette saw mills, at New Westminster, was again on the stand before the Lumber Committee today. He explained the arrangement under which the millmen on the Pacific coast had got together and said the sole object was to put the lumber industry on a paying basis, rather than that they should go to the wall. They never had any idea in the Coast Association to put up prices in order to get anything out of the consumer. Their chief object was to meet the competition of American lumbermen at Winnipeg and other points thereabout.

Asked as to the profit which a retailer should have, the witness declared that 25 percent would be a fair profit. He had heard, with astonishment, the statements of Ald. Wilkinson, of Regina, and thought that that man should be prosecuted under the Criminal Code. It gave him the cold chills when he heard that Wilkinson had been making nearly 50 percent profit. So far as his knowledge went, there were lots of retailers in Manitoba who were not charging more than 20 percent over mill prices.

He referred to the agitation which had taken place some years ago in favor of imposing a duty of $2 a thousand on American lumber. That duty was not imposed, and who had got the benefit? Not the consumer, but the retailer purely and simply. If the consumer had got the benefit then the manufacturer would not have kicked.

Mr. Lancaster—What would you recommend?

Mr. Lewis said he would recommend that where a combine of retailers existed, a commissioner should be appointed by the government to buy lumber for the farmers and sell it at a reasonable profit.

Mr. J. S. Emmerson, of Vancouver, was the next witness. He said he operated a mill at Fort Moody, but he was also a logger and owner of steamboats. His saw mill industry was the poorest business that he had.

SHERBROOKE NOTES.

Sherbrooke, Que, March 26.—An adjourned meeting of the Council was held last evening. The estimated revenue fell short of covering the estimated expenditures by $6,000 for 1906. A motion was passed in which the council agreed to comply with the demands of the military department on condition that the cavalry camp is held here this summer.

THISTLE A.A.A.

The annual meeting of the Thistle A.A.A. will be held on March 27, 1907, at No. 91 Laval avenue, at 8.15 sharp. A good meeting is looked for, and all the old boys are asked to try and be on hand.



MADAM!

You may visit every shop in your district, you may pay 2/6 a pound for your coffee, you may employ a special servant to prepare it for you, but in spite of all your trouble you can't beat

'CAMP' COFFEE

Don't believe it? Just try a bottle Your Grocer sells it.

R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow

SHAMROCKS ANNUAL MEETING.

NO MORE PRIZE-FIGHTS AT CLUB-HOUSE UNLESS UNDER CONTROL OF DIRECTORS.

Not the least interesting decision reached at the annual meeting of the Shamrock A.A.A., held last night, was that the Association's club house shall not, in the future, be leased for the purpose of holding of prize fights by extraneous bodies.

This decision was arrived at following a motion to this effect put to the meeting by Mr. Harry McLaughlin, which created no little commotion among a section of the members present. For a few moments the proceedings were rendered of the liveliest description through the efforts of several members to speak at once, and while the confusion was at its height a member of the junior branch of the Association created a diversion by exploding a string of Chinese crackers. However, Mr. McLaughlin's motion was eventually carried with the rider that boxing tournaments could be held by members of the Association or could be managed by the board of directors.

Mr. C. J. Maguire moved that all members of the hockey team who figured on the teams for five consecutive years should be elected life members of the Association in appreciation of the good services they had rendered to the advancement of the sport. After a good deal of discussion it was finally decided that the motion should be amended so as to apply to those players who had not been paid for their services.

The affairs of the hockey club especially in reference to its disorganized state came in for considerable criticism, and it was recommended that a committee be especially appointed to look after the interests of that organization.

The old idea of the city club house also came up again. Mr. W. J. Wall considered that some provision in that direction should be made for the members of the Association. Mr. McLaughlin, however, pointed out that the funds of the club did not permit of such an idea being entertained, and that the only way to raise the necessary funds would be to increase the membership, unless the promoters of the idea were able and willing to give it financial backing themselves.

Finally, it was decided that the matter should be referred to the board of directors.

The diretors' report showed that there had been an increase in revenue of $350, the amount contributed by the lacrosse club last year being $5,624. The junior lacrosse club and the hockey club showed a deficit of $499 and $783 respectively.

The clubhouse had been thoroughly repaired and a new boiler put in. The water supply was improved by the sinking of an artesian well, the cost for these improvements being $4,121, of which $1,170, the cost of the boiler, had been added to the real estate account.

The secretary's financial statement showed the revenue as $7,973, expenditure as $3,814, and deficits as $4,229, leaving a balance in hand of $1,584. The net capital audited up to April 1, 1907, was $33,653.

With the exception of the auditors, all the old office-bearers of the club were re-elected:

Hon. president—H. J. Trihey.
President—W. J. Hinphy.
Vice-president—P. Kenehan.
Secretary-treasurer—W. P. Lunny.
Directors—P. Murphy, John P. Kavanagh and Jos. O Brien.
Auditors—W. J. Wall and A. M. Latouche.

BOWLING.

Y.M.C.A. TOURNAMENT COMES TO A CLOSE.

The R.R.Y.M.C.A. bowling tournament came to a close last night, the winners in the various series being as follows:

Three-Men Teams.

R.R.Y.M.C.A. No. 1, 1st prize, total..	1,716
Vics' Actives, 2nd prize, total	1,656

Three-String Competition.

Mills, Vics' Actives, 1st	604
McAllister, R.R.Y.M.C.A. No. 1, 2nd	591
Pugh, R.R.Y.M.C.A., No 1, 3rd	586

Single String Competition.

Gardner, M.A.A.A. Life, No. 1	235
Clarke, R.R.Y.M.C.A. No 2	226
Pearson, Engineers	221

The scores in last night's play were:

Y.M.H.A.—

Beesner	475
Gagnon	510
Dumont	523
Total	1,508

Colonials—

Reid	476
Vian	527
Thompson	504
Total	1,507

R.R.Y.M.C.A.—

Storey	504
Carmichael	517
Clarke	480
Total	1,501

Vics' Reserves, No. 1—

Jordan	474
Winters	497
McIldowie	503
Total	1,474

Vics' Reserves, No. 2—

Darling	529
Simpson	488
Willock	496
Total	1,513

BASKETBALL

HIAWATHAS DEFEATED R.R.Y.M.C.A. LAST NIGHT.

The Hiawatha five, in a city league match last night, defeated the Railroad Y.M.C.A. by 39 points to 23. For the Hiawathas, Simpson was responsible for 24 of the points scored, while for the losers Teet scored 11. The teams were:

Hiawatha.	R.R.Y.M.C.A.
G. Armstrong .. ..Home .. ..A. Morrison	
E. Simpson .. .. Home .. ..J. Teet	
D. Egan .. .. .. Centre .. .. J. Harrower	
C. Richardson .. Defence .. .. ..A. Thorpe	
M. Gains .. .. .. Defence .... J. Pritchard	

WANDERERS' CUP.

The Thistles Won Last Night's Game

BUT FAILED TO OVERTAKE THE EASTERN CHAMPION'S LEAD.

Winnipeg, March 25.—The Thistles defeated the Wanderers of Montreal here tonight in the second game of the Stanley Cup series, but not by a sufficiently large margin to entitle them to retain possession of the trophy. The score in the first game was 7 to 2 in favor of the team from the East; in to-night's game the score was 6-5 in favor of the Westerners, so that they lose on the series by a margin of four goals—the actual totals being 12-8.



LESTER PATRICK, Captain of the Wanderers.

To-night's game fully bore out the contentions of admirers of the Kenora team, that on good, hard ice, such as they are accustomed to, the Thistles could beat the champions of the E. C. A. H. A. The ice in to-night's game was very different to that on which the first game was played. Early this morning the mercury began to drop, and by night time it was hovering around the zero point. Under these favorable conditions the Thistles made a desperate attempt to retain possession of the Cup, and it is doubtful if ever in the history of the latter that such a strenuous and at the same time, brilliant game has been played. From the very start, the Thistles made a pace that was positively heart-breaking, and but for the fact that several waits were called during the progress of the match incident to broken skates and so forth, there is little doubt that neither team could have maintained it for a full hour.

With a lead of five goals in hand the Wanderers obviously were not so intent on increasing their score as they were in keeping the speedy Thistles out. The latter showed marvellous improvement on their form of the previous night. Alf. Smith and Phillips broke away time and again, showing a clear pair of heels to anything on the ice, thereby upholding their reputations as being the fastest pair of wing players in the Dominion, or for that matter in the world.



E. RUSSELL, Centre for Stanley Cup winner.

Westwick and Whitcroft, though not having the frequent openings that fell to the wing men, yet distinguished themselves for their all-round good play.

The most remarkable recovery of form shown by the winners, however, was in their defence play, Roxy Beaudro and Si Griffis, showing a remarkable capability in stemming the rushes of the Wanderers.

Play started in fast, and had not been going longer than a minute or two when the spectators realized they were to see a brilliant exhibition. Glass rushed from the face, and his shot hit Giroux's pads. Both goalkeepers were called on to stop hot shots, and the pace was a whirlwind, with the checking so close that neither team could play much combination.

Glass got off from the face and hit Giroux's pads with a stinging shot. Russell had a good chance to shoot a few moments later but over-skated the puck. Play went back to the other end and Alf. Smith shot on the Wanderers' goal, but Hearne brought off a good save. Following an offside in front of the Wanderers' goal Russell went away and transferrtd to Johnston, the latter losing to Smith. Smith tried a shot on the Wanderers' goal, but Hearne again saved. Play was carried back to the Thistles' goal, but Westwick retrieved and running the whole length of the ice, locked dangerous. Patrick bodied him and upset him and the danger was averted.



GIROUX, Thistles' Goalkeeper.

The pace at this stage was terrific, the puck travelling from end to end with startling rapidity.

Beaudro put up a nice piece of play when he went down the ice and shot. Hern brought off another fine save. Back to Kenora's end the play went again and an offside was given against Wanderers. Russell drew from the face and passed to Blatchford, the latter lost to Griffis. Smith took the pass from Griffis, but Stuart blocked his shot.

Griffis and Westwick brought off a two-man combination, broken up, however, by Patrick.

Russell and Johnston put up a brilliant exhibition at this stage of the game and the latter came near scoring. Finally, after nine minutes' play a fine piece of play commenced by Russell resulted in Johnston getting in the first goal of the match.



E. JOHNSTON, Wanderers' Left Wing.

Wanderers, 1.
Thistles, 0.

It took but half the time required for the first game before the second was scored, but during that period of four and a half minutes many incidents occurred. Griffis was sent off for cross-checking Glass, and a wait was called while Patrick had a broken skate repaired. Sensational plays were frequent, and it was only the marvellous goal-keeping of both custodians that kept the scoring down. Roxy Beaudro, after a brilliant dash down the centre, put the first one for Thistles into the net and tied the score.

Wanderers, 1.
Thistles, 1.

Kenora had all the best of the next period, and Hern had some difficult shots to negotiate. Wanderers' forwards were kept busy following back the rushes of Thistles' forwards, especially the two wing men, who had to look after Smith and Phillips. Russell and Blatchford were noticeable with some nice combined play, but Griffis broke up the play. The same player tried a run down the ice on his own hook, but lost to Patrick. The latter tried a long shot which, however, was ineffective. A nice three-man combined movement from Smith to Westwick to Whitcroft was spoiled by the last named being a trifle off-side. From the face Phillips secured from Whitcroft and dashing around the left scored with his characteristic hook shot.



'ROXY' BEAUDRO, Thistles' Point.

Wanderers, 1; Thistles, 2.

In the remaining eleven minutes of play there was no further scoring, but the game was full of excitement and both goals only narrowly escaped penetration. Blatchford had to go off for a while with a broken skate and there was another short wait.

Kenora forwards buzzed around the Wanderers' goal like bees around a blackberry bush and only brilliant work by Stuart and Patrick kept them from scoring. Hern also brought off some wonderful saves.

Ernie Russell, following a run down the ice, had a good chance to even up with no one to beat but the goal-keeper, but fell over the puck.

Another wait was called while Blatchford recovered his wind which he lost after having a collision with Alf. Smith. The game started off again in a few moments, but there was no further scoring.

SECOND HALF.

Fast as the first period had been, it was surpassed in speed by the second. At the outset, Thistles got possession, and looked dangerous for a while, but Wanderers recovered their pace, and after a run by Johnston had proved futile, a fine effort by Russell evened up the score again two minutes after the start.



C. BLATCHFORD, Right Wing on the Wanderers' team.

Wanderers, 2.
Thistles, 2.

The tie was soon broken, for in less than a minute—forty-five seconds the timekeepers' watches gave it—Alf. Smith put the Thistles again in the lead.

Wanderers, 2.
Thistles, 3.

Glass got possession from the face, but tripped and fell when in a good position. Phillips got the rubber, but lost to Russell, who in turn lost again to Smith. Westwick got in a low, hot shot, which Hern negotiated in good style.

The Wanderers' front rank was conspicuous with some nice combination work, which was broken up before it became a menace to the Thistles' goal, by Phillips. Patrick took the disc from the Thistles' captain, and going down on his own account, put in a shot which was blocked by Beaudro. At length, after four minutes' play, in which honors were about even, Whitcroft banged one in for Thistles, and the score stood at

Wanderers, 2.
Thistles, 4.



TOM PHILLIPS, Captain of the Thistles.

The next game was the longest of the match. The ice began to wear badly in places, and in consequence there were many tumbles. The pace also was not so killing as it had been in earlier portions of the game. Finally, after nearly seven minutes of more or less give and take play, Wanderers knocked one off the lead against them through Johnston.

Wanderers, 3. Thistles, 4.

Two and a half minutes sufficed for the next score, but a halt was called while 'Hod' Stuart retired to have a cut in his cheek dressed. The injury was nothing serious, and play started again in a few moments. When the game was fairly off Griffis got in another for Thistles.

Wanderers, 3, Thistles, 5.

The pace of the match became hot again, and Phillips was more brilliant than at any period of the game. The Wanderers also quickened up, Russell and Johnston being the most brilliant of the four. Lester Patrick robbed the Thistle attack nicely, and going down the whole way scored another for the Wanderers, bringing the tally to

Wanderers, 4.



SI GRIFFIS, Cover Point for the Thistles.

Almost from the face-off, Wanderers scored again, once more evening up the score. This was through Glass, who took the puck from Russell's draw from the face-off, and by dint of dodging and hurdling, penetrated the Thistles' defence, and scored.

Wanderers, 5; Thistles, 5.

In the remaining time, both sides went at it hammer and tongs, and there was a tendency to rough things a little. The referee, however, was keeping a firm hold of the players, and promptly quelled anyl thing not strictly in the game.

In five and a half minutes Whitcroft scored the deciding goal, following a neat pass from the left wing.

Wanderers, 5; Thistles, 6.

With five minutes more to play, Thistles worked their hardest, but Wanders were content to keep down their attacks, without making any special efforts to score for themselves.

Glass went off for tripping, and playing six men to seven, the Montrealers were busy keeping the Thistles out. They succeeded, however, and there was no further scoring.

The teams and summary:

Kenora.	Wanderers.
Giroux .. ..Goal .. ..Hern	
Beaudro .. ..Point ... .Patrick	
Griffis .. ..Cover.. ... .Stuart	
Westwick .. ..Rover ... ...Glass	
Whitcroft .. ..Centre .. ..Russell	
Smith .. ..Right . ... ..Blatchford	
Phillips .. ..Left .. .. Johnston	

Referee—W. Kean.
Judge of play—W. Macfarlane.
Umpires—D. McLean, J. Gordon.
Timekeepers—A. McLean and R. Stephenson.
Penalty timekeeper—Hugh Baird.

SUMMARY.

1—Wanderers....	Johnston . . .	.2 mins.
2—Thistles.....	Beaudro . . .	.4½ mins.
3—Thistles.....	Phillips . . .	.5½ mins.

Second Half.

4—Wanderers....	Russell	.2 mins.
5—Thistles.....	Smith	¾ min.
6—Thistles.....	Whitcroft . . .	.4 mins.
7—Wanderers....	Johnston . . .	.6¾ mins.
8—Thistles.....	Griffis	.2½ mins.
9—Wanderers....	Patrick	.2 mins.
10—Wanderers....	Glass	½ min.
11—Thistles.....	Whitcroft . . .	.5½ mins.

THE STORY OF THE CUP

The Stanley cup series, just completed, which brings the silver back to the East again after a sojourn of two months west, is the twenty-first played in the history of the trophy.

The cup in the first place was handed to the M.A.A.A. team in 1893, and was actually played for two years later in 1895. The following is a record of the holders:

1895.

M.A.A.A. defeated Queen's College, champions of Ontario Hockey Association, by 5 goals to 1, Montreal, March 9. Cup, however, then passed from the M.A.A.A. to the Victorias, who that season won the A.H.A. championship.

1896.

Feb. 14.—Victorias of Winnipeg, champions of Manitoba Association, defeated the Montreal Victorias, in Montreal, by 3 goals to 2.

Dec. 30.—Victorias of Montreal defeated Winnipeg Victorias in Winnipeg, 6 goals to 5.

1897.

Dec. 27.—Victorias of Montreal defeated Capitals of Ottawa, champions of Central Canada Association, in Montreal by 15 goals to 2.

1899.

In 1899 the idea of playing best two matches out of three for the cup was inaugurated by the hockey associations, the Victorias of Montreal, and Victorias of Winnipeg making a request to the trustees to play under that agreement.

Feb. 15 and 18.—Victorias of Montreal defeated Victorias of Winnipeg in Montreal in series of matches, best two in three to win. First match won by Montreal Victorias by 2 goals to 1. Second match unfinished, Referee W. Finley leaving the ice on account of a dispute, when the score 3 goals to 2 in favor of Montreal Victorias. Winnipeg declined to play further.

1900.

Cup passed from Montreal Victorias to Shamrocks as champions of A.H.A. Shamrocks defeated Winnipeg Victorias in three matches. First match, Feb. 12, won by Winnipeg by 4 goals to 3. Second match, Feb. 14, won by Shamrocks, 3 to 2. Third match won by Shamrocks, 5 to 4.

March 6.—Shamrocks defeated Halifax Crescents, by 10 to 2, and on March 8 by 11 to 0.

1901.

Jan. 29.—Shamrocks defeated by Winnipeg Victorias by 4 to 3, and on Feb. 1 by 2 to 1.

1902.

Jan. 21.—Winnipeg Victorias defeated Toronto Wellingtons by 5 to 3, and on Jan. 23 by the same score.

March 13.—Winnipeg Victorias lost to Montreal, winning the first match by 1 to 0, but losing on March 15 by 0 to 5, and on March 17 by 1 to 2.

Jan. 29.—Montreal defeated Winnipeg Victorias by 8 to 1, then on Jan. 31 played a draw, 2 to 2, lost on Feb. 2 by 2 to 4, but won the contest by a victory on Feb. 4, by 4 to 1.

March 12—The cup having passed to Ottawa as C.H.A. champions, Ottawa defeated Rat Portage by 6 to 2, and on March 14 by 4 to 2.

1904.

Ottawa defeated the Winnipeg Rowing Club by 9 to 1 in first game; lost the second game by 6 to 2, and won the third by 2 to 0.

Feb. 23. — Ottawas defeated Toronto Marlboros by 6 to 3, and on Feb. 25 by 11 to 2.

March 2—Ottawas and Montreal Wanderers played a draw 5 to 5. Wanderers subsequently defaulted.

March 9.—Ottawa defeated Brandons by 6 to 3, and on March 11 by 9 to 3.

1905.

Jan. 13.—Ottawas defeated the Yukon team by 9 to 2, and on Jan. 16 by 23 to 2.

March 7—Ottawas lost first game to Rat Portage by 3 to 9, but on March 9 won by 4 to 2, and on March 11 by 5 to 4.

1906.

Feb. 26.—Ottawas beat Queen's 16 to 7. Feb. 28, Ottawas beat Queen's by 12 to 7.

March 6—Ottawas beat Smith's Falls by 6 to 5; March 8, Ottawas beat Smith's Falls 8 to 2.

March 14.—Wanderers beat Ottawas 9 to 1.

March 17.—Ottawas beat Wanderers 9 to 3.

Dec. 28.—Wanderers defeated New Glasgow, 10-3.

Dec. 30.—Wanderers defeated New Glasgow, 7-2.

1907.

Jan. 17—Wanderers lost to Kenora Thistles, 4-2.

Jan. 19—Wanderers lost to Kenora Thistles, 8-6.

March 23—Wanderers beat Kenora Thistles, 7-2.

Mar. 25—Kenora Thistles beat Wanderers, 6-5.

ATHLETICS

SUNDAY SCHOOL ATHLETIC LEAGUE'S SUCCESSFUL MEET.

One of the best and most successful indoor meets that ever took place in this city was held by the above league on Saturday evening in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium.

The events were closely contested, and furnished some fine sport in the way of competition for the large crowd of spectators that filled the gallery in the gymnasium.

The following churches took part: Zion, Congregational; Sherbrooke, Methodist; St. James, Methodist; Stanley, Presbyterian; Erskine, Chalmers, Knox, Crescent, Westminster, Calvin, St. Henri, Methodist, and Mount Royal, Methodist.

There were in all 62 individual competitors, and for the eight events there were 197 entries.

In the senior series, Zion Congregational Church took first place, with 22½ points; second, Sherbrooke Street Methodist, 10 1-3 points; third, St. James' Methodist, 9 points; fourth, Erskine, 7 5-6 points, and fifth, Chalmers, 6 1-3 points.

The keenness of the competition can be judged by the fact that in the high jump there were three ties for first and second places, and in the high standing jump, both senior and junior series, there were ties for first, second and third places. In the fifteen yards dash there were three dead heats. The record for the potato race was one minute 43 seconds, by J. N. McCuaig and W. J. Smith.

