TODAY'S WEATHER.
FAIR.

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES.
Minimum, 16; Maximum, 32.

ESTABLISHED 1764. QUEBEC, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915. ONE CENT.

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VICTORIES FOR ALLIES ARE CLAIMED IN BOTH THE EAST AND WEST, SAY THE REPORTS

Russians Have Taken Many Prisoners Of War—French Also Make Captures—No More News Is Heard About Storming Of The Dardanelles

London, March 5—Except in the central Beskid pass of the Carpathians, where the fierce Austrian attacks have moderated somewhat, the Russians are now on the offensive along the whole length of their extremely long line, from the Baltic Sea to the Rumanian border. Apparently they have definitely disposed of the German and Austrian attempts to outflank their two extreme wings and having turned are making slow but steady progress westward.

After retiring right back to the Dniester River, the Russians again have crossed into Bukowina and are unofficially reported to be back in Czernowitz, which military men say is extremely probable as they already had captured Sadagora, a few miles to the north-east of the capital. Further to the west they are again in possession of Stanislau and have crossed the Lukwa River, a forward step which, in the opinion of military experts, probably will compel the Austrians to evacuate Bukowina.

In the Beskid, Tukholka and Uzsok passes the Austro-Germans are in possession of strong positions whence they are continually attacking the Russians, while in the western passes, especially the Dukla, the Russians are on the Hungarian slopes, where the fighting has degenerated into trench warfare. The Russians are sending large reinforcements to this southern line.

In Northern Poland the Russians are advancing slowly westward from the Niemen river and the Germans are fighting a rearguard action. Only at one point is the German attack being seriously pressed—against the fortress of Ossowetz. Here the Germans can use their railway from Lyck, and there is a good road across the marshes, but with their armies falling back on either side they cannot remain long, British military experts say.

To the south, according to a Berlin despatch, the Germans have evacuated Myszyniec, which is right on the East Prussian border, north-west of Lomza, while further west, near Mlawa, they are believed actually to have crossed the border after a defeat at Przashysz. The Russians also show revived activity in Central Poland and have attacked the Germans east of Plock and near Skierniewice, south-west of Warsaw.

In the western theatre the Anglo-French armies, like those of their Russian ally, are doing most of the attacking but latterly without apparently making any further progress, although they claim to have repulsed German attacks which were delivered in an effort to regain lost ground.

The sinking of the German submarine U-8, as officially announced today, makes the fourth of these vessels to be sunk by British warships since the beginning of the war, the others being the U-15, the U-18 and one rammed by the destroyer Badger off the Belgian coast. It is believed that a French destroyer also sank one, and the captains of two British merchantmen are claiming the prizes offered for the first merchant captain to account for a hostile submarine. The claim of the captain of the steam collier Thordis, in connection with which the Admiralty says he probably sunk a submarne, is being disputed by the captain of the steamer Alstow, who says he previously sank one.

There is no news tonight of the naval operations in the Dardanelles.

OFFICIAL

FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, Mar. 5.—Via London, Mar. 6.—12:30 a.m.—The following French official statement was issued here tonight:

"In Belgium in the region of the dunes we have organized solidly the advanced trench taken by us yesterday. The Germans attempted to push forward their trenches into contact with ours, but twelve times our fire dispersed them.

"To the north of Arras, our counter attacks in the region of Notre Dame De Lorette were crowned with complete success. On Thursday evening we captured a machine gun company. On Friday the enemy made a new attack, but we thrust them back, regained the lost positions which had been for two days in their possesion and made numerous prisoners.

'Rheims has been bombarded all day long.

"In Champagne, in the region of Perthes, we made marked progress. On Thursday evening a company of the German Guards became surrounded in our lines and was captured. On Friday we gained ground on the whole front, carried a trench to the north-west of Perthes and occupied to the north of Perthes a salient where we took prisoners.

"We captured 600 meters (about 650 yards) of trenches with a depth of 200 meters beyond the group which lies north-east of Mesnil, and made progress in the adjoining woods. Finally we gained possession of several trenches in the ravines north-west of Beausejour. According to prisoners accounts the enemy's losses were extremely high. The morale of our troops was excellent.