The events started at 7.15, and ran until 11.15. They were most acceptably handled by the officials: Dr. F. J. Tees, Jas. Wilson, W. A. McLaren, R. A. Becker, jr., A. O. Dawson, J. P. Copeland, B. S. R. Watson, H. H. Field, W. Sovereign, and the physical director, Mr. J. E. Merritt.

The following is a summary of the results of the senior series:

Three Broad Jumps—1, F. Egan, Sherbrooke, 27 ft. 9 in.; 2, W. W. O'Hare, Zion, 26 ft., 6 in.; 3, A. Stewart, Erskine, 25 ft. 5 in.

Hop, Step and Jump—1, W. Armstrong, St. James, 23 ft. 10 ½in.; 2, W. W. O'Hara, Zion, 23 ft. 9½ in.; 3, M. Cairns, Sherbrooke, 23 ft 5 in.

Broad Jump—1, F. Egan, Sherbrooke, 8 ft. 10¼ in.; 2, A. Scott, Chalmers, 8 feet 8¼ in.; 3, A. Stewart, Erskine, 8 feet 7 inches.

Potato Race—1, J. N. McCuaig, Knox, and F. J. Smith, Zion, 1.43, tie; 3, M. Cairns, Sherbrooke, 1.48.

Fifteen Yards Dash—1, W. W. O'Hara, Zion; 2, M. Cairns, Sherbrooke.

Standing High Jump—1, A. Stewart, Erskine, 4 ft.; 2, A. Scott, Chalmers, 3 ft. 11 in.; 3, Munn, Zion, 3 ft. 10; 3, Carson, Erskine, 3 ft. -0.

Running Broad Jump—1, O. O'Hara, Zion, 15 ft. 1 in.; 2, Munn, Zion, 14 ft.; 3, F. Dease, Zion, 13 ft. 10½ in.

Running High Jump—1, W. Armstrong, St. James, 4 ft. 8 in.; W. O'Hara, Zion, 4 ft. 8in.; 3, F. Egan, Sherbrooke, A. Stewart, Erskine, and A. Scott, Chalmers, 4 ft. 7 inches, tied for third place.

The Zion Congregational Church also furnished a surprise in the junior series by winning by a very narrow margin. The results were as follows:

Zion—1st, 26 points.
Sherbrooke—2nd, 25½ points.
Mount Royal—3rd, 5½ points.
Stanley—4th, 5 points.

Standing high jump—1, Hale, Zion, 3 ft.; 2, Werry, Sherbrooke, 2 ft. 11 in.; 3, Dewey, Stanley, 2 ft. 10 in.

Fifteen yards dash—1, Hale, Zion; 2, W Smart, Westminster; 3, L. Lane, Zion.

Potato race—1, Shearman, Sherbrooke; 2, Locke, Mt. Royal; 3, Bryers, St. James. Time, 1 min. 3 2-15 secs.

Standing broad jump—1, Werry, Sherbrooke; 2, Hale, Zion; 3, Sherman, Sherbrooke; 4, Locke, Mt. Royal. Distance, 7 ft. 6 in.

Running broad jump—1, Werry, Sherbrooke; 2, Locks, Mt. Royal; 3, Kearns, St. James. Distance 14 ft. 4 in.

Running high jump—1, Dewey, Stanley; 2, Werry, Sherbrooke; 3, Hale, Zion. Distance, 4 ft. 2 in.

Three broad jumps—1, Hale, Zion; 2, Werry, Sherbrooke; 3, Kearns, St. James. Distance, 22 ft.

Hop, step and jump—1, Hale; 2, Young, St. James; 3, Lane, Zion. Distance, 29 ft.

THE TURF

THREE HUNDRED NEW YORK HORSES WILL RACE A MONTREAL TRACK.

New York, March 24.—J. F. Ryan, manager of the Montreal Jockey Club, who has been interviewing owners at Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend, and who left last night for Washington on a similar mission, says that about 300 horses from New York will race at Montreal and Buffalo. These, with the big racing strings from the South and West, and the Canadian horses, will make a grand gathering of thoroughbreds.

Barry Littlefield, trainer of the Seagram horses, has applied for 15 stalls. He will bring all his best horses to Montreal. 'Inferno' will run in the handicaps and 'Assemblyman,' favorite for the Toronto King's plate, with 'Purlane,' 'Babbling Brook' and 'Main Chance,' will go in the stakes for three-year-olds. The Kirkfield stable, and Dyment and Hendrie entries will also be there.

Among the New York horsemen who are sending thoroughbreds, are: J. M. Schefal, Thomas Hitchcock, jr., J. E. Madden, J. H. McCormick, Alex. Shields, James Boden, William Shields, Wm. Garth, John Joyner, C. R. Ellison, Samuel Hildreth, E. R. Thomas, T. E. Mannix, Fred. Burlew, Newton Bennington, P. M. Cahill, Roy E. Rainey, Rancoca's stable, R. J. Walden, Pierre Lorillard, jr., Frank Regand, J. O. Keene, C. T. Henshall M. J. Daly, and scores of others. The western delegation will be headed by George Bennett and John W. Scharr. With a few exceptions none of these owners ever raced in Canada before.

KEEP YOUR NERVES STRONG

No Surer Road to Ill-Health Than Neglect of the NERVES.

The nervous system ministers equally to man's physical as it contributes to man's intellectual powers.

Modify its activity, we have various forms of hallucination, mental depression, sleeplessness and hysteria.

If you say a man is strong it implies that his nervous system is strong.

If you say that a woman's nerves are weak, you affirm what is absolutely true, that her whole physical condition is so far below the par that collapse may easily follow.

No remedy has ever been devised that will compare with Ferrozone in nervous maladies.

Ferrozone does not effect the nerves as hynotics or sedatives which lull them into obedience—it makes them strong because it contains the constituents that are necessary to make nerve strength.

Ferozone makes blood.

Ferrozone gives strength.

Ferrozone forces appetite, assures assimilation of food.

Ferrozone imparts to the whole organism vim, endurance, buoyancy.

No matter how nervous you are or how long this condition has prevailed, use Ferrozone, and in a month you will have convincing proof of its tonic and restorative power.

Perfectly safe even for children, absolutely sure to restore any one nervous, unstrung and hysterical.

Ferrozone cures not by stimulation, but by nourishing and feeding the nervous organization with the elements it lacks; try Ferrozone, sold in 50c boxes by all druggists.

Free from Alcohol

Since May, 1906, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been entirely free from alcohol. If you are in poor health, weak, pale, nervous, ask your doctor about taking this non-alcoholic tonic and alterative.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

NON-ALCOHOLIC

If he has a better medicine, take his. Get the best, always. This is our advice.

The new kind contains no alcohol

We have no secrets to hide! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

The Montreal Reduction and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited,

OWNS AND WILL OPERATE

WORKS AT TROUT LAKE, NORTH BAY, ONTARIO.

(Incorporated under Dominion Charter).

Capital, $2,000,000.00, in 400, 000 Shares of $5.00 each.

All machinery latest make of best English and Canadian manufacturers. The construction of the plant enables it to most effectively handle and treat all the finer ores, Gold, Silver, Cobalt, Nickel, and Lead.

The equipment includes the following processes, viz.: Cyaniding, Amalgamating, Precipitating, Hypoing, Leeching, Concentrating, Smelting, and Refining.

Railway siding into the Company's 60-acre property.

Operations begin about the end of April.

A limited number of 8 percent Preferential Shares, $5.00 each, full paid-up and non-assessable, is now offered at $2.00 per share.

An investment to pay 20 percent a year.

For shares and further particulars apply to

JAS. M. MITCHELL,

214 St. James Street, Montreal

OUTREMONT CONVENT

CALISTHENIC CLASSES HOLD CLOSING EXERCISES.

The pupils of Outremont Convent held the closing exercises of the calisthenic classes on Saturday afternoon, and showed a very creditable year's work. There was great variety in the exercises, which comprised: De'sarte movements, fancy marches, ball exercises, bar-ball drill, freehand, dumb-bells, club swinging and fancy drills—hoops and scarfs. Miss Baker-Edwards's faithful teaching and the excellent work of the pupils received commendation from the Sister Superior, who presented the various badges and medals won. A number of the parents were present and all enjoyed the afternoon's entertainment. The successful competitors were as follows:

Junior division: Badges—Princesses Jeanne (Callée), Alice (Tetreaux), Lacienne (Boucher), Angeline (Dorais), Fleurette (Henault), Estelle (Chagnon), and Queen Berthe (Belair), silver medal.

Senior division: Badges—Princesses Blanche (Pelletier), Lily (Morgan), May (Beckley), Julie (Cleroux), Leontine (Meunier), Bernadette (Theout), Beatrice (Mesmer).

Queens Jeanne (Garand), silver pin; and Blanche (Deguise), silver pin.

Advanced division: Badges: Princesses Isabel (Guillet), Florence (Shannon), Blanche (Thibaudeau), Antoinette (Emard); Queens Blanche (Tourigny), and Eugenie (de Guise), gold pins.

Miss Baker Edwards addressed a few words to the pupils, in part as follows:—

'I would like to express the pleasure I have enjoyed in teaching these classes, and my appreciation of the constant willingness, courtesy and adaptation of the pupils; also to thank very cordially the Sisters in charge of each division for their very valuable help in carrying out the instructions for drill. The pupils have made good progress in the exercises and if I have succeeded in giving them an interest in the improvement of their bodies and a desire to carry out what they have learned, I shall not have spent the year in vain. I heartily congratulate those who have been successful and would add just a word to those who have been disappointed in not winning a medal or badge: Remember two things—that you have all gained in the improvement made by the exercises, also that to fail cheerfully and gracefully is one kind of success—a kind which, when learnt, serves us well through our after life.

O'KEEFE FINED AGAIN.

James O'Keefe was fined $25 or two months in jail yesterday, by Mr. Recorder Weir, on the complaint of his mother, who charged him with creating a disturbance and using threatening language. O'Keefe has served several terms in jail for sending in false fire alarms.

C.P.R. IN WESTERN STATES

WILL HAVE BY FAR THE SHORTEST ROUTE FROM ST. PAUL TO PORTLAND, OREGON.

The C. P. R. has just scored over the Hill interests in the Western States by an agreement with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company by which the Canadian Pacific secures running rights over their tracks from Spokane to Portland, thus acquiring direct connection with the Pacific port. This system, connecting with the Spokane International, will give the C. P. R. a splendid service direct from St. Paul to the Coast. The C. P. R. route from St. Paul to Portland will be 1,683 miles, as compared with 1,911 by the Great Northern and 2,053 by the Northern Pacific, and it will traverse a rich freight country through the greater part of the route. It is announced that through freight service will be started on the new line by the first of May next.

The arrangement, which will greatly increase the value of the C. P. R. system across the border in the West, has been made possible by the fact that Harriman controls the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and facilitated the securing of the running rights by the C.P.R. over that system, in order to hamper the Hill interests in that territory.

WANT MAIL DELIVERED.

The residents of Villeray, Montreal, have no house to house delivery of mails and they are going to appeal to the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster-general, for such service. Last month a petition was sent to him, asking for a better service and yesterday Mr. W. A. Handfield, barrister, who forwarded the petition, received word from the Minister, to the effect that the matter would be attended to. A delegation composed of the leading citizens of that section of St. Denis Ward, with Alderman Duquette, is to wait on the Postmaster-General when he comes to Montreal, with a view of getting the mail delivered at home. A couple of mail carriers will be sufficient, it is said, to meet the needs of Villerav.

ENTRY INTO NORTH BAY.

The Ontario Government Railway has at last secured an independent entry into North Bay, which will be built into that town during the coming summer. At present the terminus of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario road is three miles outside of North Bay, the Canadian Pacific tracks being used to reach the town. In addition to this, the T. & N. O. Commission has decided to improve the North Bay section of the road, reducing the grade from 1.25 to about .60 percent.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 24.—The Tariff Commission report that the pottery industry shows that the trade with Canada has increased 100 percent in the last twenty-five years, the increase being especially marked since Canada granted the preference, whereas, in Australia, where there is no preference, there was a heavy decline.

NIAGARA POWER BONDS.

Albany, N.Y., March 25.—The state commission on gas and electricity announced to-day that it would give a hearing on April 16 to the Niagara Falls Power Company, on an application for consent to an issue of $1,500,000 bonds as of Dec. 31 last, to be issued against debentures of the Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company, the proceeds being intended for the completion and extension of the works of the Canadian company. Consent is also asked by the Niagara Falls Company for the issuance of the same series from time to time up to $5,000,000. The Niagara Falls Company also filed a petition for consent as of June 30 last, to the purchase of certain shares of the capital stock of the Tonawanda Power Company, and to its acquisition of the remainder of the outstanding shares of that company.

THE ROD-MAKING RECORD

A Pittsburg reader writes as follows in respect to the American record for rod-making:—

'. . . . I wish to call your attention to a slight mistake made in your issue of Feb. 12, in which you stated that the American record for rod making was made by the rod mill at Washkegan, Ill., and was for 6,384 tons. The record for the world was made by the Pittsburg Steel Company at Monessey. In January, 1906, they rolled 14,045½ tons, average per 12 hour day, 270 tons; in March, same year, 14,848 tons; largest 12 hour turn, 790,800 lbs., or 353 tons. We are very proud of our mill, and don't like to see other mills get the credit for records that belong to us.'

A COBALT CONCENTRATOR

A movement is on foot in Toronto headed by Morton & Co., of that city, to establish a concentrator at Cobalt. It is estimated that such a plant would cost $55,000, divided as follows: Buildings, $15,000; machinery and equipment, $33,000; incidental expenses, $7,000. A mill of this character would handle without difficulty 100 tons of Cobalt ore per day. The cost of concentrating that amount is set at $200, a matter of $2 a ton.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, March 14.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted principally of fat cows and bulls, trade for which was of a slow nature at late rates. Top prices:—Fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; fat bulls, 2s 9d to 2s 9d per 8 lbs. Increase of 140 in number penned in sheep market. Sheep trade ruled dull and dragging; nevertheless, late values were maintained. Very little inquiry for lambs, consequently a decline in value was noticeable for choice small Downs: half-bred Dorsets, however, maintained late currencies. Calf trade nominal. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal: — Beasts, 2s 9d to 3s 8d; sheep, 4s 9d to 6s 6d; lambs, 5s 10d to 7s 6d. Total supply: Beasts, 9; sheep and lambs, 290; calves, 10

London, March 14.—Fair supplies, and trade continues very slow. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s to 4s 4d: Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; do., seconds, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; do., forequarters, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; inferior, 2s 2d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; do., tegs, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d: English wedders, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; English lambs, 6s 8d to 7s 4d: veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; Dutch do., 3s 10d to 4s 2d, per 8 lbs.

TO FIT THE CRIME.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

The passenger in the parlor car had found no water in the cooler, no soap in the dish, and no towel on the rack.

'What kind of railway service do you call this?' he demanded, with rising indignation.

'Two-cent service, sir,' responded the conductor.

CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, March 25.—John Rogers & Co. cable Canadian steers, 11¼c to 11¾c; American steers, 11¾c to 12¼c; cows, 10½c to 10¾c; bulls, 8½c to 9c; trade slow but firm.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Glasgow, March 25.—Edward Watson & Ritchie report 620 cattle on the market; trade slow and prices worse owing to the Easter holidays. Top cattle, 11½c, and extreme price 12c; secondary, 10½c; bulls, large supplies, top 10c per lb.

TELEPHONE AT COBALT

The increasing prosperity of the Cobalt camp is shown by the fact that there is an increasing demand for the local telephone service. The name of the company is the Temiskaming. There are 150 subscribers on the Cobalt exchange, and it is estimated that all of the subscribers average 20 to 25 calls a day.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Activity in building operations is growing apace with the coming of spring, and yesterday the building inspector at the City Hall, issued a large number of permits. The most important of these was for a warehouse to be erected by the McLaughlin Carriage Company on St. Maurice street, the cost of which is stated to be $11,000.

FOR A NURSES' HOME.

Arrangements have been made by the board of management of the Western Hospital with the American Amusement Company of New York for the production of the new Oriental opera 'Jappyland,' in Montreal, during the month of April for the benefit of the new nurses' home. The production, which is highly endorsed, will require 400 local people for the many choruses and ensemble parts.

The patronesses are: Lady Allan, Lady Drummond, Lady Tait, Lady Lacoste, Lady Hickson, Lady Van Horne, Madame Forget, Mrs. Baumgarten, Madam A. Thibaudeau, Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mrs. Hugh Graham, Mrs. George Cains, Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, Mrs. Andrew A. Allan, Mrs. Hugh Allan, Mrs. Dr. Yates, Mrs. Mortimer Davis, Mrs. H. V. Meredith. Rehearsals will be conducted every afternoon and evening at the Molsons Bank Building, on St. Catherine street west.

BALLOON SHOOTING EXPERIMENTS.

Dantzic, March 25.—The balloon shooting experiments to-day were successful. The captive balloons were easily brought down. One that was free was brought down by three shrapnels. Another escaped.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN NEPEAN.

Ottawa, March 25.—Nepean Township liquor dealers having succeeded in quashing the local option by-law, petitions are being circulated to reduce the number of licenses from seven to four. The document will be presented, largely signed, at the next meeting of the council. The date may be too late, however, under the law.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

PERILS OF THE CAMERA MAN.

It was a lovely day; the sea was as calm as a pond. I stood in the boat, rocking gently and looking out toward the spot where the row of mines was to be encountered by the torpedo flotilla. All kinds of manoeuvres were in progress, as any one will understand who knows Portsmouth. To the right of me some destroyers were launching their bow torpedoes at a floating target made of painted canvas and extending far beneath the sea so that hits might be registered. Suddenly, in the distance, with a queer, muffled sound, the sea upheaved in spouting, hissing towers of water mixed with mud and fragments of rock. The great fountains were a beautiful sight. The countermines had done their work; the passage was now free for the incoming flotilla. With a sigh of relief I put my big camera on the seat beside me—when something hit us.

I put it thus mildly for want of a better word. The boat was badly smashed, and began to fill. Like a flash the thought came. 'Can we have struck an unexploded mine?' But my eyes fell on the dread curved back of a Whitehead topedo, just awash, like some sinister monster of the deep bent upon our destruction. I thought that moment was my last. At such a time, under such conditions, even an experienced man may be forgiven for not remembering that during practice the terrible 'war head' of the torpedo, containing perhaps two hundred pounds weight of wet gun cotton, is not in position, and therefore no greater danger exists than the mere impact of the automatic weapon. But you must bear in mind that each of these marvels of mechanism weighs over half a ton, is eighteen feet long, and after it leaves the tube and takes to the water is driven by compressed air as fast as a steam launch. The blow wrecked my boat; the sight of the torpedo's vicious nose, with its spinning gyroscope, appalled us. As our battered craft sank beneath us, the huge cigar shaped missle stopped dead and floated over us and the wreckage, as though in sinister triumph.—Henry Symonds, in the 'Cosmopolitan.'

PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIME.

When Congressman Small was a young lawyer he was once arguing a case before a country magistrate. 'Why,' said Mr. Small, 'the man at the bar, Jones, would just as soon kill me right here before your faces as not.'

The old magistrate slowly took out his spectacles, put them on, and peered over to get a good look at the desperate Jones. Then he pointed his finger at him and said: 'You, Bill Jones, if you kill John H. Small here before me I'll fine you one dollar and fifty cents for contempt of court, durn my soul if I don't!'—'Women's Home Companion.'

HERRING PRICES

UNION OF WEIR OWNERS ADOPT A SCALE.

St. Andrew's, N.B., March 25.—The recently organized union of weir owners, at a meeting here to-day, attended by some sixty members from various parts of Charlotte county, adopted a scale of prices at which the members of the union will sell the output of their herring weirs to the American packers. The prices fixed are eight dollars a hogshead from the opening of the season until July 31, and six dollars a hogshead from then until the close of the season.

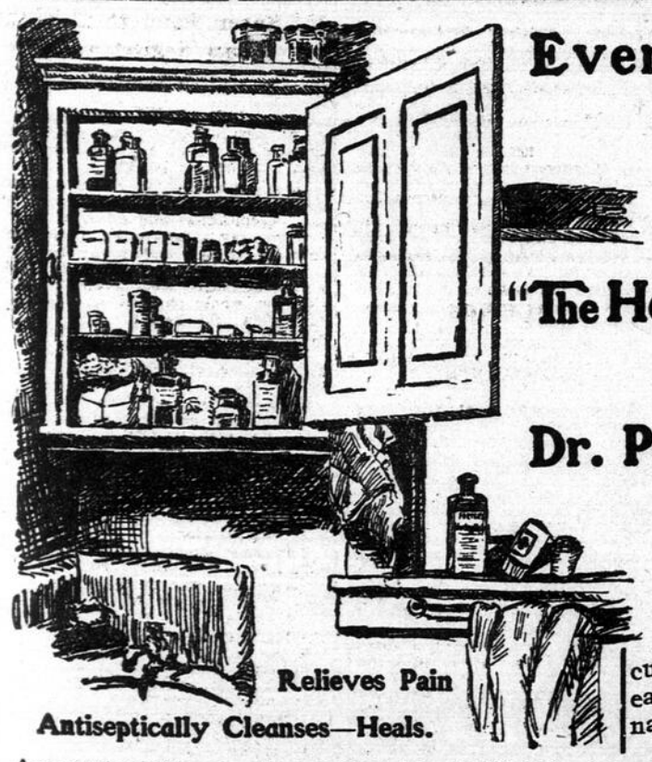
A motion to make the price seven dollars for the whole season was defeated.

The prices do not apply to Canadian canners, they being given the preference. Last year the fishermen received about four dollars a hogshead from the American packers.

To-day's meeting also adopted as a standard of measurement a tub holding fourteen imperial gallons, ten tubs to a hogshead. It was also decided that the price of herring for smoking be regulated by the market, but that if packers buy for smoking and then use the fish for sardines, they be penalized by having their supply cut off for two weeks. The bulk of the Charlotte county herring are sold each year to the packers at Lubec and Eastport.