"In the Argonne region, at Vauquois, we made important progress in the western portion of the village, the only part where the Germans still hold their ground.

"In the forest of Lepretre a German attack was repulsed easily. In the region of Badonvillers and in the region of Celles our attacks made headway, having brought us into immediate contact with the enemy's wire entanglements. We repulsed a counter attack.

"In Alsace, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, we captured a trench, a small fort and two machine guns."

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

Petrograd, Mar. 5—The following official communication from the General Staff of the Russian army was issued today:

"Along the entire Niemen-Vistula front obstinate fighting continues. In certain sectors our troops have made progress, particularly in the region of Mocarze, where we captured six machine guns and four officers and several hundred soldiers. We also captured a number of German troops when we occupied the fortifications at Konopki.

"In the Carpathians at Zakliczyn (south-east of Cracow) we captured some fortified positions of the enemy.

"The Austrian attacks yesterday were a little less vigorous.

"In east Galicia on Mar. 4th., the Russian troops entered Stanislau, having successfully crossed the Lukwa."

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

Vienna, via London, Mar. 5—9:55 p.m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Along the front in Russian Poland and West Galicia yesterday general quiet prevailed.

WAR SUMMARY

Hard fighting continues in North Poland between the Russians and the Germans all along the front between the Niemen and Vistula rivers, and also between the British, French and Belgians and Germans on the western front at various places from the sand dunes in Belgium to the crests of the Vosges mountains.

Victories for the Allies are claimed in both the eastern and western theatres in the latest reports made by the Russian and French war chancelleries. Progress for the Muscovites in the recapture of ground at different places on the Niemen-Vistula line and also the taking of prisoners of numerous German officers and men and the capture of guns and war stores are recorded by Petrograd.

Two entire companies of Germans—one of the machine gun arm of the service and the other of the Prusian Guard—have fallen into the hands of the French during fierce engagements, respectively to the north of Arras and in the Champagne district, according to Paris. In addition the French statement says some 650 yards of trenches in the region of Mensil and trenches and ravines north-west of Beausejour were captured by the French during fighting in which the German losses are described as having been extremely high. Twelve attempts by the Germans to sap Allied advanced trenches in the sand dunes of Belgium were repulsed.

The fighting which has been in progress in the Carpathian passes for several weeks seemingly has lessened in violence. Vienna reports engagements in some sections but says that on the whole the situation remains unchanged. The taking of Stanislau, Galicia, and the capture during the campaign in that territory of 153 German officers and 18.522 men, together with guns, horses and transport trains is recorded by Petrograd.

Nothing new concerning the attempt of the Allied fleet to force the Dardanelles is at hand.

Still another German submarine is declared to have met with disaster at the hands of an Allied ship.

The French Admiralty asserts that a submarine of the U-2 class was struck in the English Channel by three shells from a French cruiser and disappeared.

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DUTCH BOAT TORPEDOED IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

STEAMER NOODERDYK, RETURNING TO ROTTERDAM, FALLS VICTIM TO GERMANS — WAS RETURNING WITH BROKEN MACHINERY.

London, March 6 — According to The Daily Express, it is reported that the Dutch steamer Nooderdyk, which was returning to Rotterdam with broken machinery after having sailed for the United States, has been torpedoed in the English Channel.

The Nooderdyk, a Holland-American Line freighter, sailed from Rotterdam on March 2nd for New York, Baltimore and Newport News.

On Thursday she was reported as turning back for Rotterdam, while off the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of making repairs on her machinery.

Twice during the last two months the Nooderdyk has gone aground but has been pulled off each time. On January 13th, while leaving Port Taylor, Eng., for Baltimore, she went ashore in the harbor. She was refloated the next day and proceeded. On her return voyage to Rotterdam from the United States she went aground on February 24th near Poortershaven, in Rotterdam harbor.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN COMPTON COUNTY

Bury, Quebec., March 5.—The Liberals of Compton county met in convention here this afternoon, when Mr. A. B. Hunt, ex-M. P., was the unanimous choice of the convention as the next Liberal standard bearer in the county.

SUBMARINE U-2. REPORTED SUNK

Paris, March 5.—The Ministry of Marine today gave out a statement to the effect that a German submarine of the U-2 type had been fired on by a French cruiser in the English channel yesterday. The submarine plunged, and no further trace of her was found.

The text of the announcement follows:

"During the day of March 4 a French warship belonging to the second light squadron cannonaded a German submarine of the U-2 type in the English channel. Three shots struck the undersea boat, which then plunged and disappeared. No trace of her could be found."



KILMARNOCK
SCOTCH WHISKY
Tu,th,satxtf

CURIOUS STORY OF A GERMAN SPY

CANADIAN WOMAN TRAVELLED WITH GERMAN DRESSED IN WOMAN'S CLOTHES.

Toronto, March, 5.—A lady who recently came to Canada from Liverpool tells a remarkable story of German espionage. Her cabin mate was a lady of about fifty years of age, with whom she became great friends. On reaching their Canadian port of destination the two descended the gang plank together, and to the Canadian womans surprise they were met by a squad of police, and the handcuffs were snapped on her companions wrists. It turned out that her cabin mate was a German male spy, and that a wireless warning had been sent to Canada to prepare to meet him.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

IN OPERATIONS FROM FEB. 21 TO MARCH 3, 18,522 WERE TAKEN PRISONERS.

London, March 6—12.47 a.m.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following despatch:

"It is announced that during the operations around Stanislau (Galicia), between February 21st and March 3rd the Russians made 153 officers and 18,522 men prisoners, and captured five guns, 62 machine guns, 516 horses and numerous trains."

FRENCH AVIATOR GETS DECORATION.

Paris, March 5—10.50 p.m.—Official announcement is made that Adolphe Pegoud, the famous French aviator, has been awarded the military medal for services rendered the army during the war.

The announcement says that Pegoud "on several occasions, pursued enemy aeroplanes, and on February 2nd, attacked at a great height and caused the fall of a German machine. Soon afterwards he attacked two other aircrafts, causing the first to fall and the second to land."

Adolphe Pegoud first came into fame in 1913, as the originator of the flying up-side-down in an aeroplane while making experiments for obtaining safety in the air. A short time later he enhanced his reputation for daring by performing for the first time by any aviator the feat of looping the loop. For his experiments Pegoud was awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Several times since the outbreak of the war, Pegoud has come into notice. On August 20th, he returned to Paris from the front to get a new aeroplane, his old one having been riddled by enemy bullets. He was mentioned in despatches for valor in November, and late in January was reported to have destroyed a German explosive depot by dropping bombs on it.

RUSSIAN GAINS

London, March 5.—9 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Przasnysz declares that altogether the Russians captured 12 guns and 29 maxims, with their cars, and 122 ammunition cases and one aeroplane.

The message adds that the Ossowetz fortress is successfully withstanding the German siege artillery. In the Carpathians the attacks of the Austrians are reported to be everywhere growing weaker.

PROFESSOR SHORTT MAKES CONFESSION

DID NOT KNOW WHEREOF HE SPOKE—PARTISAN OR IRRESPONSIBLE.

(Special to the Chronicle)

Ottawa, March 5.—Prof. Adam Shortt, chairman of the civil service commission made an astonishing confession today. He issued a statement to the press in which he admits that his only authority for his charge against the government that it had dismissed two thousand employes and had replaced them by ten thousand to do their work, was the Ottawa Free Press, the Liberal organ in the capital.

Prof. Shortt admits that he never saw the return and took his statement in a bitterly partisan political organ as his authority for a most serious charge against the Government, which has been echoed by every Liberal paper across the continent. Prof. Shortt naive confession has not increased confidence in him as a fit man for head of the civil service commission as far as the government is concerned. It is felt that Prof. Shortt in making such a statement which, as head of the commission, he should have known was false, whether he ever saw the return or not, is open to the charge either of the worst kind of partisanship or of complete lack of appreciation of the responsibility of his position.