FAREWELL TO MISSIONARY.

Windsor street station was the scene of an impressive farewell last night when the Rev. Alex. R. Ross, B.A., B.D., left for Corea, where he will labor as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. There were quite a hundred friends present to see him off, including relatives and McGill and Presbyterian College students. The students sang college songs and gave their college yell, and just before saying farewell all sang 'God be with you till we meet again.' Mr. Ross was deeply affected by these manifestations of good wishes.



Every Family Medicine Shelf

ought to contain

"The Household Surgeon"

which is a bottle of

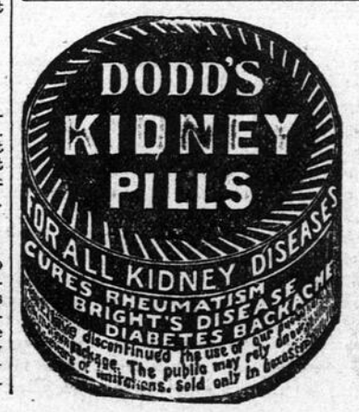
Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

Relieves Pain

Antiseptically Cleanses—Heals.

A Household Surgical Dressing for cuts, burns, bruises, sores, skin diseases, catarrh, or all wounds and external affections, whether slight or serious.

A preparation unlike any other, originated by an Old Railroad Surgeon. It is easily applied by any one, and at the same time combines all of the medicinal qualities necessary to a careful and scientific treatment of injured and diseased parts of the skin or flesh. It is sought after and continually used by all who give it a first trial. All druggists sell it. 25c



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.

HOME WORK OF WOMEN

WHICH SHOULD HAVE

THE BEST MATERIALS

TO INSURE

SUCCESS AND PROFIT

The woman who attempts to color any fabric or article of wearing apparel with the weak and adulterated package dyes sold by some merchants for the sake of big profits, is in the position of the portrait painter who uses common and rough brushes in applying his colors to his pictures; both meet with the same result—utter failure.

The DIAMOND DYES are used every day by wise and prudent women and girls when they desire new and fashionable shades, and a new life for the old, faded and dingy looking suit, dress, skirt, blouse, jacket, cape and shawl.

The use of any of the crude dyes for home coloring means complete ruin of good materials. Never be misled by the stories by some merchants about their weak and common dyes being as good as the DIAMOND DYES. If your dealer cannot furnish you with DIAMOND DYES, send to us for them; the price is 10 cents each.

Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Que., will send free to any address Booklets on Home Dyeing and Card of 50 Dyed Samples.

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

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Groceries, Provisions, &c.

GETTING READY for EASTER

EASTER ought to be, and is, one of the Brightest and most Joyous Seasons of the year, and if you would thoroughly enjoy it, GET YCUR SUPPLIES at

WALTER PAUL'S

Grocery Establishment,

for there you will find the LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND BEST QUALITY OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TABLE FRUITS, and FRESH VEGETABLES, that can be had anywhere, and you will find that his prices are not much higher than what is usually charged for inferior goods.

Corner METCALFE AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Mr. John Patterson (Messrs. John Duncan & Co.), thankfully acknowledges the following contributions:

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MARCH

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TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907.

Was there ever a more absurd proposal than that which stands in the forefront of the protocol of matters regarding Canada on which Mr. Secretary Root is alleged to have come to substantial agreement with Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, and of which that statesman is said to be the bearer to Canada? The latter part of the story, no matter how high the authority, is preposterously incredible. That a British ambassador to a foreign country should come to a British colony with a proposal that the said colony should form a customs union with the foreign country to the exclusion of Great Britain, is a story which even the New York 'Evening Post' cannot make us look upon as anything but an aberration. Mr. Root is the man who officially appropriated the title 'American' to the United States, and he now, according to his traducers, wants to appropriate America.

The movement against the crime of 'bachelorhood' has broken out in the progressive town of Hull. The subject is usually treated as one for joking. The question of marriage is the staple one for pleasantries at country socials, with the general effect of bringing it into contempt. There is, however, no joke about the results of that sentiment, and the sooner the clergy and all others change their attitude towards the matter and take it seriously the better for the race. There is far too much warning and discouragement when the fact is that the simplicity and necessities of family life have laid the foundations of many a fortunate and useful career which without that stimulus would too often have wasted itself aimlessly.

The celebration by the Vermonters of the discovery of Lake Champlain by Samuel de Champlain in 1609 will follow on the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec by him in 1608. Canadians are invited, and it will be a festival in which Canadians, English and French, can well join with their old Yankee foes on the traditional battlefield, first of the red men, then of the white. If Canadians join, it will be a ceremonial celebration not of the thousand wars of old but of the thousand years of peace of which the first hundred is well-nigh complete—a burial of the hatchet which has long been a mere traditional curiosity, for the two peoples have long dwelt together without bitterness. Burlington, which aspires to be the centre of this jubilation, is a singularly beautiful town, through which tumbles the romantic Winooski, and its people are famous for their courtesy, hospitality and good taste. There is no pleasanter place near the frontier for spending a holiday.

While the northern gates are being closed against the Japanese, Mexico, Brazil and other South American republics are giving a welcome to the yellow men of the Orient. The mixed races of the southern continent are not so fastidious as those of northern America. They have no prejudices against men who come to them with the intention of doing honest work. One of the results of this welcome is that trade between the republics and Japan is flourishing and expanding. The Japanese being industrious and thrifty, as well as highly intelligent, are rapidly increasing the production of coffee, rice and other agricultural staples, and, in Brazil especially, are largely extending the area of cultivation. Thus, the Japanese under conditions now prevailing, are doing what the British did in former times when the pressure of population on the means and subsistence at home compelled them to found colonies abroad. An energetic race may be excluded from one country, or several countries, but the result may come to mean the leaving of these countries industrially if not otherwise behind. The excluded people will find room for expansion somewhere. The amount of work to be done in the world is unlimited and, if one nation acts the dog in the manger, refusing to admit workers, other countries will open their gates. In time the effects of exclusion in the one and of admission in the other are bound to appear in the wealth, production and commerce of the nations adopting these contrary policies. China is the most notable example of the results of exclusion as Great Britain is of admission. It is, indeed, remarkable that the United States and, measurably, Canada, should, in view of this great object lesson, adopt the Chinese policy, while Brazil and Japan, nations regarded as inferior, by our neighbors, follow the example of Great Britain. The Japanese have been styled the Yankees of the Orient, but a better description would be Britons of the Pacific, for they have started out to occupy whatever land they can find open to them. That they will succeed seems certain, for they possess the qualities which command and deserve success.

Everybody knows, paradoxical as it may seem, that the chief cause of the recent great financial decline in the security markets was universal prosperity. It was not the result of the exposures set on foot by Mr. Roosevelt, whose action was not needed to inform Wall Street of what it pretty well knew, but was needed to put a stop to such proceedings as those of Mr. Harriman. 'Too much prosperity,' too many enterprises calling for funds, are expressions heard on all sides, and Canada has suffered almost as much pro rata to population and working resources as has the great country across the international boundary. Navigation will soon be open on the lakes and the shipping ports, and the banks find themselves in the position of being compelled to withdraw a great volume of funds put out on call. It is said that there will be funds for all ordinary trade purposes, but a considerable proportion of financial accommodation will of necessity have to be provided at a higher rate of interest than would be the case if money were in more ample supply for the enormous demands presently being made. There may be little change in the rates on the 'best paper,' but there has undoubtedly been a stiffening in the rates for commercial paper in a general way. There is a phase of this question which acts less directly, perhaps, but which nevertheless is a factor worthy of consideration. The banks have naturally been more importunate in the matter of remittances and collections. This has affected farmers to a marked extent, because such pressure offered no encouragement to farmers to carry their produce over the period of railway congestion, and much of it is said to be in the hands of middlemen.

The wonders performed in Egypt under British rule have been frequently described with admiration by travellers. But perhaps the greatest wonder of all is the pacification of the Soudan, accomplished during the few years that have elapsed since Lord Kitchener crushed the power of the Mahdi in the battle of Omdurman. From a country where the word of a fanatical Arab chief was the only law, and into which no European dare enter, the Soudan has been transformed into a land where life and property are as safe as in any part of the world. Commerce is flourishing, industry and cultivation of the soil have taken the place of slave-hunting and brigandage, and the boon of education has been extended to natives whose only instruction was oral lessons from the Koran and how to handle a rifle. Civil government is now so well established throughout the region that foreign consulates are to be permitted, but not with the power to exercise the rights conferred by what are called the capitulations, which it was found necessary for Christian countries to exact wherever the Turk had sway. These conferred the authority on foreign consuls to try persons accused of offences belonging to their own nationality. All offenders are amenable to the laws established by the British authorities. The reorganization and pacification of this great country, inhabited by a race of whom it is written: 'He shall be a wild man and stand 'forever in the presence of his brethren,' are the greatest triumphs yet recorded of British capacity for dealing with native races. Having by conquest established the right to perform the work of civilization in their own way without interference by other powers, the British have in less than ten years reduced one of the wildest and least known regions of Africa to law and order. The splendor of this achievement is unsurpassed in all history. Yet so quietly has it been performed that those who had become in any way intimate with the older conditions receive the news of the opening of the Soudan to trade and commerce on the same terms as in lower Egypt with the greatest astonishment. How far this miracle is due to the spirit of Gordon, who thirty years ago took possession of and ruled and blessed the whole of Soudan to Uganda, can never be known. But if there has been a wonder-worker in the job it is Gordon.

THE ROUMANIANS.

The towns and villages of Moldavia, where the wild outbreak of peasants, driven to desperation, is now going on, recall the first stages of the great Russo-Turkish war which terminated in the lengthened siege of Sebastopol. Following the traditional policy bequeathed to him by Peter the Great, Nicholas first of Russia, a man of majestic presence and iron purpose—a contrast in these respects to the second Nicholas—sent an army across the Pruth with the purpose of marching on Constantinople. He was withstood for a year on the banks of the Danube by Omar Pasha, the Turkish commander. During this campaign Moldavia was at the mercy of an army of occupation and felt the clash of arms from both sides, as being between the hammer and the anvil. What is now the Kingdom of Roumania consisted at that time of the two Danubian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which were tributary to the Sultan. They were ruled by satraps, usually Greek adventurers, known as Hospodars or Vaivodes, whose costumes and entourage were outlandish compared with the more western tastes which prevail in the present European court. The people of the country speak a Latin tongue, and, in the name they give their country, claim descent from the Romans, who had a colony in that quarter. All that is known of their Latin origin, however, dates from the Middle Ages, when the Gallic tribes of northern Italy overflowed into the valley of the Danube. The neighboring peoples call them Wallachs, just as the Germans still call the Italians Welsch. The common people are, however, in all probability of kin to the Slavic tribes about them and are now moving under the same impulse that has stirred the Russian peasants, with the difference that they have so far found less to check them. That the Jews are hated, there as elsewhere, cannot be altogether due to the prejudices of the people among whom they dwell, but no doubt in part to unamiable traits developed under constant repression and persecution. Roumania cannot at all times have been specially unfriendly to the Jews or they would not be found there in such unusual numbers. Roumania has also been a sort of refuge for another people of almost miraculous universality and separateness who, though called Egyptians, or Gypsies by the ignorant British, call themselves Romany, or Romans. The Kingdom of Roumania, established as a buffer state, under the protection of the powers, was the outcome of the Crimean war, the two peoples gradually overcoming their differences.

FOOL LEGISLATION.

A bill introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature comes under the caption of what our neighbors call 'fool legislation.' It provides that any person in the state shall have the right to assault proprietors, editors, or reporters of newspapers who publish matter considered defamatory by the person aggrieved, whether in his own case or that of any member of his family. The bill also provides that civil damages for such assaults shall not be recoverable should the person who committed the assault prove defamatory publication. This is not the first time the degenerate successors of the wise, mild and honest Quaker have shown their animosity against the press. A few years ago they passed an act, on the recommendation of Governor Pennypacker, to punish with fine and imprisonment any proprietor or editor of a newspaper who published a cartoon or caricature of any politician or public official. The late Boss Quay, whose name was synonymous with political graft and corruption of all sorts, pronounced it a proper measure for restraining a licentious press. The truth was that the gang of grafters in power wanted to muzzle the press, which exposed and held them up to public obloquy, as they deserved. The act did not intimidate the newspapers, and became a dead letter. Now these wiseacres propose to gain their object by placing journalists outside the pale of protection by law. Pennsylvania journalists, it should be observed, do not seek immunity for any of their profession guilty of defamation. But they rightly hold that it is their duty to the public they serve, and in the interest of public morality, to expose political corruption and official wrongdoing, those who may feel aggrieved having legal means for redress in the courts. As a court of justice is the last place the grafters would go for a certificate of character, they give themselves the right by legislation to judge their own cases and inflict such personal injury on those who criticise them as they may please. This law is practically the introduction of pasha rule, the pashas being at liberty to plunder at their pleasure and to whip the man that objects. Apart from the fact that it is a violation of the constitution, which holds all equal before the law, it might not prove altogether wise if the bully was required always to administer his castigation in person upon the sinner in person. In Ottawa some twenty-five years ago a politician started out to horsewhip an editor, but when he saw the physical proportions of the man of pen and scissors, he contented himself with saying: 'You are a big brute. Consider your nose pulled!' 'All right,' replied the editor, 'consider yourself kicked and get out, or you will be.' He got out, and the editor still lives to tell the story, which suggests a moral that Pennsylvania legislators may find occasionally applicable.

THE ROSS RIFLE

CAPT. J. L. DRAKE TELLS OF ALLEGED DEFECTS.

Ottawa, March 26.—The Public Accounts Committee of parliament opened this morning an inquiry into the alleged defects in the Ross rifle, with which the Canadian militia is now being armed. Captain J. Lawrence Drake, of the 3rd New Brunswick Artillery Regiment, was the first witness, and gave evidence of alleged accidents that occurred with two mark 1 Ross rifles received in May, 1906. Part of the breach of one of these blew out, the thumb-piece flying over the rifleman's shoulder. A small screw of the other rifle broke, and the bolt had a tendency to jump back. These mishaps occurred during ordinary target practice. The witness read a report made by Major Pym on the Ross rifles in use by the regiment. It included a long list of rifles which were declared to be defective. Some of these defects were serious; others were of a minor nature. The accidents occurred on May 24, but no written report was made for some time, and the regimental practices were not held owing to the defective nature of the rifles. In reply to a question by Mr. Northrup, M.P., the witness said he would not be afraid to go on active service with the Ross rifle if he was ordered to do so, but he would rather not have to do so. At first the members of his regiment spoke favorably of the rifle, but after the accidents they did not want to have much to do with it.

Captain Drake, under cross-examination by Liberal members of the committee, admitted that he had no expert knowledge of the rifle, being himself an artillery officer.

CANADIAN CABLES.

London, March 26.—In reply to a question by Sir Gilbert Parker, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he had no idea of the amount of British capital invested in Canada. He also stated that the plans of the Georgian Bay ship canal scheme would be submitted to the Canadian government immediately.

London, March 26.—Mr. Alfred Mosley advocates that farmers' clubs attempt to obtain a knowledge of the character of work done by the Canadian Experimental Farm and such institutions.

CHILD CHOKED TO DEATH.

Kingston, Ont., March 26.—A very distressing accident happened on Sunday evening at the home of Mr. Michael Percy, of Bell Rock, in Addington county, when his eight-year-old daughter, Grace, was choked to death with a cuff-button, with which she was playing, and which slipped down her throat and lodged, when she put it in her mouth. Before relief could be afforded she expired.

BURNED TO DEATH

Philadelphia, March 26.—Campbell A. P. Snodgrass, a helpless paralytic, fifty-six years old, was burned to death in his bed here to-day. He was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and accidentally set fire to the bed clothing.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Prisoner on Hearing Sentence Falls Unconscious in the Dock.

HORSE THIEF IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR FIVE YEARS.

When Mr. Justice Lavergne ascended the bench this morning to pass sentence on the prisoners who had been convicted at the March term of the Court of King's Bench, just closed, the court room was crowded to inconvenience. In the centre of the room were many members of the legal profession, who were waiting for their cases to be called in other courts.

There was one dramatic incident which created a profound sensation, and that was when His Lordship sentenced Jos. Duval, after a severe lecture, to four years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, for breaking into and stealing goods from a C. P. R. bonded car. As soon as Duval heard his sentence he fell unconscious in the dock. His mother and his sister, who were in the court, became hysterical and amid great excitement they were removed from the room by the court officials.

In connection with the same case, Emile Duval, for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to six months in jail; Napoleon Duval, who had previously served three terms in jail, got one year, and Wilfrid Trempe, for receiving, was sentenced to three months in jail, the sentence to take effect from the time of his arrest. Trempe will be liberated this afternoon.

Jacob Leibotvich, for fraudulently transferring his property from his creditors, was sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of $400.

Albert Lussier, for discharging a firearm with attempt to do bodily harm, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment to date from the time of his arrest. He will regain his liberty to-morrow.

Alexander Currie, who shot Special Constable Dick, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. His Lordship remarked that the accused had previously been convicted of theft. Canada was open to receive good honest immigrants, no matter what country they came from, but Canada did not want criminals.

James Jackson, for robbery from the person, was sentenced to six months in jail.

Hector Prevost, for attempting to commit highway robbery, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the sentence to start from the date of his arrest. Prevost has served three months of his service.

Adelard Vezeau, for stealing a horse, was sentenced to five years in St. Vincent de Paul. The prisoner made a strong plea for leniency, but His Lordship reminded him that he had already served five terms in the penitentiary in addition to a record of six convictions in the common jail.

The last case to be disposed of was that of Guissepi Anniello, the young Italian who discharged a revolver with the intention of doing bodily harm to Alex. Paré. His Lordship gave the accused a severe lecture on the danger of carrying dangerous weapons, but owing to his previous good character he would only impose a sentence of six months. Since the shooting Paré has been sent to the penitentiary for assaulting a young girl and highway robbery.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Foster-Bennett-Lefurgey-Fowler Matter Debated This Afternoon.

(See also Page 2.)

Ottawa, March 26.—This afternoon's debate in the House of Commons upon the matters arising from the references in the Insurance Commission to the land transactions of Messrs. Foster, M.P., Bennett, M.P., Lefurgey, M.P., and Fowler, M.P., and the threatened reprisals of the last named gentleman that any attack upon him would be followed by an exposure of the connection of ministers and members on the Liberal side of the House with 'women, wine and graft,' is certain to prove one of the most interesting of the present session. Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, who is to introduce the subject, and who has already demanded that the honor of parliament must be cleared from any slur that these transactions or threats may have cast thereon, has given no very clear line as yet of the line that his remarks are to take. The Prime Minister has already taken the position in the House that as no direct charges have been made, there is nothing for the House to investigate. Mr. Fowler has declared that he himself has made no charge, and will maintain that stand in the discussion of this afternoon.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

The 'Albany 'Journal' says: 'Following their annual custom, the Albany retail dealers are expected to meet shortly and order a reduction of fifty cents a ton in the price of coal. After the reduction is ordered an increase of ten cents a ton monthly is made for five months, which will, in due time, bring the price back to the present figures—$6.50 a ton.' Retail dealers are under control of the 'trust,' so that whatever action is taken by the retail trade, it is certain that the 'trust' has approved of it, and if coal is to be cheaper in Albany, it will also be cheaper in Montreal, because the 'trust' rules here as well as in Albany.

UNREST IN CHINA.

It has now become a common belief that the disturbance going on in Middle China is really the beginning of a revolutionary movement, widely affecting the indigenous population of China as against the Manchu dynasty.—Japan 'Times.'

'KENNEL FEEDING.'

STIR CREATED BY THE REPORT OF GRAND JURY AS TO CONDITIONS AT KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Kingston, Ont., March 26.—Considerable stir has been created over 'kennel feeding at the penitentiary,' as the Frontenac grand jury was pleased to call it in their report after a recent visit to the federal institution. The report asked for meals in dining halls instead of as now in each man carrying his food to his cell and eating there alone.

It was alleged that the change was brought about owing to an assault of a guard which threatened to involve the 500 convicts in conflict. But this statement is wholly gratuitous. The real facts are that the better convicts really asked for the change, and they had good grounds for the request. In the penal institution distinction cannot be made, one criminal is regarded the same as another. To show distinction would be disastrous to discipline, and hence under the old order of things the men filed into the dining room according to gangs, each workshop sitting together. As a result many a man of refined tastes and of good breeding found himself alongside a foul smelling negro or a man full of disease, or a fellow who 'ate like a hog.' The upshot was that dinner was a nightmare to many men. The sight of neighbors eating in disgusting fashion completely drove appetite away. This led many convicts about twelve years ago to petition for relief, and they suggested that they be allowed to eat their meals in their cells. The matter was fully investigated, considered and approved, and has been carried on all these years without complaint. The system has done away with gossip, gibing and insult. The convicts eat quietly and contentedly and give every evidence that they prefer this form of dining to the promiscuous association that formerly prevailed. If a half-dozen halls were used and men were graded, the distinctions would still exist, and a man of evil, though of good breeding, would still be associated with the foul, the ill-bred and the man reeking with disease.

The upshot of the grand jury's report will be their prohibition from the penitentiary. It is only by courtesy they are allowed in, as the institution rightly does not come under their purview, as it is Dominion and not provincial in control. The facts might easily have been obtained by the grand jurors if they had been anxious to rightly interpret the change made a dozen years ago.

THE DAY NURSERY

SCOPE OF THE WORK ENLARGING —MORE FUNDS ARE NEEDED.