EMPRESS-STORSTAD ARGUMENT CLOSES

KENDALL'S EVIDENCE CORROBORATED BY COLLIER OFFICERS, SAYS GEOFFRION.

Montreal, March 5—The argument in the Empress of Ireland-Storstad case was brought to a conclusion this afternoon, after having occupied the attention of the court for two weeks. Mr. Geoffrion, K.C., counsel for the C. P. R., concluded his address, in the course of which he dealt principally with the contradictory testimony as to the movements of the two vessels immediately prior to the collision. He submitted that Captain Kendall's testimony was amply corroborated by that of the Storstad officers themselves, and particularly by the entries made in the engine room log of the defendant's vessel.

CASUALTIES WITH THE CANADIANS.

Ottawa, March 5—The following casualties among the members of the Canadian expeditionary force were announced this morning by the Militia Department:

P. P. C. L. I.

Wounded.—Major John Simeon Ward, March 3rd. Next of kin, Mrs. J. S. Ward, Blue Springs, Lumby, B.C.

Fifth Battalion.

Wounded.—March 2nd, Private G. H. Slaughter, admitted to Royal Victaria Hospital, Netley (nature of the wounds not reported). Next of kin, Mrs. E. V. Slaughter, 18 Vauxhall street, Norwish, Eng.

Wounded seriously.—Private Art. J. Offley, admitted to No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne, France, gunshot wound in face. Next of kin, Miss Lucy M. Offley (sister), 29 Marboro Road, Leiscester, Eng.

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DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

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The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.



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Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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RELATIONS OF HOLY SEE TO THE BELLIGERENTS

(By Prof. John Squair of the University of Toronto)

European interest in the relations of the Holy See to the belligerents has been quickened by what has occurred in connection with Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines. At New Year's time the Cardinal issued a pastoral to his people which appears to have been highly offensive to the impudent intruders who, without waiting for international recognition, have presumed to regard themselves as the rightful rulers of Belgium and her people. In one passage of this notable document the distinguished prelate reminded his flock that they owed no allegiance to Germany, that they were still subjects of their King and that to him all their homage was due. In this the Cardinal showed himself a loyal man and a sound lawyer, but it was subversive of German pretensions and so he must be silenced. In another part of his pastoral Cardinal Mercier referred to the slaying by the Germans of more than forty of the Belgian clergy, and this was regarded as offensive although the reference was coupled with an exhortation to the people to be patient and orderly and a caution not to do what would bring upon themselves and their country still greater calamities.

Treatment of Cardinal Mercier.

As soon as it was known that this pastoral had been prepared the German gocernor of Belgium forbade the Cardinal to leave his palace, and copies of the pastoral were seized. However, it seems to have been read by the clergy to the faithful on Sunday, Jan. 3rd, and the commotion amongst the German officials increased. But as time proceeded it became evident that if the Cardinal were too much interfered with great indignation might be developed in the Catholic world, and stories were accordingly circulated that the Cardinal had never been imprisoned in his residence or restricted in any of his actions, and that he had himself admitted that he had not been molested. This admission, however, was promptly denied by Cardinal Mercier and he added as a specific instance of interference that he had been prevented from going to Antwerp for the discharge of his episcopal functions. Naturally the case was reported at Rome and one of the informants was the King of the Belgians himself. The Pope wrote a letter to Cardinal Mercier expressing his sympathy and addressed a despatch to King Albert saying that he was doing everything in his power to relieve the situation.

Announcement of the Vatican.

Subsequently, on Jan. 22nd, his Holiness held a Consistory of Cardinals at the Vatican and made the following pronouncement. It is from the French version of this allocution that some extracts are taken. After an introduction, his Holiness said:

"The months, alas, succeed one another without affording us any immediate hope of seeing this awful war, or rather these butcheries, come to an end.