Within the past year the Montreal Day Nursery, 50 Belmont Park, has been enlarged and suitably equipped to accommodate the additional number of children whose admission is applied for by worthy working women. With the present attendance twenty loaves of bread and eighteen quarts of milk are consumed daily, with other things in the same proportion, and when house cleaning time comes, the numbers will increase and larger quantities will have to be provided. There are not cots enough for the babies, and baby carriages would be a boon to the women, bootees and vests are also needed. Last autumn the Pound Party was omitted, and the generous contributions of provisions received at that time have been greatly missed. The subscriptions toward the running expenses have fallen short of other years, owing, probably, to large sums of money having been given to build and furnish the addition. The treasury and larder are both empty, and help to meet the running expenses is earnestly asked for from friends who have not been reached through other sources. Every little will help.

BAPTIST CHINESE BANQUET.

Last evening the officers, teachers and friends were the guests of the Chinese scholars at a banquet held in the Baptist Tabernacle, at which the pastor, the Rev. J. W. Salton, presided. The programme consisted of songs, readings and musical selections by the Chinese scholars and the teachers. 'The Holy City' was exceptionally well rendered by Miss Haywood. About one hundred and twenty persons sat down to the splendid supper provided by the Chinese scholars, which consisted of turkey, jellied tongue, ham, ice cream, jelly, cakes, fruit, tea and coffee. A vote of thanks to the Chinese scholars, moved by Mr. W. King, and seconded by Mr. Gibbs, and carried with great applause, brought to a close one of the most enjoyable events in the history of the church. This school is doing good work under the able superintendency of Mrs. Livoch, who is assisted by a most earnest and faithful staff of ladies, who teach the Chinese scholars every Sunday evening from 8.30 to 10 o'clock.

WOMAN WAS NOT POISONED.

The woman who died in the Notre Dame Hospital on Saturday, and who it was at first thought had poisoned herself by taking an overdose of a powerful drug, has been identified at the morgue as Annie Smith, wife of Eugene Lemay. Evidence showed that the deceased, who had boarded at No. 42 Vitre street, for some time, had long suffered from tuberculosis and this was the cause of her death. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. She was twenty-eight years of age.

VENEZUELAN REBELS DEFEATED

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, March 26.—A letter received here to-day by the Venezuelan consul from Caracas says that General Juan Pablo Penalos, who was reported early in the month to have started a serious rebellion in the state of Tachira, Venezuela, has been defeated that he is being pursued by the government troops, and that his capture is shortly expected.

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

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 ½-lb. and ¼-lb Tins.

HEAD-ON COLLISION

TWO MEN KILLED ON THE C. P. R. NEAR MYRTLE, ONT., AND TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Charles Jones, fireman, and Henry Howe, brakeman, both of Toronto Junction, were killed yesterday morning by a head-on collision between two freight trains near Myrtle Station, Ont., while Stanley Binns, engineer, Toronto Junction, and C. Heise, fireman, Toronto, were seriously injured.

The accident was precipitated by two things—an alleged mistake in orders on the part of the conductor of the east-bound train, coupled with the fact that both trains were running about 35 miles an hour at the time in the midst of a dense fog, too thick to permit either engineer to avoid the danger in time. The trains, it is said, should have crossed at Myrtle.

The impact reduced the engines to scrap iron, and the bodies, when they were found, were almost unrecognizable. They were badly burned, bruised and scalded. The fire that started immediately after the collision was extinguished before it had made great progress.

Binns has been in the employ of the C. P. R. about three years. Jones has been in the employ of the C. P. R. for seven years. Howe has been in the employ of the C. P. R. for over ten years.

Charles Jones was a married man. He leaves no family, but was the sole support of his invalid mother, who lived with him. He was 33 years old, and had been with the company for several years.

A few years ago his brother, William, was killed in a railway accident.

Henry Howe was a married man, and leaves a widow and small family. Three or four years ago he had part of his foot taken off in an accident.

THE LATE MRS. ST. DENIS

FUNERAL SERVICE TOOK PLACE THIS AFTERNOON AT WESTMOUNT.

Among a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances the announcement in the 'Witness' yesterday of the death of Mrs. Alexander St. Denis, of Westmount, was received with great regret. The deceased lady, who had reached the age of 87 years, lived for many years at Point Fortune, Argenteuil, where her late husband, one of the pioneer merchants of the Ottawa valley, carried on his business.

Like her husband, Mrs. St. Denis was an enthusiastic supporter of the Methodist Church, and her brother, the late Rev. Lachlin Taylor, was a Methodist minister and lecturer of much eloquence and distinction. She was aunt to the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, and his brothers, all well-known clergymen and educationists. Up to within a few days of her death, Mrs. St. Denis retained her faculties and her keen interest in life and in the Methodist Church. She leaves four children, including Mrs. E. W. Thomson, of Ottawa; Mrs. R. F. MacFarlane, wife of the general passenger agent of the Dominion Line of steamers; Miss St. Denis, of Westmount, and Mr. E. A. St. Denis, Montfort, Que. The deceased lady left a considerable fortune of her own, besides her late husband's large estate, in which she had a life interest. The funeral service for Mrs. St. Denis was held at her residence, 374 Wood avenue, at 2.30 this afternoon. Chancellor Burwash, with Professor Langford and Mr. Charles Kerr, K.C., of Toronto, nephew of the deceased, were among those who attended.

CHATEAUGUAY FLOODED

DEEP WATER SURROUNDS RAILWAY STATION AND HOTEL.

The annual overflowing of the Chateauguay river has commenced, and reports from that district say that the village of Chateauguay and Chateauguay Basin are already badly flooded. In the village the public road is covered at some places with nearly ten feet of water, and some of the residents along the river shore have had not only to remove their cattle, but also to temporarily leave their residences.

At the Basin the conditions are the same, and the New York Central station and Grand Central Hotel are entirely surrounded with water so deep that they cannot be reached with vehicles.

Two wooden bridges up the river are reported to have been carried away.

DEATH OF MRS. W. DOHERTY.

While on her way to the St. Lambert railway station to take the 1.35 train for Montreal yesterday afternoon, Mrs. William Doherty, née Mabel Church, wife of Mr. William Doherty, of the passenger audit department, Grand Trunk Railway offices, was seen to fall in a faint. She was carried to a neighbor's house, where she expired in a few minutes. Dr. Mitchell was summoned and arrived as she was passing away. On the way to the station she had called at the residence of Mr. Frank Crane, ticket agent at the Bonaventure station, where she partook of a cup of tea, and appeared to be quite well. Mr. Doherty has the sympathy of a large number of friends in his sudden bereavement.

WESTMOUNT'S NEW PASTOR.

A special service will be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount, on Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, for the induction of the Rev. W. J. Clark, the new pastor.

THE CARON FAILURE.

Joseph Caron, hotel-keeper, who consented to assign on Saturday, has filed his statement in court, showing liabilities of about nine thousand dollars.

INDIANS BUY LIQUOR.

One Obtained Whiskey in Twenty-two Groceries in Montreal in One Day.

DOMINION ALLIANCE WILL SUPPORT PROSECUTION IN SUCH CASES.

A special general meeting of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance was held in the Bible House on Friday evening. The president, Mr. S. J. Carter, was in the chair, and the executive for the ensuing year was appointed. A discussion was held, and arrangements were made in connection with the early closing movement.

The question of grocers selling liquor to Indians was taken up, and a recent conviction was the subject of considerable comment. The executive warmly approved of the action that had been taken through their legal representative, Mr. William Patterson, and approved of continued action being taken in such cases. It was reported that an Indian had visited over twenty different grocery stores in one day, and had, without any difficulty whatever, secured liquor in every place.

The secretary, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, reported that that very day he had received six different complaints regarding the sale of liquor to Indians.

Another member of the executive drew attention to the fact that almost every day Indians could be seen leaving railway stations with liquor in their possession. There was not the slightest doubt that the law with regard to this matter was not being enforced as it should be, and the Alliance hopes that effective measures will be taken to stop the evil, and will give its assistance in every possible way to such measures as may have this effect. A second conviction was secured last week, and the third action is about to be submitted to the court.

COLLEGE Y.M.C.A.

INSPIRING ADDRESS BY DR. KILPATRICK AT TORONTO.

Toronto, March 26.—That there was not the slightest foundation for the criticism of the Young Men's Christian Association, which suggested that it was a side issue, and not at the very core of university life, was the opinion expressed by the Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, of Knox College, in an inspiring address to the University Colony Y. M. C. A. men, seventy-five of whom gathered last evening to review the work of the year just passing.

Among the dangers of student life, Dr. Kilpatrick mentioned that of false values, that of the unsettlement of religious belief, and that of the moral temptations that necessarily come when there are hundreds of men, some weak, some definitely tempters.

Mr. James Brebner, registrar of the University of Toronto, introduced as 'the busiest man in the university, but one who was with them whenever they needed him,' said it was a grand thing that there was in proximity to the university colleges a building where the Y. M. C. A. could do its work, and it would be done.

DEATH OF MRS. C. S. RODIER.

Dame Marie Angelique Lapierre, widow of the late Hon. C. S. Rodier, in his lifetime Senator for the Mille Isles division, died in this city, on Sunday last, in her eightieth year. The deceased lady was well known in benevolent circles, being connected with several charitable associations. She leaves four sons and four daughters. Her sons are Dr. J. A. Rodier and Messrs. Charles, Leopold and Edmond Rodier. The daughters are Mrs. O'Leary, wife of Dr. O'Leary; the Countess des Etangs; Mrs. De Martigny, widow of the late Alph. de Martigny, and Mrs. Thibaudeau, wife of the Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau. She also leaves twenty-three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, one of the latter being the daughter of Mr. Rolland Prefontaine, son of the late Hon. R. Prefontaine, and the two others daughters of Mr. E. Joseph, advocate.

Mrs. Rodier's funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at 8.30 o'clock, from her residence, 127 Drummond street, to St. James Cathedral and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

Baby Was Choking With Cold in Chest.

Parents in Great Anxiety, When Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine was Obtained and Brought Quick Relief and Cure.

Mr. W. F. Smith, 364 Nepean street, Ottawa, Ont., writes: 'My sister's little baby, Albert McDermott, four months of age, was so bad with a cold on the chest that we were afraid he would choke to death. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine was obtained, and I am happy to say that it brought relief almost at once.

'The baby was completely cured by the use of three bottles, and my sister and her husband are very grateful for this cure. We shall all recommend this great medicine.'

Pleasant to the taste, and composed of simple, yet powerful, ingredients, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suited as a treatment for children suffering from croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, and severe coughs and colds.

Because there are imitations of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, be sure you see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the bottle you buy; 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



SOFT, WHITE HANDS

that show no traces of either housework or raw, cold winds, can easily be yours if you use **CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM.** It contains neither grease nor harmful chemicals; it is cooling and healing, and prevents and cures chaps or rough, red skin. Use it morning and evening and after washing your hands.

25 cents at your druggist's.

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.

G.T.R. BLAMED

INQUEST INTO DEATH OF C. R. RANKIN BRINGS FORTH SOME CRITICISM.

Guelph, Ont., March 26.—The inquest on the death of Charles R. Rankin, of Stratford, who was killed in the Grand Trunk wreck near here last month, was concluded on Saturday night. The blame for the accident was placed by the jury on the company. The coroner submitted several questions, which were answered as follows:—

(1) Is it reasonable, safe and proper for an engine driver to run his train at the rate of a mile a minute between Rockwood and Guelph? A.—We do not think so.

(2) Was the speed dangerous and unjustifiable? A.—Yes.

(3) Would this accident have been likely to occur had a moderate rate of speed been used? A.—The chances would be greatly reduced.

(4) Was a ninety-ton engine, going at sixty miles an hour, too heavy for a 68-pound rail, and was the probability of an accident increased by the use of a 90-ton engine. A.—Yes.

From a careful perusal of the evidence we are of the opinion that the train was travelling at a dangerous rate of speed, considering the season of the year and the weight of the rail and engine, and we further believe these combined were the direct cause of the accident that resulted in the death of Charles R. Rankin.

DRUM HEAD COURTS MARTIAL

Cossack Deputy Demands That Russian Army be no Longer Used for Hangman's Work

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The question of drumhead courts-martial, the institution of which forms the bitterest grievance of the Liberals against the Stolypin ministry, was raised in the Lower House of Parliament to-day on a motion of the Constitutional Democrats for the appointment of a committee to draft and submit immediately a bill providing for the abolition of this summary procedure. It was feared that the introduction of this subject in the House would stir the Radicals to such a pitch of passion as to threaten the existence of the Douma, but the debate was continued with surprising decorum and self-restraint. The speakers were many, and their remarks elicited applause and hisses from the various groups.

Several opposition orators narrated the heroic deaths of various persons condemned by drumhead court-martial, and a Cossack deputy demanded that the army 'be no longer used for hangman's work.'

DAMAGE SUIT

THE HON. MR. PREVOST TAKES ACTION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

The action for damages threatened by the Hon. Mr. Prevost against the 'Evenement' was entered in court at Quebec yesterday. The minister claims $25,000 on account of the publication of a letter of the Baron de L'Epine addressed to the Prime Minister.

A PECULIAR DEATH.

Brockville, March 26.—John Avery, a well known farmer, Township of Yonge, while visiting his brother, was seized with heart failure and fell across the kitchen stove in which a hot fire was kindled. Though quickly moved by parties close by, his head and face were somewhat burned. Efforts to revive him failed, and in a few minutes he was dead. He was about fifty years old and a widower.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

Yesterday was music day at the Women's Club and the programme was in charge of Mrs. Homer Curry. Among the numbers specially enjoyed were the 'Intermezzo in Octaves,' Leschetizky; and 'Kammenei Ostroi,' Rubenstein, by Miss Ruby Smith, of the McGill Conservatorium; violin solos, 'Romance,' Svendsen, and 'Mouvement Perpetuel,' Ries, by Mr. Albert Chamberland, also of the McGill Conservatorium, and 'If thou didst love me,' Denza,' by Miss Alice Ness.' There were also several part songs by Miss H. Cole, Miss E. Allen, Miss Alice Ness, Miss L. Redmayne, Miss E. Liddell and Miss G. Jackson, pupils of Mrs. Curry, and a paper by Mrs. Curry entitled 'A discourse on sound.' The platform was a bower of palms and the audience was one of the largest of the season. Mrs. Phillip Lahee assisted at the piano.

MINISTER IN TOWN.

The Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was at the Federal Government offices in this city, yesterday afternoon, and received several visitors.

CALGARY MAY RUN STREET CARS

Calgary, Alta., March 25.—The public works committee has reported in favor of the installation of a municipal street railway system at a cost of $250,000.

. THE .

LINDSAY PIANO $300

This is undoubtedly the finest piano for the money ever turned out in Canada. Here is the description:—Height, 4 feet 8 inches. Length, 5 feet 6 inches. Walnut or Mahogany case, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals, iron frame, double repeating action. Beautiful tone. Fully guaranteed. Terms, $10 cash and $6 per month. Ten percent discount for cash. Boxed and delivered free on board cars at Montreal. Send us $10; we send the piano. Money refunded if piano is not as represented. We are the largest piano firm in Montreal. Paid-up capital, $400,000.00. Reference: The Bank of Montreal.

C. W. LINDSAY, Limited
512 St. Catherine St., West
MONTREAL.

Write this week and send $10.

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.

IMPROVED PROTECTOGRAPH

For Stamping Limit Amounts on Checks, Drafts, Notes, etc.

One movement of the Lever indents the limiting line upon any part of the check.

Price $30.00.

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

GOOD FRIDAY

The Offices and Sample Rooms of LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO. Ltd., will be Closed Friday, the 29th inst., Good Friday.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Mr. W. Davis, C.T., presided at a well attended session of Hope of Montreal Lodge, International Order of Good Templars, in Gordon Hall, corner of St. Catherine and Mountain streets, on Saturday evening. Miss Sandilands gave an interesting report of the work undertaken by the Dominion Alliance executive and afterwards presented a copy of the Bible for the lodge altar. Three new candidates were admitted to membership. Delegates were appointed to attend the 'Gathering of the Clans'—an open temperance meeting to be held under the auspices of Unity Lodge next Saturday evening. It was decided to hold a public concert on the evening of April 6 and various methods were considered for the advancement of the lodge and its objects. A pleasing programme was rendered during the evening. Miss Paynter and Mr. McPhee contributing songs and Mr. J. Sharkey a recitation.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS BOUGHT THE 'GAZETTE' OFFICE SITE.

Work on the construction of a new central post-office will be commenced at an early date, as the Ottawa Government has concluded the purchase of the 'Gazette' building, in rear of the present post-office site, for a sum in the vicinity of $280,000.

The 'Gazette' Printing Company confirmed the report this afternoon that their buliding had been sold to the government, but that they had made no arrangements about removing from their present premises. However, it is understood that the management has obtained an option on a central site, and that it is their intention to construct a building that will be in keeping with the growth and development of the city.

It is understood that the Public Works Department at Ottawa is having prepared elaborate plans for the erection of the new post-office building. Indeed, the new building will be the finest and most costly of its kind in the Dominion.

The authorities at the St. James street post-office are making several important improvements to the building, which will at once provide additional accommodation for the transaction of business.

According to the statement made today by one of the officials, the mail handled at the central office is growing rapidly. Especially is this true of the British and Continental mail matter, which comprises a large part of the mail handled here. It has been found necessary to increase the number of rounds daily for the collection of mail throughout the city, and after April 1 next collections by the waggons will be made every hour and a half instead of every two and a quarter hours, as is the custom at present. It is expected that a more rapid and frequent collection of the mail each day will enable the post-office to make more rapid delivery also, which will prove beneficial to business men and institutions. It is also proposed to increase the number of city mail carriers to at least two hundred, as the present number, a hundred and fifty, is not sufficient.

DISTILLERY STOCK OFFERED CLERGYMEN

Company Promoters Assured of Big Business Offer Large Profits—and get a Reply.

The Rev. E. E. Scott, of the Dominion Square Methodist Church, is one of many clergymen throughout the Dominion who are very indignant at having received from the offices of the Canadian Distilleries, Limited, Winnipeg, a letter soliciting financial aid for the manufacture of spirituous liqurs, and promising profits as high as thirty perceut per annum on the investment.

In the prospectus the organizers state that they propose to put in a plant capable of an output of 1,750 proof gallons daily, with provision for twice this capacity in case of necessity. The present quantity of spirit consumed in western Canada is given as follows, the figures representing the year 1906: Winnipeg, 426,247 gallons; Calgary, 72,002 gallons; Vancouver, 334,286 gallons; Victoria, 82,454 gallons, making a total of 914,988 gallons. The price of raw spirit is computed at fifty cents per proof gallon, whereas the actual selling price in the west to-day is sixty-two and one-half cents, or in other words, one gallon of 65 percent over proof spirit is sold, on the basis of proof at one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) without including freight and excise duty, the total cost to the retailer being about one dollar and ninety cents ($1.90).

The acompanying letter states:

'All Canadian distilleries are close corporations, and their stock has not been offered to the public, the Canadian Distilleries Limited being the first company to do so; consequently the profit on this class of manufacture has not been published hitherto.

'The great earning capacity of this company, and the fact that similar undertakings of this nature have, without exception, been profitable (no case of failure being known of in Canada), is an assurance that the present issue of 2,500 shares will rapidly be absorbed, and any further issue of stock will be made at a premium.'

The Rev. Mr. Scott has written the following letter in reply.—

'164 Windsor street,
'Montreal, March 26, 1907.

'Mr. J. H. Menzies, Winnipeg:—

Dear Sir,—If this prospectus means simply the establishment of another distillery for the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes, which seems to be implied in this prospectus, and from the fact that so many wholesale liquor dealers are on the board of organizers, then I have no doubt that you will be able to pay thirty percent and more on the stock of the 'Canadian Distilleries, Limited.'

'As a minister, however I am opposed to the production of alcohol except for manufacturing and medicinal purposes, as there is no trade that so mocks the hopes of humanity and thwarts the redemption of the race.

'Why do you not get Dr. Patrick, Dr. Sparling and "Ralph Connor" on your board of directors?

'As a citizen and patriot, I am opposed to the business, for it is the most audacious law-breaker of this or any age, the greatest breeder of vice and crime, the greatest economic blunder ever perpetrated by a nation.

'How any mayor or member of parliament can lend himself to such a trade is past comprehension. Nothing more fully proves their unworthiness for such positions of public trust.

'How a dozen medical men, who certainly know the poison of alcohol and its baneful effects on the system and upon the life and health of the nation, can take stock in such a company is beyond conception. The ethical standards of the profession, alone, ought to forbid it, and these men ought to be published everywhere throughout the Dominion, and especially in the Winnipeg dailies.

'I do not wonder that you have many barristers on your board of organizers, for your business needs much legal protection, or that with such enormous profits the "Trade" has money to buy up politicians and aldermen.

'Just think again, and ask yourself if you ought not for your family's sake, and the sake of this fair land, to withdraw from such an enterprise.

'I am, yours respectfully,
'E. E. SCOTT,
'Pastor Dominion Square Methodist Church.'

THE NEW RECORDER

Mr. F. X. Dupuis has Been Appointed.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL CABINET WAS HELD TO-DAY.

The vacancy left to-day on the Bench of the Recorder's Court, by the resignation of Mr. Poirier, was filled at



MR. F. X. DUPUIS.
who succeeds Mr. A. E. Poirier as Recorder of Montreal.

a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet, held in this city, this morning, when Mr. F. X. Dupuis, M.P.P. for Chateauguay, was appointed to fill the position.

The announcement of the presence in Montreal of the Premier and his colleagues caused a very large number of visitors to call at the government offices, this forenoon, and, at an early hour, the lobbies were filled and each minister commenced to give interviews. Those present included members of the Legislature, politicians of every grade and especially a large number of personal friends anxious to see the Premier before his departure for Europe this evening.

At ten o'clock, a Cabinet meeting was held, all the ministers being present, namely: Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon, Tessier, Weir, Roy, Allard, Prevost, and Kaine.

The most important business transacted was the appointment of a new Recorder. As such a nomination becomes final only after the Lieutenant-Governor has signed the Order-in-Council, the Premier was not in a position to make any official statement concerning the matter, but enough was learned from other sources to give the announcement as a certainty.

It is understood that Messrs. Edward Robert and Leon Ste. Marie were appointed joint registrars for the county of Rouville, in the place of Mr. Frégan, deceased, and Mr. Loiselle, who is sick.

Representatives of the lumber firms of Price Brothers, and Tanguay and Freres called upon the Ministers with reference to a dispute concerning the rates to be charged by Price Brothers for the floating of logs down River du Sud, where they made improvements. After discussing the matter it was decided to submit the difficulty to an arbitrator to be appointed by the government.

A large amount of routine business was disposed of, and it was twelve o'clock before the Cabinet meeting came to an end.

At one o'clock, the Premier was entertained at luncheon at the Windsor Hotel by Judge Piché and a number of other friends, and later in the afternoon he continued to receive visitors at the government offices.

A large crowd is expected to be present at the Bonaventure station, at 7.30 o'clock this evening, to give the Premier and his travelling companions, a hearty send-off.

To a 'Witness' representative, Mr. Gouin stated that it was his intention to go through Italy, France, Belgium, and England, both in the interest of his health and of the province, and that he expected to return in about two months.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

In the Police Court this morning Ena Laporte, Alphonse Iza Lobel were charged with robbing Emard Lusier. They were remanded until March 28 for enquete.

THE BOGEY MAN.

Mr. Bryce as Commercial Traveller and Political Agent for a Foreign House.

SAID TO BE ON THE ROAD TO PEDDLE US NOTIONS WE HAVE NO USE FOR.

Some of the leading business men on 'Change this morning claimed to see in the recent visit of Mr. Root to Ottawa, and his conference the other day with Mr. James Bryce, the new British Ambassador, at Washington, signs of a discriminating character in many commercial and political matters, to the detriment of Canadian interests.

Mr. Bryce's visit to Ottawa will be followed with special interest, and any attempt to force Canada into a position where she will be required to sacrifice any of her rights, on demand of the United States authorities will meet with strong resentment throughout the Dominion.

Speaking of the rather mysterious conferences of Mr. Root, and his reported request for an adjustment of all questions relative to Canada and the United States, a leading merchant said that the Canadian people would like to be informed if Mr. Bryce was invited to Canada by our government, or whether he was sent by Washington influences; the latter being the only interpretation that can be given to the published reports that have come to us through the United States press.

'Does it not seem strange,' said the same gentleman, 'that immediately on the arrival of the British Ambassador at Washington, that Canada should be advised through American channels that Mr. Bryce and Mr. Root have practically arrived at an agreement whereby all outstanding difference between the Canadian and American people will be settled?

'If Mr. Bryce comes to Ottawa on such a mission, he will find, I am certain, few Canadians ready to discuss business with him.

'The whole game, including the visit of Mr. Root to this country this winter, emanated, to my mind, from some interests that have personal ends to serve. We have only to read in the United States papers what gigantic railway schemes are being projected by capitalists to the south of the border, running through the Canadian West, on their way to Alaska and the Yukon. It is nothing short of a move, to anyone who will study the situation, to turn the attention of the Canadian farmer away from the trade of the British Isles in favor of the United States, and in this connection, it is to be hoped that Mr. Bryce is not being made to play a part in turning Canadian trade away from the Mother Country into American channels.

'Canadian producers need not expect to receive any favor from the United States in trade matters, but, on the contrary, it is in the interest of the producer of this country to develop the British and European markets to the fullest extent, which will mean satisfactory returns for the Canadian export trade.

'The development of our transportation routes to our own seaports will ultimately secure to our manufacturers and farmers, throughout the Dominion, direct communication with British and also Continental markets. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Bryce will not be a party to any move that will tend to impair or in any way sacrifice Canadian interests in favor of the United States.'

POSTAL CONFERENCE

MESSRS. LEMIEUX, COULTER AND SMITH LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON.

Ottawa, March 26.—The Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, accompanied by his deputies, Dr. R. M. Coulter and Mr. W. mith, secretary of the Department, leaves this afternoon for Washington, for further conference with the United States postal authorities regarding the transmission of newspapers and periodicals from one country to the other. It is hoped that a basis of agreement will be there reached which will prevent the abuses that have crept into this service.

FLOOD AT CHATEAUGUAY

WATER HAS DRIVEN SOME RESIDENTS OUT OF THEIR HOUSES.

The latest reports from Chateauguay state that the great fear of the inhabitants is that the bulk of the ice from above the river may come down before the congestion at the village and at their basin disappears, in which event most serious consequences might follow.

At the village the water had somewhat subsided this morning, but it was much higher at the basin, having reached nearly 20 feet in some places.

In several houses in the village the occupants have been obliged to vacate the ground floor, and in one instance the water reached the second story.

Seeing how serious the situation was becoming, the parish priest, the Rev. Abbé Chaput, on Sunday called for special prayers from the pulpit, and held a procession inside the church to ask protection against the threatened disaster.



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.

GERTRUDE PEPPERCORN

Miss Peppercorn, in Karn Hall, last night, played the piano—really, actually played it; played it so as to make the instrument the voice of the composer, as it is meant to be, the only means whereby unaided the composer's thoughts can be given complete utterance, the only vehicle for the communication of musical ideas in their entirety. As nearly as may be, the technique of this player, whether of finger or foot work, is perfection, while in temperament she excels. Such, in brief, is Miss Peppercorn, as a master of the 'pian-e-forte.' Incidentally, because her work was so persona grata to the writer, she more than anyone heard recently recalled Sir George Macfarren's appreciation of the piano: Whether one speak of the happiness kindled in the homestead by this most facile and most self-sufficient instrument, or, of the fuel of such happiness, namely, the measureless amount of music of every style and quality that has been written for it, its existence is to be accounted as an influence all but infinite upon society as much as upon art.

The tour de force of the evening was of course, the Sonata of Liszt. Unless by a great master and in the hands of a very capable interpreter, the Sonata is apt to tire what it is the fashion to describe as the 'general' audience, even a general audience of music lovers, outside the cognoscenti—Beethoven's 'Moonlight, sonata has been known to produce that effect. Certainly in less able, in less magnetic, hands than those of Miss Peppercorn, the sonata of Liszt would have tired the majority, for it lives more or less up to the old idea of the sonata, that it must be solemn and slow, and must be a vehicle for pouring sound in long continuance or in large masses. The Liszt sonata last night however, was a vehicle by which Miss Peppercorn was enabled to demonstrate her astounding virtuosity, and for that reason alone it was well worth while. Her mastery, her dominance, was complete, and almost the entire vocabulary of piano technical terms could be exhausted eulogistically to describe it.

But it was in her Chopin selections that she really 'carried her audience away'—carried it away to fairy lands, where beauty reigns and where sunshine makes rainbows in tears. It was an enwrapt audience, watching the fairies dances around a champignon ring in the moonlight. Those who heard Miss Peppercorn when she was in Montreal before, knew, after the first few opening bars, that they were in presence of a player of more than average ability, and, as the evening passed, the satisfaction grew, and she was seen to have climbed high up on the slopes of the Parnassus of the piano. Since then, her progress has been amazing, more particularly in temperament, in magnetism, and as a Chopin interpreter, at least, few to-day are her equal. How dreamy was her Nocturne, how brilliant and fascinating her Scherzo, how winsome her F Minor, how masculine and vigorously musical her F Major, how soothing her Berceuse, how tripping her Polonaise. And her crescendoes and diminuendoes; in fact, to be brief, her finger weaving and her finger pressure and her conservative but adequate footwork, were things of beauty and joys so long as memory shall last. As for magnetism—verily, it can be seen dripping from the tips of her fingers. Miss Peppercorn also gave great delight with her other selections by D'Albert, Schumann and Zarembski. She is tall and willowy, of graceful carriage and finely poised, her face intellectual and attractive. She has a habit of bending to her instrument, so that her body in a slight degree seems to be trying to act the part of accompanist—as boys pat the floor with their feet to keep time when they play the penny whistle or accordion—otherwise she has less of mannerism than most celebrities.

The concert added another success to those given this season under Mr. Veitch's management.

The vocal soloist was Mr. Blight, who has a baritone voice of very likeable quality—of good compass, power and sweetness. He did not appear at his best last night, because he was suffering from a cold, and that accounted in some degree, perhaps, for his imperfect enunciation. A pleasing and graceful enunciation is essentiol to good singing but, especially in the Prologue to Leoncavallo's I Pagliacci, last night. Mr. Blight's enunciation was not adequate. An excuse may be made for him that he sung a grotesque translation of the Italian words, but why any singer should volunteer to do such a thing is past making an excuse for. He might just as well have sung 'hot potatoes' or 'any old clothes to sell' to the same score. Mr. Blight also gave Wagner's setting of Heine's 'Les Deux Grenadiers,' which was another mistake. The translation was execrable and the score uninteresting. If Mr. Blight had to sing the number, he would have been better advised to have sung it in the original language to Schumann's setting. The trouble with most singers who come here is not that they sing in the language of the original, but that they do not give us more in English that is of native origin. Mr. Blight gave much more pleasure with his ballad singing and the audience would have preferred to hear more of it. The accompanist was Miss Alice Froggart Evans, and her work was satisfactory.

The evening had its drawbacks, which is the same thing as saying that Karn Hall should not be used for great performances. There was bag punching heard below, and the intermittent shouts were heard about a block away, which was being informed by means of bulletin board 'all about' a hockey game that was being played at Winnipeg. But the worst drawback of all was the audience of late comers, which several times compelled Miss Peppercorn to discontinue playing. The concert began after 8.30, which was surely late enough, but some dribbled in as late as 9.30, and nobody restrained them from taking their seats whether Miss Peppercorn was playing or not. This gave displeasure and discomfort to many.

MR. BRYCE'S MISSION

Commercial Reciprocity to Form no Part of Negotiations

London, March 26.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of Mr. Arnold-Forster, former War Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said that the general negotiations respecting commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada, which had been left unsettled in 1898, had nt been reopened in the recent negotiations of Mr. Bryce, and would form no part of them. Sir Edward Grey had not heard that Mr. Root, the United States Secretary of State, proposed the adoption by Canada of the United States tariff against Great Britain, and al other countries, and then the establishment of free trade between Canada and the United States. Mr. Bryce had been empowered to do his best to settle the outstanding questions between the United States and Canada. Negotiations respecting commercial reciprocity would technically form part of such outstanding questions but, as a matter of fact, in the negotiations which have taken place neither the United States nor Canada, so far as Great Britain was aware, had shown any desire to reopen the matter.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Commission in Lunacy to be Appointed.

New York, March 26.—Justice Fitzgerald has decided to appoint a commission in lunacy to examine Harry K. Thaw.

NEW YORK MARKETS

New York, March 26.—Flour was quiet but steady. Rye flour, quiet. Wheat market was higher on cables, rather poor foreign crop news, prospects of bad weather in the south-west, limited offerings and in sympathy with the better tone in Wall Street. Corn—Option market dull and without transactions. Sugar, raw, strong. Coffee, easy; lead, dull; wool, steady; hops, steady.

FOR CONDITION OF BANKS

Washington, March 26.—The comptroller of the currency to-day issued a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business on Friday, March 22.

CHICAGO MARKETS

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	.76½	76½	75½	75¾
July	.77¾	77¾	77¼	77⅞
Corn, May	.46¼	46⅜	46	46⅛
July	.46	46	45⅜	45⅞
Oats. May	41¾	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
July	.37¾	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
Pork, May	15.62	15.72	15.60	15.65
July	15.37	15.82	15.57	15.75
Lard, May	.8.60	8.72	8.60	8.70
July	.8.70	8.82	8.70	8.80
Sh. Ribs, May	8.42	8.52	8.42	8.50
July	.8.57	8.67	8.52	8.65

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

	Mch.	May.	July.
Yesterday's close	.74½	76	76¾
Opening	.74½	76⅝	76⅞
Close	.74¾	76⅝	77
High	.74¾	76⅝	77
Low	.74½	76¼	76⅞

DIED.

CUSHING — At the home of her uncle, the Hon. W. H. Cushing, Calgary, Alta., on March 22, 1907, Hattie Ethel, oldest daughter of George Cushing, Postmaster, Kenilworth, Ont., in her 20th year.

CREAN — At the family residence, 242 Bloor street west, Toronto, on March 23, 1907, Captain J. F. Crean, Canadian Artillery, late of Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

SMALL — Entered into rest, at his late residence, in Wellesley Township, Ont., David Small, in his 92nd year.

SPRING — At the residence of his son, 110 Cumberland street, William Spring, in his 81st year.

STUART — On March 24, 1907, Charles Stuart, of Port Hope, Ont., late chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in his 86th year.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; three in family; no washing. Apply between 7 and 9 p.m., 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, corner Rosyln avenue, Westmount.

FOR SALE, ST. LOUIS STREET, NEAR Hutchison, two story stone front house, two flats, newly built, rental $384.00; price, $3,950.00 nett. Terms easy. H. F. POIRIER, 58 St. James.

WANTED, AT ONCE, STENOGRAPHER and General Office Clerk. Apply, THE JOHN MURPHY CO.

ADVANCES FROM 3 to 7 POINTS.

New York, March 26.—Wall Street—Noon—Bear operators were squeezed in the upward rush of prices that followed the opening wide variation that ensued between sales, U.P. jumping from 126 to 134 on one transaction. The entire market moved materially above yesterday's closing figures. The bears moderated the urgency of their demand and prices slipped back to 1 to 1½ for some of the leaders. This led to dullness. The extreme advances were: Great Nor. pfd., Ills. Central and Nor. Pac., Union Pac., St. Paul and Delaware and Hudson, 5½; Reading, Canadian Pac., Kansas City, Southern pfd., North-Western, Atlantic Coast Lines and General Elec., 4 to 4¾, and Southern Pacific, Mo. Pac., Louisville and Nashville, Great Northern Ore certificates, National Lead, North American and Sloss Sheffield Steel, 3 to 3¾. Prices were hardening again at noon. Bonds were irregular.

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.xd	137	125	Dom. I. & S.	18¾	18
B.C. Pack A	....	....	do pfd	50	40
B.C. Pack B	....	....	Dominion.	....	....
Can. Con.	....	....	do pf.d	....	....
C. P.R...xd	163¼	162½	Halifax.xd	....	....
New Pacific	....	....	Hav. Elec.	....	....
Detroit.	67½	67¼	do. pfd	....	....
Dom. Coal com	xd 60	59¾	Mex L. & P	47	44
Il. Trac.xd	86	85	M. & St. P.	101	100
Int'l Coal xd	....	....	M. L. H. & P.	84	84
do. pfd..xd	....	....	Mt. L. & M.	....	....
L.W'd. pfd.	110	100	M. S. R.	265	262
do. com.	77	76½	Mt. Steel.	98	96
L. Paper.	....	....	do. pfd.	....	107
do. pfd xd	102	99	Mont. Tel.	....	160
Mackay...xd	66	65½	Nip. Mines	....	....
do. pfd xd	67	66¾	Ohio T. & L.	29¾	28
N.S. Steel..	71	69	St. John.	....	107
do. prf.	....	....	Toledo.	26	25
N.W. Land.	....	....	Toronto.xd	104½	104
Ogilvie com	....	....	Trinidad.	....	....
do.pfd.	124	....	Twin City	92½	91¾
Rich. & Ont.	70	69½	West Indi.	....	....
Sao Paulo xd	124¾	....	Win'peg xd	....	....

BANKS

B.N. A. xd.	....	153	N. Scotia.	....	280
Com'erce.	175	172	Ontario	....	....
Dom. xd.	....	....	Ottawa.	222	....
East. T.xd	....	....	Quebec.	136	....
Hoch'laga.xr	150	....	Royal...xd	234	230
Imperial.	....	....	Sovereign.	....	....
Merch.	166	165	Standard.	....	....
Molson..xd	205¼	....	Toronto.	....	....
Montreal.	....	....	Union.	....	....
Nationale.	....	....			

COTTONS.

Can. Col.	55	50	Montreal.	125	121
D. Tex. pfd.	94	92			

BONDS

Bell Tel.	....	....	Har. E...	....	....
Can. Col.	....	....	L. of Wdn	107	....
D. Coal.	....	....	L. Paper	112	....
D. Cot.	....	94	Mex. E. L.	....	....
D.I. & S.	76½	75	Mex. L. P.	80	75
Mt. L. & P.	100	96	Textile A	90	80
Mt. S. Ry.	104	....	" B	....	80
N.S. S. C.	112	108	" C	80	....
Ogilvie.	118	....	" D	....	....
Sao P.	95	94	Win. Elec.	105½	100

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

London March 26th, 4 p. m. — Consols for money 85 3-16; do. for account 85 3-16.

Anaconda	11¾	Erie	25½
Atchison	89⅞	do. 1 pf'd.	61
do. pf'd	94	do. 2d pf'd.	34
B. & O.	96	Ill. Cen.	144
Chicago	168½	Lou. & N.	114
Ches. & O.	39	Kan. & Tex.	33½
Chic. G. W.	13½	N. Y. C. xd	119
Chic M. & S. P.	134	Nor'k & W.	74½
De Beers.	25½	do. pf'd.	80
Denv'r & G.	29	Ont. & West	35½
do. pf'd.	72	Penn.	62
St. Paul.		Rand Mine.	6⅝

Reading	48⅞		
do 1 pf'd.	....		
do 2d pf'd.	84		
Soo	34½		
So'th Pa.	75⅝		
Un. Pac.	132		
U.S. Steel	34⅛		
do. pf'd.	98		
Wabash	14		
do. pf'd	25		

Spanish Fours, 95
Grand Trunk 28 7-8.
Bar silver quiet, 30 9-16d per ounce
Money 3½ to 3¾ percent.
Discount rate short bills 5 1-8 percent
do for 3 months bills, 5 1-16 to 5⅛ percent.

MONEY IO PERCENT

New York, March 26—Noon—Money on call firm at 10 percent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 to 6½ percent. Exchanges, $410,387,618.

CURRENT COBALT PRICES

Morning sales on the Toronto Standard Stock & Mining Exchange:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
Foster	3,650	184	178	178½
Coniagas	300	425	425	425
Green Meehan	600	80	79	80
Silver Leaf	600	16	15¾	16
Silver Queen	1,300	185	179	179
Nipissing	274	12	11.25	11.75
Peterson Lake	400	55½	55½	55½
Trethewey	200	126	125	125
Nova Scotia	500	38	38	38
Cobalt Central	300	37	37	37

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, March 26.—Cattle, receipts, 300 head; slow and easier; prices unchanged.

Veals, receipts, 250 head; active and steady; $4.50 to $10.50.

Hogs, receipts, 2,600 head; slow and 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $6.50 to $6.80; mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $6.55 to $6.60; roughs, $5.60 to $5.85.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 2,400 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs strong; and lambs, $5 to $8.40; a few at $8.50.

MARRIED.

SNIDER — SCOTT — At Ottawa, on March 21, 1907, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Wras Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Scott, of London, Ont., to Burnet K. Snider, of Westmount, Que.



BELL'S GALLERIES
UP 4086.
An Artistic and Exclusive Display of
EASTER MILLINERY.

We have a limited number of exclusive models brought directly from PARIS and VIENNA HOUSES; also, some exquisite CREATIONS of Mde. Georgette's design, all selected purposely to complete the correct Easter toilette. Each bears the impress of the truly artistic conception and touch.

We have also received a few advance models of the daintiest of fine handmade French Lingerie Blouses, and rare Easter Novelties in Underskirts and toilette accessories.

W. HENRY BELL, 436 St. Catherine St. West.

GAINS WERE MADE ON THIS MARKET.

Big Decline in Early Trading but Prices Rebounded Later.

ONE TO THREE POINTS WERE GAINED ON LOCAL STOCKS

Canadian stocks reflected the improvement on the Continental markets this morning, although prices were fractionally down at the commencement of business. London was weaker at the opening, owing to the heavy liquidation in New York during yesterday afternoon's session. The absence of any serious failure has, so far, been of invaluable assistance in the market situation, and, as the days of settlement have drawn to a close in London without serious trouble, the prospects are for a steady improvement in the course of market prices.

It is not likely that this week will see much more than irregular prices, however, as there is a long holiday spell due on the London market. The Stock Exchange in that city will close on Thursday evening, and reopen on Tuesday morning. It is only reasonable, therefore, to assume that traders will carry as little responsibility over that rather lengthy period as possible.

It is interesting to learn that the heavy liquidation in New York yesterday was not entirely due to the depression on the London and Berlin markets. One reason is advanced by a usually reliable source, that the violence of the liquidation was due to the heavy calling of loans by bankers, and the great difficulty experienced by the borrowers in obtaining accommodation from other institutions. This theory brings the whole trouble again down to the question of money. Preparations must be made for the April dividend and interest disbursements; such payments, it is expected, will be nearly as large as those in January. This will, naturally, be a factor of considerable importance in the money situation in the immediate future.

At the opening to-day Iron common was lower at 17, a small lot selling at that price, but there was a change for the better during the later hours of the session, and the stock sold at a fraction better than 18. About 1,200 shares were exchanged in Iron. Detroit made a substantial recovery from yesterday's severe decline, opening lower at 66, and declining to 65½, subsequently regaining 67½ to 68, a few broken lots selling at the latter price. Montreal Power was down to 83 in early transactions, but recovered with the rest of the market to 85. Canadian Pacific opened up at 163, and sold at 163¼ before noon. Coal was down to 59, recovering a point to 60. 'Soo' common sold a fraction better than par. Nipissing was weak at 11, 100 shares being sold at that price. Illinois preferred was very weak at 85, selling ex-dividends. The market was in close sympathy with New York, and reflected every passing change on the greater market.

Toronto Railway earnings for the week ending March 23 were $59,635, an increase of $7,792.

The City of London has sold to Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, Toronto, $293,-000 4 percent debentures. The proceeds are to be expended for waterworks, schools and local improvement purposes.

The Canadian Salt Company has declared a dividend of $2 per share for the quarter ending March 31.