"If it is not our privilege to hasten the end of such a dreadful affliction, may we be able, at least to mitigate some of its painful results! As you are aware, we have done as much towards this end as was in our power, and we shall not fail to continue to employ our strength in this work as long as the needs demand it.

"Our apostolic mission does not permit us to do more today. No one has the right, for any reason, to do an injustice, and least of all the Sovereign Pontiff appointed by God Himself as His interpreter. Hence it wou'd be unadvisable to involve the pontifical authority in the dispute which lies between the belligerents. Certainly every serious mind will agree that, in this dreadful conflict, the Holy See should preserve a strict impartiality without, howeved, ceasing to be anxious regarding all that takes place.

Attitude Toward the Nations.

"The Roman Pontiff, inasmuch as he is on the one hand the Vicar of Christ, who died for each and every man, and as he is, on the other hand, the common father of all Catholics, must look upon all the combatants with the same feelings of charity. He has amongst all the belligerents children whose salvation must inspire him with equal solicitude. Hence he must have regard not to the special interests which divide them, but to the common bond of faith which unites them.

"If he were to act otherwise, not only would he not contribute to the cause of peace, but he would also draw upon religion aversion and hate and would expose the tranquility and inner concord of the church to very grave disturbing causes.

"Still, whilst not identifying ourself with either party, we exercise our mind, as we have said, regarding both, as with anxiety and pain we follow the dreadful phases of this war and all the more so because it is to be feared that violence in attacking sometimes exceeds all limits.

"Our thought, however, as is natural, turns most often towards those who manifest with the deepest liveliness respectful attachment to the common father of the faithful, that is to our well beloved Belgian nation, as is seen from the letted which we addressed recently to the Cadrinal Archbishop of Malines. And we now make an appeal to the human feelings of those who have crossed the boundaries of their adversaries to beg of them not to devastate the invaded regions more than is demanded by the exigencies of military occupation, and what is still more important that they should not wound more than is strictly necessary the inhabitants of these regions in which they hold most dear as for example in connection with their sacred temples, their pastors, and the rights of religion and faith. For those who see their native land invaded by the enemy we understand well haw hard it is to feel the yoke of the stranged but we should regret that the ardent desire of regaining their independence should lead them to hinder the maintenance of public order and thus aggravate their own national condition."

His Heart With the Belgians.

The address closed with an appeal to all the faithful to be instant in prayer that God in His mercy would cause the war soon to cease. His Holiness also announced that two dates had been fixed for solemn expiatory prayer in all the Catholic churches of the world, the first one to be February 7th for Europe and March 20th for the rest of the world. It will be clear to any one reading the above address of his Holiness that his attitude is one of neutrality as between the contending parties, but the extremely moderate tone of the document should not lead one to suppose, as some have said, that the Holy See has taken sides with Germany and Austria, and that the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines has been reproved for his zeal in defending his King and in pointing out some of the cruelties inflicted on the Belgian people. Such a conclusion would be quite unwarranted. The Holy See can do nothing but preserve a neutral attitude. The interests it has at stake as a world-wide religion are too momentous for any other position to be taken. Moreover its' influence as a peace-maker in the present conflict would be compromised if strict impartiality were not maintained. But on reading between the lines it becomes evident that the heart of his Holiness is with his children, the Belgians, and that he will use to the limits of his power his influence in their behalf. The aggressive Germans and Austrians may profess to feel that the Holy See is on their side, but no such monstrous deduction can be drawn from his solemn pronouncement. The Holy Father will not be likely to give the enemies of Catholicism the opportunity of railing against the church, nor can he as a man with a heart in his breast do anything but detest the violent infringement of right practised by the two Emperors.

GERMAN "KULTURE."

Amsterdam, via London, March 4—The municipality of Antwerp, according to the Handelsblad, has been fined 50,000 francs ($10,000) by the German authorities because posters announcing the German East Prussian victory were damaged.

The population of Antwerp has been warned, the newspaper adds, that in future the inhabitants of houses situated near where posters are damaged will be held responsible for the damage and severely punished.