'Judging from the plans of the new Canadian Bank of Commerce building on St. James street in this city,' said a well-known financier to the 'Witness' to-day, 'it would appear that the headquarters of Ontario's "first bank" is to be removed from the Queen City to the metropolis of Canada.'

A quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 percent has been declared on Textile preferred, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30.

MORNING EXCHANGE SALES.

'Soo' common—25 at 100, 100 at 100½.
Nipissing—100 at 11.
Telephone—10 at 130, 12 at 133.
Coal—50 at 59, 150 at 60.
Scotia—25 at 65¾, 10 at 70.
Halifax Railway—50 at 94.
C.P.R.—10 at 160, 20 at 163¼, 25 at 163, 50 at 163¼, 25 at 162¼.
M.S.R.—55 at 202, 50 at 204, 10 at 205, 25 at 204.
Twins—25 at 89½, 150 at 89¼, 50 at 90.
Toronto Railway—165 at 103, 10 at 104 1-8 50 at 104.
New Street—25 at 203.
'Soo' pref—10 at 125¾.
Toledo—90 at 25.
Richelieu—6 at 71.
Mackay pref—20 at 65½.
Power—350 at 82, 50 at 82¾, 50 at 83¾, 150 at 84, 75 at 85, 25 at 84¾.
Iron pref—75 at 49.
Merchants Bank—5 at 165.
Detroit—25 at 66, 25 at 65¾, 100 at 65½, 175 at 65, 25 at 65⅜, 78 at 65½, 50 at 65⅜, 25 at 65⅝, 75 at 65¾, 10 at 67, 50 at 66, 20 at 67, 135 at 66½, 25 at 67, 150 at 66½, 25 at 66¼, 25 at 67, 50 at 67½, 10 at 68, 100 at 67½, 15 at 68.
Iron bonds—$1,000 at 75½.
Iron—25 at 17, 15 at 17¾, 2 at 18¼, 200 at 18⅜, 50 at 18½, 175 at 17⅞, 75 at 18, 50 at 18¼, 75 at 18½, 160 at 18 1-8, 10 at 18½, 400 at 18.
L. of Woods—70 at 75, 100 at 75½, 55 at 77, 45 at 76.
Illinois pref—50 at 85, 24 at 85½, 45 at 85.
Textile bonds—$500 at 89 A.
Winnipeg Railway bonds—$3,000 at $100 and interest.
E. T. Bank—10 at 160.
Bank of Toronto—2 at 220.
Royal Bank—2 at 225½.
Bank of Montreal—49 at 247¼.
B. Tel. Rights—25 at 4⅝, 1 at 5, 14 at 4¾ 35 at 5.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

NEW YORK IRREGULAR.

Fluctuations were wild and irregular in the opening dealings in New York stocks. The advances and declines were much confused and showed no consistency, either with the earlier movements in London or in the individual members of the same groups. The Copper stocks continued demoralized. Amlgamated Copper broke an extreme five on running sales varying as much as two points down to the lowest. American Smelting fell 4, and Anaconda 5 1-4. Examples of the irregularity of the market were shown in an advance of a point in Union Pacific, while Southern Pacific fell 2, and B. and O. rose 1 1-8. Pennsylvania fell 1½. American Locomotive rose 2 1-4; St. Paul and North-Western and Kansas City Southern pref. 2; Great Northern pref. 1½ and United States Steel pref., New York Central, Northern Pacific, N. & W., Missouri Pacific and Atlantic Coast Line 1 to 1 1-4. Great Northern ore certificates fell 2.

LONDON VERY SENSITIVE.

London, March 26.—Trading on the stock exchange to-day opened with prices in a sensitive condition. The renewed weakness was largely attributed to yesterday's decline in New York. There was no buying power here and consequently little actual business was transacted and the quotations were largely nominal. The failure of a small broker was announced this morning but it has no effect on the market.

Americans opened at above parity but soon became weaker on offers to sell. Union Pacific opened at 130¼, but by noon had fallen to 127½, sellers' prices. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe opened at 88½ offered and declined to 86½. United States Steel, after reaching 33½ dropped to 32. Later Americans became firmer and by 1.30 p.m. were generally about 1 point above the lowest quotations of the day. Amalgamated Copper went down from 86 to 83¼. Consols were steady at 85. Kaffirs were the firmest securities of all showing a little improvement.

In the course of the afternoon the general tone of the markets hardened, though considerable liquidation of accounts caused much irregularity. The quotations of Americans further declined and the drop in price of the metal caused another weakening in copper shares.

BERLIN WAS QUIET

Berlin, March 26.—On the Bourse to-day the general tendency was quiet. Domestic shares improved. Americans declined on the New York advices but recovered later.

BOSTON AGAIN WEAK

Boston, March 26—Weakness again marked the opening of trading on the Boston Stock Exchange to-day. Copper stocks were carried down to new low levels for the year. On the curb coppers were fractionally lower.

PARIS RECOVERED

Paris, March 26. — Continued weakness prevailed on the Bourse to-day, owing to New York advices and the Moroccan situation, but there was a slight recovery in prices towards the close. Russian Imperial fours closed at 73.25, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 69.00.

DIVIDEND BUT NO BONUS FOR 'NIP.'

Directors of the Nipissing Company have declared a dividend of 3 percent for the current quarter. The last dividend was 3 percent and a bonus of 2 percent. There was considerable talk of the dividend being passed altogether, and the action of the executive will therefore be regarded as satisfactory by the shareholders.

GENERAL ELECTRIC EARNED 18% ON CAPITAL

Canadian General Electric net earnings last year were $853,675.15, or fully 18 percent on the capital, as compared with 16 percent for 1905. The annual meeting of the company will be held on Wednesday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's return of traffic earnings from March 14 to March 21:

1907	$1,389,000
1906	1,129,000
Increase	$260,000

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS

Grand Trunk Railway system's traffic earnings from March 15 to 21:

1907	$783,370
1906	706,254
Increase	$77,116

M.S.R. INCREASES

Statement showing earnings of the Montreal Street Railway Company for week ending March 23, 1907:

		Increase.
Sunday	$ 6,742.58	$1,011.32
Monday	9,872.31	1,899.10
Tuesday	8,575.03	1,248.01
Wednesday	8,856.66	1,339.26
Thursday	8,944.97	1,437.38
Friday	8,856.03	1,407.28
Saturday	10,025.29	1,851.70
Earnings month to date	$200,662.92	$28,262.43

OIL ADVANCES AGAIN

Cleveland, Ohio, March 26.—The Standard Oil Company to-day advanced the price of all grades of gasoline, naphtha and refined oil in barrels ¼c per gallon, f.o.b. Cleveland. It is stated that the advance is made necessary by the constantly increasing cost of cooperage, and the material used in making barrels.

COMPARATIVE POSITION OF C.P.R. STOCK.

Values Behind Company Offer no Cause for Recent Break

PRESENT BASIS OF EARNINGS 15% ON STOCK

Very little has happened to the values behind Canadian Pacific during the past few months to cause the present break in the market. With a capitalization of but $33,000 a mile, and charges of less than $1,000 a mile, the Canadian Pacific earning upward of $7,000 gross per mile, and $2,800 per annum net per mile is financially in a strong position. Its 6 percent dividends are entirely safe, and the 1 percent it pays from its land account is safe as long as this account lasts. Last year the road earned twice its 6 percent dividends, and the indications are that this year it will earn nearer 14 percent, which, of course, must be considered a good showing, but there are American Granger roads which are earning considerably more, which distribute considerably more than the Canadian Pacific, and which have behind them more values and equities, but whose common stock sells far below Canadian Pacific common.

It is a feature significant of the trend of railway operations that although gross earnings have increased nearly $6,000,000 in the first seven months of the current fiscal year, net earnings have increased but $1,700,000. Heavy snow storms and bad weather, tremendous wear and tear of equipment and road-bed incident thereto, together with advances in cost of labor and materials, have helped to make operating conditions in Canada scarcely less economical than in the United States.

The road has some concealed equities. Its maintenance of way last year was rather heavy, as is also its maintenance of equipment. Probably 2 percent more on the common stock are buried here, making the real earning power of the road on the present basis of earnings more than 15 percent.

But as a basis of value for the stock the land account of the road is one of the very important things. Land sales last year amounted to 1,115,743 acres, yielding $6,-513,452. Of this $6,500,000 was deposited for redemption of the land bonds, leaving a balance due on account of this mortgage of only $1,500,000. Yet the deferred payments due representing land sold but unpaid for amounted to $16,382,823, so that as a matter of fact the Canadian Pacific has a free asset represented by cash due on account of land sales amounting to $15,000,-000, which shall be paid year by year.

In addition to this there remains unsold 13,500,000 acres of land, which are appreciating in value year by year. These lands are probably worth fully $75,000,000, and taking this in conjunction with the $15,000,000 of deferred payments, the total land equity of the Canadian Pacific Railway amounts to $90,000,000. It all belongs to the common stock, and it is sufficient to pay 2 percent per annum thereon for nearly fifty years.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION

Northern Ohio Traction in February had a surplus of $2,748 compared with a deficit of $52,405 in February of 1906, thus showing an increase of $5,153. For the two months the surplus was $7,019, contracted with a deficit of $4,240 last year—an increase of $11,259. Gross earnings in both periods increased about 9 percent.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

A slightly easier feeling is in evidence on the egg market to-day and sales between dealers have been made at 22c to 22½c per dozen. Single cases are quoted at a 23c rate. The demand is active, and though receipts are heavy, there is no oversupply on the market.

Some unexpected deliveries of potatoes on this market, and the breaking up and jobbing out in small lots of some carloads of recent arrivals have had a weakening effect on the local market and dealers have been obliged to accept lower prices. An improvement is expected soon when deliveries will be hampered by bad roads and jobbers here predict a recovery during the next week. Quotations to-day are 60c to 65c per bag for medium grades and reds and 62½c to 72½c for whites in carload lots. In a jobbing way common varieties sell for 75c to 80c, and the best whites from 85c to 95c per bag of 90 pounds.

Beans are about steady and prime 3-pound pickers are quoted at $1.30 to $1.35 per bushel in jobbing lots.

PROVISION MARKET

There is a firm tone to the local market for dressed hogs, due to the lightness of yesterday's offerings of live stock, and to the improvement in the consumptive enquiry that is expected before the end of the week. The best selections are quoted at $10 per hundred pounds, and there is no inclination or necessity for sellers to shade prices to induce trade. Frozen country dressed grades are virtually unquotable on account of the scarcity of offerings, as only an occasional lot comes in now.

Hams are easily the leaders on the provision market just now, and the activity of the demand for that line of goods, stimulates a corresponding activity and strength in the other lines of cured and smoked meat that are offered on this market.

There is a good demand for lard and quotations are firm on a steady market.

GRAIN MARKETS

The situation on the flour market shows little change to-day and a fair volume of business is passing in spring and winter wheat grades. There is still a lot of difficulty being met with by dealers who are trying to get stock down from Ontario and the removal of the embargo on freight for points east of Toronto, has done little real good. When the embargo was in force the railway would not accept the freight and now shippers say that they cannot get cars, so that the result is very similar.

There is some inquiry for oats on the local market, but not enough to give even a moderately brisk appearance to trade. Quotations are steady at 43½c to 44c per bushel for No. 2 white ex-store.

Baled hay is about steady and a good inquiry is reported from consumers who draw their supplies from this market.

A SERPENTINE EFFORT.

(Pittsburg 'Post.')

A humorist has said that the 'Mississippi river is so crooked in places that a steamer going south has been known to meet itself coming north, giving passing signals, and narrowly escape a collision with itself.'

AFTERNOON STOCKS

C.P.R. STRONG AT 164.

Reported by McDougall & Cowans, Stock Brokers:

Can. Pac.—2 at 165¾, 100 at 164.
B. Tel. Rts.—71 at 5.
Winnipeg Ry.—100 at 177.
Toronto Ry.—107 at 104, 13 at 105.
Power—50 at 84½, 10 at 85, 40 at 84½, 50 at 84¾, 50 t 85⅝.
Rich. & Ont.—25 at 70.
Iron—50 at 18, 15 at 18¼, 125 at 17⅞, 50 at 18, 25 at 17⅞, 150 at 18.
L. of Wds.—4 at 76, 20 at 77.
Iron bonds—$5,000 at 75.
Illinois p'd.—10 at 85½, 25 at 85.
Royal Bank—10 at 235.
Mackay pref—25 at 66¼, 25 at 65½, 5 at 66.
Telephone—16 at 130.
Rio—50 at 39¾, 10 at 39½, 50 at 39¾.
Detroit—75 at 67½, 5 at 68, 25 at 67½, 100 at 67⅝, 10 at 68, 25 at 67⅝, 100 at 67¾.
'Soo' common—100 at 100½.
Scotia—10 at 71.
Mackay—50 at 66.
Twins—25 at 92.

NEW YORK FIRM.

The New York market closed very firm, though some slight concessions brought the closing figures a shade lower than the highest for the day.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Receipts to-day were 59 packages of butter.

Cheese values are firm and unchanged on the local market, and holders are asking from 13¾c to 14c per pound.

The butter market holds steady and a brisk jobbing trade is passing in all grades. Fresh made creamery is quoted at 29c to 30c, and in a wholesale way at 28c per pound. Medium qualities are worth 25c to 27c, and dairy from 22c to 24c according to quality.

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 — $2.10 to $2.15 in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS—No. 2, 43½c to 44c per bushel; No. 3, 42½c to 43c; No. 4, 41½c to 42c.

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

MILLFEED— Ontario bran, in bags, $21 to $22; shorts, in bags, $22.50 to $23; 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, $13.50 to $14 per ton on track; No. 2, $12.50 to $13; clover, $10.50 to $11; clover, mixed, $11 to $11.50.

PROVISIONS— Barrels short cut mess, $22 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, 12c to 12½c; barrels plate beef, $11 to $12.50; half brls., do., $6.25 to $6.75; barrels heavy mess beef, $8.50; ½ barrels, do., $4.75; compound lard, 8¾c to 10½c; pure lard, 11¾c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 13c to 16½c according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10; alive, $7.40 to $7.50.

EGGS—New laid, 22c to 23c.

CHEESE — October made, white, 13¾c; colored, 14c, nominal.

BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 29c to 30c; medium grades, 27c to 28c.

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

INTERNATIONAL SALT

'The directors of the company,' says the annual report of the International Salt Company, 'after careful consideration, have decided that the interests of the stockholders would be best conserved by discontinuing, for a time, the payment of dividends and devoting the net earnings to the acquisition and installation of new and improved processes of manufacture.'

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, March 26.—Trade slow, 54 loads in to-day, including 906 cattle, 470 sheep and lambs, 300 hogs and 260 calves. Export cattle, choice, $5.00 to $5.25; export cattle, medium, $4.80 to $5.00; export bulls, $4.00 to $4.25; export bulls, light, $3.60 to $3.80; export cows, $4.00 to $4.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.80 to $5.00; butchers' cattle, medium, $4.00 to $4.25; butchers' cattle, common, $3.60 to $3.80; butchers' cows, $3.25 to $3.75; butchers' bulls, $2.50 to $3; stockers, choice, $3.60 to $3.80; stockers, common, $2.50 to $3.00; stockers' bulls, $2 to $2.50; heavy feeders, $4.25 to $4.40; short keeps, $4.40 to $4.60; milch cows, choice, each, $40 to $60; milch cows, common, each, $25 to $20; springers, each, $40 to $60; export ewes, 5c to 5½c, steady; bucks, 4c to 4½c, steady; grain fed lambs, $7 to $7.60, steady; common lambs, 5½c to 6½c, slow; spring lambs, $4 to $8 each, firm; calves, 3½c to 6½c per lb., slow. Hogs, selects, $6.90; fats and underweights, $6.65, fed and watered, off cars.

The Royal Trust Co.
MONTREAL.
CAPITAL
Subscribed, $1,000,000. Paid Up, $500,000
Reserve Fund, $600,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal G. C. M. G. PRESIDENT.
Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G. VICE-PRESIDENT.
R. B. Angus, A. Macnider,
B. S. Clouston, H. V. Meredith,
E. B. Greenshields, A. T. Paterson,
C. M. Hays, R. G. Reid,
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Hon. R. Mackay, K.C.M.G.
Office and Safety Deposit Vaults,
Bank of Montreal Building,
109 St. James Street.
H. ROBERTSON, Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Interest Added Quarterly
MONTREAL BRANCHES:
Main (City) Office, Corner Notre Dame and St. John Sts.
St. Catherine Street, cor. Stanley.
West End Branch—Notre Dame and Seigneurs.
Montreal Annex—105 Fairmount Avenue.
Westmount—Greene Avenue and St. Catherine Street.
Westmount—Victoria Avenue and Sherbrooke Street.
St. Paul—Church Ave and Rielle.
Lt.-Col C Greville Harston, President. Geo. Dunstan, Secretary-Treasurer.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
HEADQUARTERS FOR MINING AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS
We are the original underwriters for a large amount of
COBALT DEVELOPMENT CO. STOCK
Send for particulars. If you want to buy or sell Cobalt stocks it will pay you to communicate with
GREVILLE & CO., LIMITED, 60 Yonge Street, - - TORONTO.
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
(INCORPORATED 1832.)
CAPITAL, - - $3,000,000
RESERVE FUND, $5,250,000
Thrift is the mother of Independence. Begin to save by opening an account in the Savings Department. Interest paid quarterly
For the information of Depositors—this is the only bank having its head office in Canada that submits its books and statements to strictly independent audit.
Montreal Branch, 164 St. James St.
W. P. HUNT, Manager.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada
RANDOLPH MACDONALD, President.
A. A. ALLAN, Vice-President.
D. M. STEWART, General Manager.
Capital and Surplus over - - $5,000,000
Assets over - - - - - - - 25,000,000
Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received.
Interest paid 4 times a year.
General Banking. Savings Department.
MAIN OFFICES: 232-236 St. James Street.
UPTOWN BRANCH: 754-756 St. Catherine Street West, (cor. Guy).

The Bank of British North America
MONTREAL
Until further notice will pay interest on savings accounts quarterly, instead of half-yearly as heretofore.

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.

ALL NIGHT' BANK CLOSED,

The 'All-Night Bank,' which was started in Chicago last autumn, has gone out of business. The bank was apparently not run on thorough banking principles, but rather as a centre for real estate operations.

TO KEEP HIM QUIET.

(Philadelphia 'Press.')

Probably almost any of the railways would be glad to give Mr. Roosevelt a job if he could be induced to resign the Presidency.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Merchants Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week:—847,357, buffer, W. T. B. McDonald; 847,384, paint, J. P. Villard; 847,431, cultivator, W. H. Nesbitt; 847,462, wire frame, Eward Branch; 847,-464, powder distributer, Chas. N. Choate; 847,607, wheel machine, C. W. Robinson; 847,730, photographic apparatus, W. E. Colwell; 847,747, hose supporter, Julius Elsman; 847,804, saw sharpening machine, Jno. D. McAulay; 847,856, safety stirrup, F. W. Breitenstein.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

J. T. A.—Q.—We have been in the same house for the past five years and intended to remain for another year, but about Jan. 15 the landlord told us he had sold the property and that we would pay our next rent to the new landlord. The new landlord came to see us about Jan. 20, and we asked him what he intended to do; he said he would let us know in about a week's time, that being about the 26th inst. Not hearing from him we took it for granted that he was satisfied with us and the rent we were paying and wished us to remain on again. On Thursday, Feb. 7, the previous landlord told us that the property was not sold, and that we must leave the house, as they wished to occupy it themselves, or if we continued living in it they would raise the rent. Can he do this, or should he have notified us earlier of what he intended doing? Also, are we obliged to move?

Ans.—We would have to see the lease, if any, to give a definite answer. In the absence of a lease, the time required for a notice depends upon how your rent was paid. If paid monthly, a month's notice is sufficient. If paid quarterly, three months' notice is necessary. If it is a yearly rental, and payable monthly, then three months' notice is necessary.

NOTE OBTAINED BY FALSE PRETENCES

D. H., Que.—Q.—Two years ago I bought a music store and paid $73 cash and a promissory note for balance. I found, however, that a seizure was on goods and chattels; in short, that the store had been sold under false pretences. I engaged a lawyer and had seller arrested. He was found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, but was let off on promising to pay me back the money at the rate of five dollars a month and to return also the promissory note. My lawyer has not got either money or note for me, and yet sent in a bill of $33 to me, promising a reduction of $13 if paid in full immediately. As I could not pay him cash, I paid $10 down, and told him I would pay as soon as I could. One month later a bill was sent in for $25, instead of $23. I paid remainder as follows: $10, then $7.50, and again $7.50, and received a clear receipt. Now he sends me a bill for $4.50, having rendered me no services since last bill was paid, nor has he yet got the promissory note or money for me. No. 1. Can I do anything to the lawyer for overcharging? No. 2. Can I compel him to get my money and note, as he promised to do? No. 3. Am I compelled to pay this last bill? No. 4. What course would you advise me to follow?

Ans.—No. 1. This is a question of proof for services rendered; if you take any action he would probably justify the charge. No. 2. No. Your action is against the person who sold you the store. No. 3. No, not if your receipt is clear and you have not instructed him to do anything further. No. 4. See another lawyer if he tries to collect the account, or if you want your note and money back.

PROSPECTING IN QUEBEC.

P. F. H.—Ont.—Q.—Has a man to have a license to prospect in Quebec?

Ans.—Yes, unless it is on his own property.

LOST MONEY ORDER.

'J. H.,'—Q.—In case of a post-office money order being lost, is not the postmaster where it was issued obliged to look it up, and refund the money?

Ans.—No. Write to Post-Office Department at Ottawa.

FULFILMENT OF CONTRACT.

'B. L.,' Que.—Q.—In October, 1906, an agent of the I. C. School, Scranton, Pa., secured my son as a pupil. He wished to be an hydraulic engineer. The course was to be (including lessons and books) something over sixty dollars, payable five dollars monthly. The agent made a mistake and sent books on mechanical engineering. My son returned the books and paid the express on same, asking the other books to be sent on. They have never done so. He has made two payments and wants the books before sending any more money. The agent keeps writing and asking him to send in his monthly payments, but says nothing about the books. A threatening letter has just come from headquarters saying if he does not send on the money they will put the matter in the hands of a lawyer. They hold an agreement signed by son. He is past twenty-one but has nothing but his pay. Son is willing to make payments as soon as the books are forwarded. What would you advise?

Ans.—Keep the receipts for money paid, and also the express company's receipt for goods returned to I. C. School. If you have not made a written demand for delivery of proper books, do so at once. Then, if books are not delivered, do not make any more payments. If they proceed to law, you had better get a lawyer to handle your case.

BUILDING RESTRICTIONS.

Builder.—Q.—What is the minimum distance allowed by law that side windows can be built overlooking adjoining property?

B.—A contractor agrees to build a house complete for a fixed sum. The contractor sub-lets certain portions of the contract to other parties; this, of course, with the knowledge of the owner, it being understood that all payments will be made to the original contractor. Is the owner of the property responsible for the actual payment of the sub-contractors, or does he fulfil all requirements by settling with the original contractor? If not, what action is necessary for the owner of the property to protect himself in the matter, and free himself from all direct liability to sub-contractors?

Ans.—A. Six (6) feet, French measure. B. Owner is responsible for payment of sub-contractors, after notice from them that the contractor-in-chief has not paid them. Sub-contractor must notify the owner as each payment, not paid to him, becomes due. Owner keeps out such amounts from contractor-in-chief, but does not pay it over to sub-contractor until he receives notice that the contractor and sub-contractor have settled between themselves or judicially.

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.

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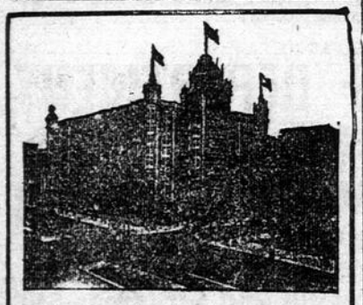
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Telephone Main 2481.

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All Surface cars pass or transfer to door.
Subway and "L" stations two minutes.
Rooms, with detached Bath, $1.50 per day up
Rooms, with Private Bath, 2.00 " "
Suites, with Private Bath, 3.50 " "
Automatic Lighting Devices,
and Telephone in every room.
European Plan, also Combination Breakfasts
Table d'Hôte Luncheons and Dinners
EXCELLENT SERVICE—FINE MUSIC
Send for Free Guide to New York

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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 Dominon 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.

JOHN DATE
Sanitary Plumbing
Heating, Drainage, Ventilation,
Electric Light and Bell Fixing,
Prompt Service, Careful Supervision.
152-154 Craig Street West.
Telephones—Main 431, East 73.

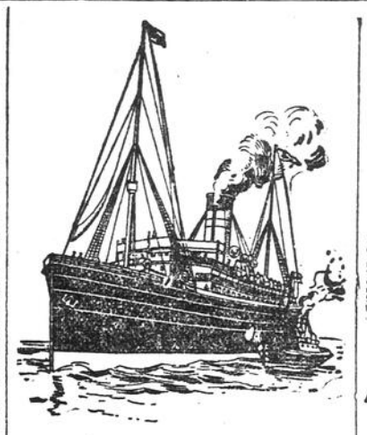
SUDDEN DEATH TO BED BUGS
caused by one application of LYONS' LIQUID BUG POISON. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 25c a bottle at all dealers.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
SUPERIOR COURT—No. 1253.

Dame Alphonsine Martineau, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has this day sued for separation as to property, her husband, Eugène Caty, contractor, of the same place.

Montreal, 11th March, 1907.
GEOFFRION & BEAUCHAMP,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

VANCOUVER .. ..Mar. 30
DOMINION .. ..April 6
KENSINGTON ....April 13
SOUTHWARK .. ..April 20
CANADA.... .. .. April 27

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

LOW WINTER RATES.

FIRST CLASS .. ..$55.00 to $60.00
SECOND CLASS .. ..$40.00 to $42.50
According to steamer.

Passengers berthed not more than two in a room.

THIRD CLASS, to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow $27.50

Low rates to Scandinavia and the Continent.

Passengers berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

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

The "DOMINION" is noted for her steadiness at sea.

PORTLAND TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth)

TURCOMAN .. .. April 4
MANXMAN .. .. April 18

For all information apply to local agent, or

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," 5,560 tons, or SS. "Trinidad," 2,600 tons. Sailing from New York, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 18th, 23rd and 30th March.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO **WEST INDIES**

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We, the undersigned, are prepared to fill any orders for the Wire Hat Framing Machine, entrusted to our care, coverel by Patent No. 92326.

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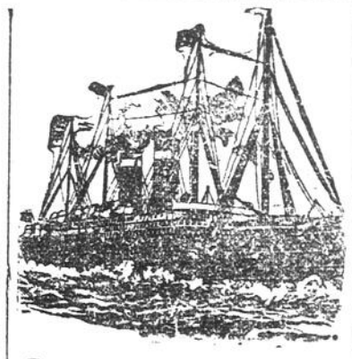
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IONIAN—May 3, May 31, June 28.
VIRGINIAN—May 10, June 7, July 5.
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VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days, 14 hours.

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Excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers on the high-class steamers Athenia and Cassandra. Rates—Cabin, $35.00 to $42.50; Steerage, $25.00. Other steamers of the line take a limited number of Cabin passengers only, at $35.00.

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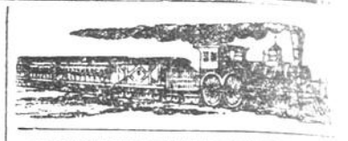
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From Montreal (ROUND TRIP FARE) $11.50
Going date, March 28th, 1907. Return limit, April 8th, 1907.
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Cheap Trips

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and all other points in Canada, Fort William and east at

Lowest ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE.

Good going March 28, 29, 30, 31 and April 1. Good for return until April 2, 1907.

CHEAP RATES
Second Class from Montreal until April 30th, 1907.

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LOW RATES.
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One First-Class Single Fare
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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 advertures 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 and is dragged away to the Abbey for trial on a charge of debt and assault on the King's summoner. With one short sword he defies and holds all at bay until the Abbot commands him to be shot. He is saved from this, however, by the prompt action of one of the archers, who springs to his side, and the coming of the famous knight, John Chandos, who declares that King Edward himself is seeking welcome under the Loring roof. Freed at once, he returns home with the noble herald and Samkin Aylward, the archer who saved his life, and who now insists on following Nigel. During the King's visit Nigel receives warm applause for his skill at arms, and is accepted as the squire of Sir John Chandos in the defence of Calais against a threatened attack. Arrangements are made to care for Dame Ermyntrude at Windsor, and Nigel goes to bid farewell to the Knight of Duplin and his two daughters, the Ladies Mary and Edith Butteshorn. He is able to rescue Edith, 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 has an encounter with the archers of Paul de la Fosse, but escapes unhurt, and he and Aylward presently encounter a great knight with whom Nigel is anxious to try a passage-at arms.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

Never in his dreams had so perfect a vision come to cheer Nigel's heart, and as he struggled with his clothes, glancing up continually at this wondrous traveller, he pattered forth prayers of thanksgiving to the good Saint Paul who had shown such loving-kindness to his unworthy servant and thrown him in the path of so excellent and debonair a gentleman.

But, alas! how often at the last instant the cup is dashed from the lips! This joyful chance was destined to change suddenly to unexpected and grotesque disaster—disaster so strange and so complete that through all his life Nigel flushed crimson when he thought of it. He was busily stripping his hunting-costume, and with feverish haste he had doffed boots, hat, hose, doublet and cloak, so that nothing remained save a pink jupon and pair of silken drawers. At the same time Aylward was hastily unbuckling the load with the intention of handing his master his armor piece by piece, when the Squire gave one last challenging peal from his silver trumpet into the very ear of the spare horse.

In an instant it had taken to its heels, the precious armor upon its back, and thundered away down the road which they had traversed. Aylward jumped upon his mare, drove his prick spurs into her sides and galloped after the runaway as hard as he could ride. Thus it came about that in an instant Nigel was shorn of all his little dignity, had lost his two horses, his attendant and his outfit, and found himself a lonely and unarmed man standing in his shirt and drawers upon the pathway down which the burly figure of the Lord of Pons was slowly advancing.

The knight errant, whose mind had been filled by the thought of the maiden whom he had left behind at St. Jean — the same whose glove dangled from his helmet— had observed nothing that had occurred. Hence, all that met his eyes was a noble yellow horse, which was tethered by the track, and a small young man, who appeared to be a lunatic since he had undressed hastily in the heart of the forest, and stood now with an anxious face clad in his underlinen amid the scattered débris of his garments. Of such a person the high Lord of Pons could take no notice, and so he pursued his inexorable way, his arrogant eyes looking out into the distance and his thoughts set intently upon the maiden of St. Jean. He was dimly aware that the little crazy man in the undershirt ran a long way beside him in his stockings, begging, imploring and arguing.

'Just one hour, most fair sir, just one hour at the longest, and a poor Squire of England shall ever hold himself your debtor! Do you condescend to rein your horse until my harness comes back to me! Will you not stoop to show me some small deed of arms? I implore you, fair sir, to spare me a little of your time and a handstroke or two ere you go upon your way!'

Lord de Pons motioned impatiently with his gauntleted hand, as one might brush away an importunate fly, but when at last Nigel became desperate in his clamor he thrust his spurs into his great warhorse, and clashing like a pair of symbals he thundered off through the forest. So he rode upon his majestic way, until two days later he was slain by Lord Reginald Cobham in a field near Weybridge.

When after a long chase Aylward secured the spare horse and brought it back, he found his master seated upon a fallen tree, his face buried in his hands and his mind clouded with humiliation and grief. Nothing was said, for the matter was beyond words, and so in moody silence they rode upon their way.

But soon they came upon a scene which drew Nigel's thoughts away from his bitter trouble, for in front of them there rose the towers of a great building with a small gray sloping village around it, and they learned from a passing hind that this was the hamlet and Abbey of Battle. Together they drew rein upon the low ridge and looked down into the valley of death from which even now the reek of blood seems to rise. Down beside that sinister lake and amid those scattered bushes sprinkled over the naked flank of the long ridge, was fought that long drawn struggle betwixt two most noble foes with broad England as the prize of victory. Here, up and down the low hill, hour by hour the grim struggle had waxed and waned, until the Saxon army had died where it stood, King, court, house-carl and fyrdsman, each in their ranks even as they had fought. And now, after all the stress and toil, the tyranny, the savage revolt, the fierce suppression, God had made His purpose complete, for here were Nigel the Norman and Aylward the Saxon, with good fellowship in their hearts and a common respect in their minds, with the same banner and the same cause, riding forth to do battle for their old mother England.

And now the long ride drew to an end. In front of them was the blue sea, flecked with the white sails of ships. Once more the road passed upward from the heavy-wooded plain to the springy turf of the chalk downs. Far to the right rose the grim fortalice of Pevensey, squat and powerful, like one great block of rugged stone, the parapet twinkling with steel caps and crowned by the royal banner of England. A flat expanse of reeded marshland lay before them, out of which rose a single wooded hill, crowned with towers, with a bristle of masts rising out of the green plain some distance to the south of it. Nigel looked at it with his hand shading his eyes, and then urged Pommers to a trot. The town was Winchelsea, and there amid the cluster of houses on the hill the gallant Chandos must be awaiting him.

XIV.

HOW NIGEL CHASED THE RED FERRET.

They passed a ferry, wound upward by a curving path, and then, having satisfied a guard of men-at-arms, were admitted through the frowning arch of the Pipewell Gate. There waiting for them, in the middle of the east street, the sun gleaming upon his yellow-colored beard, and puckering his single eye, stood Chandos himself, his legs apart, his hands behind his back, and a welcoming smile upon his quaint, high-nosed face. Behind him a crowd of little boys were gazing with reverent eyes at the famous soldier.

'Welcome, Nigel!' said he, 'and you also, good archer! I chanced to be walking on the city wall, and I thought from the color of your horse that it was indeed you upon the Udimore Road. How have you fared, young squire errant? Have you held bridges or rescued damsels or slain oppressors on your way from Tilford?'

'Nay, my fair lord, I have accomplished nothing; but I once had hopes ——' Nigel flushed at the remembrance.

'I will give you more than hopes, Nigel. I will put you where you can dip both arms to the elbow into danger and honor, where peril will sleep with you at night and rise with you in the morning, and the very air you breathe be laden with it. Are you ready for that, young sir?'

'I can but pray, fair lord, that my spirit will rise to it.'

Chandos smiled his approval and laid his thin brown hand on the youth's shoulder. 'Good!' said he. 'It is the mute hound which bites the hardest. The babbler is ever the hang-back. Bide with me here, Nigel, and walk upon the ramparts. Archer, do you lead the horses to the "Sign of the Broom Pod" in the high street, and tell my varlets to see them aboard the cog Thomas before nightfall. We sail at the second hour after curfew. Come hither, Nigel, to the crest of the corner turret, for from it I will show you what you have never seen.'

It was but a dim and distant white cloud upon the blue water seen far off over the Dungeness Point, and yet the sight of it flushed the young Squire's cheeks and sent the blood hot through his veins. It was the fringe of France, that land of chivalry and glory, the stage where name and fame were to be won. With burning eyes he gazed across at it, his heart rejoicing to think that the hour was at hand when he might tread that sacred soil. Then his gaze crossed the immense stretch of the blue sea, dotted over with the sails of fishing-boats, until it rested upon the double harbor beneath packed with vessels of every size and shape, from the pessoners and creyers which plied up and down the coast to the great cogs and galleys which were used either as war-ships or merchantmen as the occasion served. One of them was at that instant passing out to sea, a huge galleass, with trumpets blowing and nakers banging, the flag of Saint George flaunting over the broad purple sail, and the decks sparkling from end to end with steel. Nigel gave a cry of pleasure at the splendor of the sight.

'Aye, lad,' said Chandos, 'it is the "Trinity of Rye,"' the very ship on which I fought at Sluys. Her deck ran blood from stem to stern that day. But turn your eyes this way, I beg you, and tell me if you see aught strange about this town.'

(To be continued.)

THE LORD HAS RISEN.

He is become the first fruits of them that slept. This is the ground and glory of our hope. He tasted death for every man that we might have triumph over the last enemy. As he rose and is ascended to the father, so shall we rise and ascend; for, as in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive.

He is Son of Man and Son of God. This is the surety of our faith. He was man, tempted in all points, as we are tempted, yet without sin. In this his manhood conquered. He was God. Ere he gave up the ghost upon the cross he prayed for his enemies and slayers: Father, forgive them; they know not what they do. He was God. When he died the heavens put on mourning, and the earth rocked with emotion. He was God. He came forth from the rock-hewn sepulchre, having finished his offering for sin and given the last touch of fulness and joy to the gospel of redemption and resurrection. Christ is risen from the dead. Our faith is not in vain. 'Death is swallowed up in victory.' 'Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.'—'Independent.'

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.

The kidneys, proper, are composed of a close network of fibrous tissue, interlaced with tiny elastic fibres. Their object is the excretion of the uric acid, and other poisonous matter composing the urine, from the blood.

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.

Some of the symptoms are: A feeling of weakness in the small of the back, sharp pains in back, puffiness under the eyes, and swelling of the feet and ankles, urinary troubles such as supressed urination, excessive urination, cloudy, thick or highly colored urine, etc.

Mr. J. L. Whiting, Osnabruck Centre, Ont., writes: "I suffered for two years with kidney trouble. I had terrible pains in my back, hips and legs. I could not sleep and had a poor appetite. I took four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and the pains left me, my appetite returned and I now sleep well. I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Property.

FOR SALE

Two adjoining lots on Mountain Street, each with a frontage of 27 feet and a depth of 134 feet.

Apply:—General Superintendent,
Bell Telephone Company,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

FOR SALE

ST. CATHERINE STREET PROPERTY

Four Story Stone Building, corner St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.

Frontage on St. Catherine Street - 39 feet; on Mountain Street - 90.6 feet.

Property is admirably situated for a Bank, Store or Office Building.

Apply General Superintendent Bell Telephone Company, 118 Notre Dame Street West.

FOR SALE

Large Brick and Stone Factory Property on Aqueduct street, adjoining C. P. R. Tracks. Total floor area, approximately 65,000 square feet.

FIRE PROTECTION

Each building protected by automatic sprinklers, hose stand, pipes, hydrants, etc., supplied by city gravity pressure, and also by one 150,000 gallon underground cistern through a thousand-gallon per minute Underwriter Pump. Fire-proof towers, containing iron staircase and elevator for each section.

EQUIPMENT

Boiler house containing two tubular boilers. Engine-room containing steam engine and electric light plant. Whole property heated by condensed steam plant from power boilers.

For permit to view and other information apply General Superintendent, Bell Telephone Company, 118 Notre Dame Street West.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

LITTLE WHITE LILY.

Little white Lily
Sat by a stone,
Drooping and waiting
'Till the sun shone.
Little white Lily
Sunshine has fled;
Little white Lily
Is lifting her head.

Little white Lily
Said, 'It is good.
Little white Lily's
Clothing and food.'
Little white Lily
Dressed like a bride!
Shining with whiteness,
And crowned beside!

Little white Lily
Droopeth with pain,
Waiting and waiting
For the wet rain.
Little white Lily
Holdeth her cup;
Rain is fast falling
And filling it up.

Little white Lily
Smells very sweet!
On her head, sunshine,
Rain at her feet.
'Thanks to the sunshine,
Thanks to the rain!'
Little white Lily
Is happy again!

—George Macdonald.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

THE TWO'S OF ROMANS. PART I. This is an interesting study. Chapter I, Two revealings. (Rom. i., 17, 18.) A righteousness of God to faith and a wrath of God against all ungodliness. Christ has taken away wrath by taking it upon Himself. The wrath of God is His righteous judgment upon sin. Chap. II. The Two Laws. The written law upon stone. The unwritten in the mind. (Ro. ii., 12-20.) Every man has a conviction of what is right and what is wrong. He sets up a standard of morals by which he measures the actions of his fellows. Chapter III. Two Righteousnesses of God. First in His dealing with Old Testament sins. (Rom. iii., 25, 26.) Second, in a provided righteousness for believers apart from merit and works (verses 21, 22) for two reasons, the passing over of sins, next making righteous on the ground of faith in Christ's shed blood. Made righteous freely through the redemptive work of Christ. Chap. IV. Two classes, circumcised and uncircumcised. Abraham was made righteous, not by works of righteousness nor by law, but by faith. Religious rites and ceremonies can never make a man righteous but faith can and does. (Verses 24, 25.) Christ's death for sin secures acquittal to every one who trusts in it. Chap 5. Two Federal Heads. Adam and Christ. Through the first comes death; through the second comes eternal life. The whole chapter treats of these two heads, the fallen Adam and the risen Christ. All that was lost in the first is restored in the second. The disobedience of one man brings death, the obedience of one man, Christ, brings life. (Verse 19.)

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TWO Respectable youths for positions in a leading Fire Insurance Office. Those having some experience in the business preferred. Apply in own handwriting, with references, to P.O. Box 2385, Post-Office.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. Apply Standard Building, 157 St. James street, Elevator Guide.

WANTED, A NURSE. APPLY TO PROTESTANT INFANTS' HOME. 508 Guy st. Tel. Up 1247.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED NURSE; CITY references required. Apply after 8 p.m., 148 Crescent street.

BOY WANTED TO LEARN PRINTING business. The 'Witness' Press, 220 Craig street west.

WANTED, ASSISTANT DYER, FOR OUR Dyeing Department. Apply, giving references and full particulars of experience and wages wanted, PATON MANUFACTURING CO., Sherbrooke, P.Q.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED CLERK for a General Store; must be a good salesman, and speak French and English; state salary wanted. Address J.R. McOUAT, Lachute, Que.

WANTED, A GOOD SERVANT FOR A small family. 431 Duluth avenue.

PAPER BOXES—WANTED, 50 EXPERIenced Girls on all branches of our work; also Young Girls to learn. GEO. A. MACE & CO., 394 St. Paul street.

WANTED

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

Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED, TO CONTROL TERritories, city or country. Paul Apparatus, producing gas at home. Good remuneration. PAUL AUTOMATIC GAS CO., Ltd., 965 St. Catherine street, East, Montreal.

Bargains.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 462.

Miscellaneous.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Flat Wanted.

FACTORY PREMISES WANTED—Wanted, one or two flats, containing 6,000 or 8,000 square feet in the central part of the city in a building suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Must have good light. Address L., 200, 'Witness' Office.

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FOR SALE, AN ICE CREAM PARLOR and Confectionery Store, in central location with low rent; an excellent business opportunity. Apply 143 Bleury street.

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FOR SALE, A DROP HEAD SINGER; all attachments; $23.00; also fine Wanzer Co., all attachments, $12.00. 239 St. Antoine street.

FOR SALE, CREAM, 20 TO 30 GALLONS weekly, A1 in quality, from a large Dairy Farm in the E.T. Apply R. F. WOODBURN, Maplevale, Lisgar, P.Q.

FOR SALE — THE PAUL AUTOMATIC Gas Co., Ltd., Apparatus, producing gas at home. Representatives wanted. Free pamphlets. Workshops, 965 St. Catherine street East. PAUL AUTOMATIC GAS CO., Ltd.

FOR SALE, A FINE B. W. SIDEBOARD, original cost, $125. An American Square Piano, and a new drop-head Raymond Sewing Machine. Bargains to prompt purchasers. 1224 St. Hubert street, up Mount Royal street.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-carts, etc., etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

Property.

FOR SALE, LOT OF LAND, 50 ft. Frontage on Argyle by 175 ft. in depth. WALTER RYAN, 815 Mount.

FOR SALE, LOTS AT WESTMOUNT Plateau, from $400 up, payable 10 percent cash and balance monthly if desired. Building loans negotiated on favorable terms. GEORGE MARCIL & CO., 180 St. James street.

DAILY TEXT.

March 26.

In the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up.—Ps. v., 3.

Yet one word more;—they only miss
The winning of that final bliss

Who will not count it true that Love,
Blessing, not cursing, rules above
And that in it we live and move.

And one thing further make him know;
That to believe these things are so,
This firm faith never to forego—

Despite of all that seems at strife
With blessing, and with curses rife—
That this is blessing, this is life.
—Archbishop Trench.

We talk about the telescope of faith, but I think we want more the microscope of watchful, grateful love. Apply this to the little bits of our daily lives, in the light of the Spirit, and how wonderfully they come out!—Frances R. Havergal.

Employment Wanted.

GIVE ME YOUR TINTING, PAPERhanging, Painting, Graining and Decorating. JOHN SHEWAN, 1144 Park ave., Annex. Satisfaction guaranteed

Flats to Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED FLAT, 22nd April to 1st October, on Selby avenue, Westmount; rent $30.00 per month. Apply R.B. 60, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FLATS TO LET — FLATS, NEW, CONtaining 6, 7 and 8 rooms, rents, $2, $3 and $5 dollars, near corner of Milton and St. Urbain streets; all modern conveniences; possession about 1st June. Apply, 461B St. Urbain street.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

THE MANSFIELD,

No. 166a Mansfield St.,

MIDDLE FLAT,
Heated and FREE of Water Tax.
RENT $32.50.

No. 168a, Top Flat of 7 rooms, heated and free of water tax. Rent, $25.
Apply 309 St. James st.

To Let.

WAREHOUSE TO RENT, WITH OR without refrigeration, on St. Paul street, west of McGill. Also, one Double Office. Apply to THE CANADA COLD STORAGE CO., Limited, 51 William street.

HOUSE TO LET, 475 ARGYLE AVENUE, Westmount; 10 rooms; $500.00 rental, including taxes.

TO LET, EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, Furnished or unfurnished, 512 Argyle ave., Westmount. WALTER RYAN, Mount 815. Close to Boulevard cars.

TO LET, TEN-ROOMED HOUSE, heated, slight alteration made to basement, 162 Mansfield street. For information Phone 1265 Uptown.

TO LET, LONGUEUIL, A SEMI-Detched comfortable house on river front, splendid situation, electric light, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, blinds, double windows, fine lawn with shade trees; partly furnished. Rent $250.00 per year. R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 303 St. James street.

TO LET, WORKSHOP IN REAR OF 69 Bleury street, near Lagauchetiere street, with lot adjoining, fronting Bleury st., suitable for display of monuments or other heacy goods. J. WIDMER NELLES & BRO., 303 St. James street.

TO LET, VERY DESIRABLE LOWER tenement, with hot water furnace, 27 Chesterfield avenue, Westmount; monthly rental, twenty-five dollars. Apply, H. J. JOHNSTON, 174 St. James street.

OFFICE or SHOP

On Ground Floor

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

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LEFT IN POST-OFFICE, SATURDAY, 23rd inst. (5) five sheets (children's) Red Street Car Tickets. Finder please leave same at 'Witness' Office, and be rewarded.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, 100 GALLONS of Milk, Daily, from May 1st, or sooner. Would take all from one good dairy farm, or two farmers in the same section. Can furnish 75 4-gallon cans. Terms of payment will be made to suit the farmer. East line, or Lachute, Mile End, preferred, but not actually necessary. Address DAIRYMAN, O.K., 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

NOTICE TO 'WITNESS' READERS

The 'Daily Witness' is delivered in West End of City, on St. Antoine, from Canning to Brewster avenue, Coursol and Quesnel streets and intersects, also Selby and Souvenir avenues; also Dorchester street to Green avenue west, and Fort street east, and district north to St. Luke. CHAS. K. ROFFEY, News Dealer, Store at Corner of Atwater and St. Antoine streets. Phone Up 4395.

WANT ADS

FOR THE 'WITNESS

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms to Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

ON THE WAY TO JAPAN.

Commissioner Nicol Tells of the Salvation Army's International Operations.

COLONIZATION OF RHODESIA AND CARE OF CRIMINALS LEADING FEATURES.

A visitor to the city over Sunday was Commissioner Nicol, of London, Englnad, editor-in-chief of the Salvation Army English publications. The commissioner is on his way to Seattle, whence he will sail with General Booth on his trip to the Orient. He left on the C. P. R. night train for the west and will meet the General at Mission Junction, between Vancouver and Seattle, next Saturday.



COMMISSIONER NICOL.

Commissioner Nicol conducted large meetings at the Citadel yesterday afternoon and evening. Seen subsequently by a 'Witness' reporter, he gave some interesting information about the principal schemes of the Army of international importance. He first mentioned the recently launched anti-suicide bureau. During the first two months of its existence he said five hundred applicants had sought assistance and advice; thirty-five suicides were averted; and two suicides took place in spite of all precautions that could be taken. By visitation or correspondence, he said, the Army had kept in touch with seventy-five percent of these with helpful results. The chief causes of suicides have been found to be embezzlement, loneliness, loan sharks and business failures. The Army had its own medical staff, including experts, who were giving attention to these patients. In this connection, the commissioner mentioned the formation of a 'Lonely Club' to counteract one of the causes of mental depression. He also suggested that later on an 'Old Maids' Club' might be formed, but the Army was not yet prepared to establish a matrimonial bureau.

A second scheme which the Army has inaugurated is the 'Home League.' This, the commissioner explained, is an organization intended to second the efforts of the spiritual work of the different corps by visiting, and this will be of special benefit to the poorer classes who will be taught the ethics of hygiene, thrift, morality, and industry. A specialty will be made by competent officers, in face of the infant mortality, to teach these people the proper care of children. While parliament is considering legislation on these and kindred subjects the Salvation Army is taking practical measures in the way of assistance.

A third international scheme is the colonization of Rhodesia. This has been held back for some time owing to financial difficulties which are being overcome. The South African Chartered Company has offered the Salvation Army two million acres of land to do what they like with, but the difficulty is to get the people on the land. They have the nucleus of a colony, and the colonizing principles of the Army have been successfully demonstrated there. They have found out what the land will produce and have men trained to do the work. All these things showed, he said, the vitality of the Salvation Army and its inherent life, and these conditions came at a time when the Salvation Army was asking itself what could be done with the people who have been trained for the cultivation of the land. The British people are anxious, he says, to know more about Canada, especially intending immigrants, who want to know of the conditions they may expect to meet with when they arrive here. The commissioner has arranged for a series of interviews on these questions to be published in the English papers, both Army publications and others.

As far as emigration to Canada is concerned, the commissioner gave an assurance that future emigrants would be better than those who had come out hitherto. This was partly owing to the better selection which the Army was able to make, as a result, largely, of the improvement in the Army's methods, which was the result of experience, and partly on account of the better class offering since success was practically assured.

Whilst in England the great foundation of industrial prosperity was the factory, in Canada it was steel, as shown in the establishment of railways for the opening up and development of the country. A question which the Army must soon take up in England, said the commissioner, is the theatrical life of the large cities. Actors at the present time appeared to be the victims of agents who were regarded as sharks.

Another important scheme the Army was working on was the establishment of a social hospital in London to contain a hundred and fifty beds. Already there is a medical staff at command.

Speaking on temperance in England, he said he believed that the influence of commercial necessity would do more for the temperance cause than even the teaching of total abstinence had done. The time had come when it was realized in England, as in Canada, that the man who drank was no good for business, in comparison with the sober man.

The commissioner also announced a new weekly musical journal about to be published at the international headquarters, with a guaranteed circulation, to start with, of fifty thousand. It will contain musical selections, and technical instruction of a musical character for bandsmen and others.

A great revolution, he considers, is about to take place in England in regard to the treatment of criminals. The punishment system is bound to give way to reformatory methods. In this regard Japan to-day leads the world.

On his present trip the commissioner, in addition to writing for the Army's publications, will be the correspondent of the 'Tribune' and the 'Daily Mail' of London.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Illness of Mr. Speaker St. John Creates a Precedent Since Confederation.

BILL RESPECTING TORONTO UNIVERSITY—A COBALT PROBLEM—INVESTMENT BY TRUSTEES.

Toronto, Mar. 25.—The task of choosing a temporary successor to Speaker St. John, who lies critically ill in the hospital, created a situation in the legislature this afternoon which has no precedent since Confederation. It resulted in the choice of Mr. James S. Duff (West Simcoe) as Speaker for to-day, but it is expected that Mr. Thomas Crawford (West Toronto) will be chosen to-morrow for the remainder of the session.

After the clerk had announced the illness of Mr. St. John, Mr. Whitney arose and said he voiced the sentiments of every member of the House in hoping that the Speaker would be speedily restored to health. He paid a tribute to the popularity of Mr. St. John and to his ability as a presiding officer. Referring to the constitutional side of the question, he said this was the first occasion since 1867 that such circumstances had arisen. Once Mr. Speaker Ballentyne had been absent for a day and his place had been filled by his predecessor, ex-Speaker Baxter. However the procedure provided that no permanent substitute could be made until the Speaker had been absent forty-eight hours. The House would therefore have to elect a deputy speaker to-day and another for to-morrow, after which they could appoint a permanent speaker for the remainder of the session.

The Hon. G. P. Graham, in concurring, expressed the kindly regards which those on that side of the House entertained for Mr. St. John, whose ability and tact as presiding officer, and loveableness as a man, had endeared him to all. He joined in the hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Duff then took the chair, read the prayers, and announced the election of Mr. R. H. McElroy (Conservative) as member-elect for Carleton County.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Whitney introduced a formal bill respecting the University of Toronto. He pointed out that an agreement had been entered into in 1889 by the city and the university to settle disputes by arbitration. As the official arbitrator under the law would be an interested party in the case in point the bill provides for the appointment of a single arbitrator to be agreed upon by both parties. In the event of failure to select an arbitrator each side would select one and these two would select a third.

COBALT PROBLEM.

To eliminate about a hundred acres added to the town of Cobalt by mistake at the time of incorporation was the object of a bill introduced by Mr. Whitney. Mr. Whitney said that when the mistake had been discovered an effort had been made to remedy it by a new proclamation. In the meantime, however, the time for getting the bill before the Standing Orders Committee had expired. After Mr. Hanna had pointed out that the new petition contained eighty-five percent of the signatures of the old the bill was allowed to pass its first reading.

INVESTMENT BY TRUSTEES.

Mr. W. K. McNaught introduced a bill respecting investments by trustees. At present the law permits trustee funds to be invested in the bonds of loan corporations having a certain reserve. The bill would allow trustees to deposit trust funds with such companies in a special trust account.

ARNPRIOR LIQUOR CASES.

In reply to a question by Mr. G. P. Graham, Mr. Hanna stated that in South Renfrew in the year ending March 1, 1905, there had been eighteen prosecutions instituted by the license inspectors against the hotelkeepers of Arnprior and sixteen convictions, the fines aggregating three hundred and ten dollars. In the following year the prosecutions numbered seven, the convictions six, and the fines aggregated a hundred and seventy dollars; last year there were three prosecutions, two convictions and twenty dollars in fines.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR

PRESIDENT BONILLA, OF HONDURAS, TO CONTINUE FIGHTING.

Washington, March 25.—President Bonilla has reorganized his army and intends a prolonged resistance to the Nicaraguan forces. This news reached the State Department late to-day from Philip R. Brown, secretary to the American mission to Honduras and Guatemala, who is now at Tegucigalpa.

LIEUT.-COL. McGIBBON DEAD.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. M'GIBBON.

Lieutenant-Colonel William McGibbon, late superintendent of Mount Royal Park, and formerly in command of the Montreal Field Battery, died last night at his residence, 129 Esplanade avenue. The deceased, who was eighty-two years of age, was born at Petite Cote. He was attached to the Field Battery for fifteen years, receiving his first appointment in 1858. In the same year he was named first lieutenant and brevet captain in 1862. He was major from 1867 to 1872, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served with his battery in the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870. He had the Fenian raid medal with two clasps, and also the long service medal. The deceased was appointed superintendent of Mount Royal Park in 1880, a position which he filled until five years ago, since when he has lived a retired life. About twelve months ago he was seized with a paralytic stroke, but recovered somewhat till two months ago. Since then he was confined to his room.

Lieutenant-Colonel McGibbon was a charter member of the Caledonia Curling Club, and most of his life he was attached to the membership roll of the Caledonian Society.

Four sons and one daughter survive. They are Messrs. W. B. McGibbon, of West Superior, Michigan; Major J. A. McGibbon, of the North-West Mounted Police, Battleford; Mr. William McGibbon, of New York; Mr. R. T. McGibbon, and Mrs. R. L. Jardine, of Montreal. Mr. W. T. Jardine and Miss Jardine are grandchildren. Lieut.-Colonel McGibbon was a brother of the late Major Alex. McGibbon, who died in Calgary, and an uncle of the late Mr. R. D. McGibbon, K.C., of Montreal.

The funeral of the late Colonel McGibbon will take place at half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

SITUATION IN ROUMANIA.

Disorders Break Out in a New Section—Ten Villages Burned.

NEW CABINET SWORN IN.

London, March 26.—In a despatch from Sofia a correspondent of the 'Morning Post' says he has been informed from a reliable source at Rustchuk, that ten Roumanian villages near there are burning, and that the flames are visible from Rustchuk.

If the information conveyed in the above despatch is correct, it would appear that the disorders have broken out in an entirely new section of Roumania, for up to the present time they have been confined to Moldavia, the northern province, and adjacent sections of Wallachia. The location described is in the southern part of Wallachia.

SERIOUS CONFLICTS.

Bucharest, Roumania, March 25.—There have been several serious conflicts between peasants and troops, notably at Bacess, where 2,000 armed peasants attacked a company of soldiers. The troops fired several volleys, killing forty peasants and wounding large numbers, but the soldiers were so greatly outnumbered that they finally were obliged to retreat.

At Tcherna, Wallachia, peasants sacked the synagogues and burned forty houses. The rioters also demolished and pillaged Zinzareni.

The army reserve men are fraternizing with the marauders and participating in the plunder.

Thousands of peasants surround Rosiori de Vede, with the intention of looting it if a favorable opportunity arrives. The troops there are few.

The total number of troops now in Moldavia is 32,610, but reinforcements are still required.

The plundering continues on a large scale in the districts of Roman, Jassy and Botuschani. The peasants are setting fire to everything within reach, but they flee on the appearance of the soldiery.

The foreign consuls at Jassy have asked the authorities to take measures to protect the resident foreigners, and the prefect of Jassy has given assurances that the necessary precautions will be adopted.

The Minister of War, General Mano, has ordered the mobilization of four additional regiments at Jassy, where 12,000 troops have already concentrated. At Jassy the artillery is encamped on the principal streets. All the shops in town are closed. It is reported that a very large number of peasants, estimated at from forty to fifty thousand, are ready to advance and attack the place. Manifestoes were distributed in Jassy yesterday, accusing the government of responsibility for the recent disorders and advising the people to take the law in their own hands. The author of this manifesto, the procurator of Vashlulu has been dismissed from office.

A condition of anarchy prevails at Nanolossoa, and the reports from that village are alarming.

A bloody encounter between peasants and military is reported from Galatz, where on Sunday the troops fired on a gathering of peasants, killing 25.

From Vaslulu it is reported that organized bands of robbers are marauding the district. The leaders of these bands have assumed the title of 'General,' and contributions are being levied from all villages and farms.

Austrian gendarmes at Zenatzy have arrested some Roumanian soldiers who were endeavoring to sell loot.

In short, the situation arising from the agrarian revolt has become so serious that the Roumanian parliament is considering the advisability of investing the government with extraordinary powers.

It is declared that the health of King Carol has suffered as a result of these disorders

CABINET SWORN IN.

Bucharest, Roumania, March 25.—The new Conservative cabinet which succeeds the Liberal ministry, headed by Prince George Cantacuzene, which resigned yesterday, took the oath of office this afternoon. It is headed by M. Sturdza, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

REINDEER FOR LABRADOR

Government to Recommend Grant of $5,000 Towards Dr. Grenfell's Scheme

Ottawa, March 26.— The Canadian Government will commend to parliament a grant of five thousand dollars towards the experiment proposed by Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, C.M.G., the medical missionary, to introduce reindeer in the Canadian Labrador, where these animals will be used for transportation purposes and as an addition to the food supply of the settlements on that weather-beaten coast.

A SOCIALIST BECAUSE A CHRISTIAN

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL ON A SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

Liverpool, March 25.—The Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the Temple, London, made his first appearance on a socialist platform here to-day. He said: 'I am a socialist because I am a Christian. I am driven into that position by the sheer logic of my own gospel. What I call the new theology is the theology of your movement, the reign of love and universal brotherhood. Socialism is the true Catholic Church, although it does not know itself by that name.'

MURDER OF DR. MAUCHAMP.

French Cabinet Decide to Send Troops to Morocco.

PUNISHMENT OF THE MURDERER AND INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

Paris, March 25.—The Moroccan situation, which has been forced into the background for a year past, by acute internal problems, has been brought to the front by the assassination in Morocco city, of Dr. Mauchamp, a French subject, and a lively debate is anticipated in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.

Members of the Chamber from the Department of Saone-et-Loire, where Dr. Mauchamp lived, will interpellate the government. One of them, M. Fernand Dubief, Radical Socialist, is in possession of a number of letters from the doctor, in which he complains bitterly of his abandonment by the French authorities, giving instances of their slackness and inactivity. It is expected that extracts from these letters will be read. Furthermore, the Socialists are able to seize this opportunity to attack the government, in retaliation for their recent defeat in the matter of the strike by the electricians of Paris.

The ministry is fully alive to the importance of the situation, and is ready to offer a full explanation to the Chamber.

The decision of the Cabinet to-day to send French troops to occupy Oudja, in Morocco, was unanimous. The occupation of this point will be continued until full satisfaction has been accorded.

The French demands include the punishment of the murderer of Dr. Mauchamp, indemnity for the family of the victim, and the appropriation of a large sum for the foundation of a charitable institution in Morocco in memory of Dr. Mauchamp.

Full instructions have been telegraphed to the military authorities in Algeria regarding the formation and despatch of a military column to occupy Oudja.

The decision means that troops will immediately cross the Algerian frontier from Tiemsen, where considerable forces of all arms are stationed. The action was taken in order to compel an immediate response to the immediate demands of France for the repression of disorder and reparation of abuse of powers, crimes and assaults affecting French citizens resident in Morocco. The Moroccan government has persistently refused to execute the agreements concluded with France in 1901 and 1902, and has absolutely ignored the French government's representations.

Telegraphic instructions were sent to-night to Algecirae notifying the military authorities to prepare a column of troops for the occupation of Oudja. General Dautry, the commander of the troops in South Oram, will probably lead the column of occupation.

LABOR DISPUTES LAW

First Application will Likely be Made in Calgary Mine Trouble.

Ottawa, March 26.—The first application of the law, just passed by the Dominion parliament, providing for the compulsory investigation of all industrial disputes threatening the operation of what are known as the public utilities, will, from the present appearances, occur at Calgary, where an unavailing effort is being made to arrange terms between the coal miners and operators.

TO TAX BACHELORS

PETITION TO HULL COUNCIL BY YOUNG LADIES AND MARRIED MEN.

Ottawa, March 25.—A petition, unanimously signed, has been received by the city clerk, Hull, asking that a tax be imposed on bachelors resident in that city. The petitioners are the young ladies of Hull, who have no aversion to marriage and some of their married gentlemen friends. The petition sets forth that such a law would be of great benefit to the public generally; that it would be better for the young men to marry than as single men disport themselves as fashion plates at the street corners. It suggests a tax of $5 for each bachelor over 25 years of age. The council will receive the petition at its next meeting.

PRINCIPAL PETERSON IN TORONTO

UNIVERSITIES, HE SAYS, SHOULD GIVE TRAINING IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

Speaking before the Canadian Club at Toronto, yesterday, Principal Peterson, of McGill, said he thought the development of universities in Canada should be along the lines adopted by such cities as Birmingham and Manchester, where faculties of commerce have been established, where lectures are given in commercial law, finance and the theory of accounting.

A very large proportion of college students were now entering business instead of the professions, and it seemed to him efforts should be made to give those who desired it a higher training in commercial subjects. He considered it was part of the mission of the modern university to make its teaching meet the needs and requirements of soceity, in addition to cultivating learning for its own sake, and this was one of the lines in which the universities could give real and practical service.

STEAMER CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS

Boats of the 'Kong Trygve' Containing 33 Persons Missing.

Copenhagen, March 25.—The steamer 'Kong Trygve,' bound for Iceland, stranded on Friday at Langesund, Norway, and was smashed by icebergs. The passengers and crew embarked in the small boats. One of these, containing passengers and four seamen, has arrived at Borgerfjorden. The others, with twenty-one passengers and twelve seamen, are missing.

RAILWAY FREIGHT CONGESTION.

Washington, D.C., March 25.—Vice President Fairbanks, who called on the President to-day, stated in reply to a question as he left the President's office that the railway situation continued bad so far as the congestion of traffic was concerned. He stated that he had been unable to get corn from his farm to market, and that his brother, who has a farm in Central Illinois, is making the same complaint.

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. 5698.—CHILD'S DRESS.

This attractive one-piece model is suitable for either boys or girls. It will make up charmingly in the soft woollens as well as the heavy washable materials. Dark blue mohair, showing a hair line stripe of red is represented in the illustration. The closing is made invisibly on the left side under a pleat and a fancifully shaped yoke extends down the front in panel effect. For a child of six years, 3 5-8 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 4, 6, 8 10 and 12 years.

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Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

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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.

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