SICK HEADACHES PERMANENTLY CURED

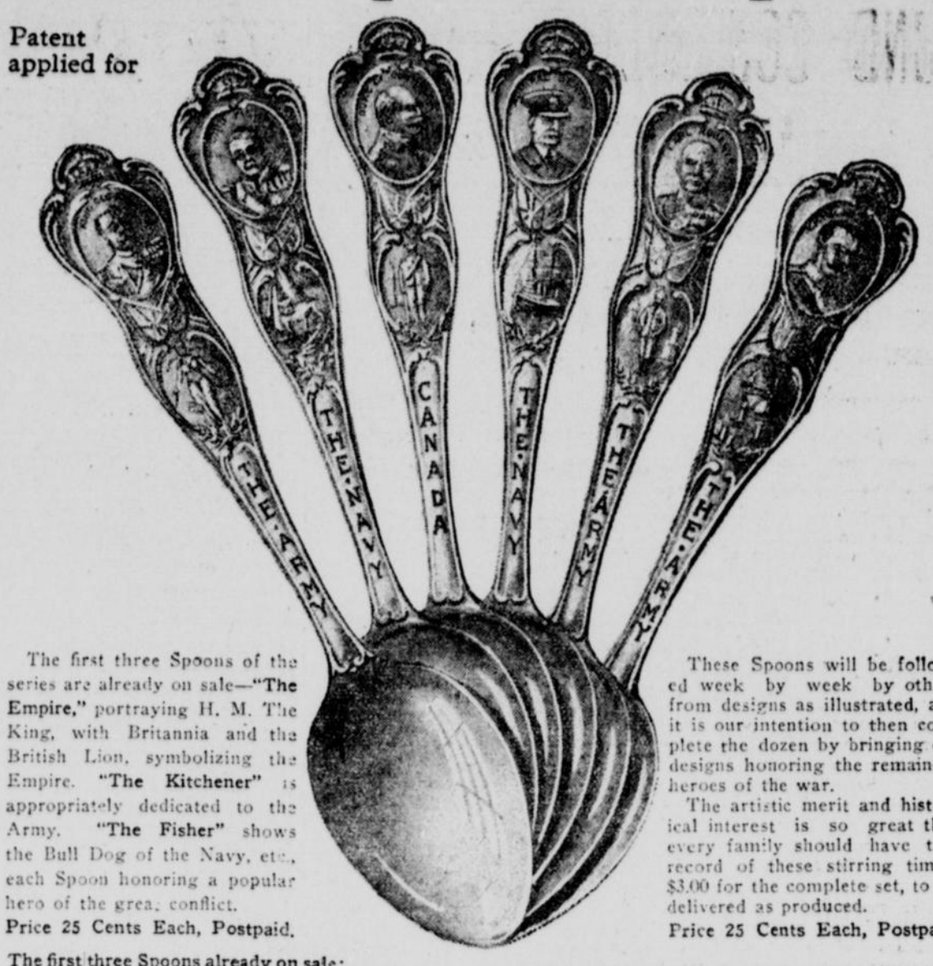
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Correct the Cause of This Trouble.

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery in the home than attacks which are generally termed sick headaches. The attacks are often periodical and when the mother of a family is prostrated at intervals there is not only her own suffering to consider, but the discomfort caused the other members of the household. Sick headaches arise from a variety of causes, and most of them can be relieved or cured through the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Hugh Docherty, Rocaville, Sask., says: "I suffered for years with rwhat the doctors called nervous prostration and sick headache. When these spells came on I could not work nor walk, and the pains in the head were almost unbearable. At times the pain in my head was so dreadful that I feared it would drive me mad. I tried four different doctors at times, and not only took bottles of medicine, but quarts of it, but to no avail. Then I quit taking medicine altogether and tried dieting, but it made no difference. I was still an agonizing sufferer. Finally my husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got me a supply. After taking the Pills for some weeks I felt a little better and gladly continued their use. My nerves began to feel stronger, the terrible headache came with less frequency, and after taking the Pills for some months disappeared altogether. From that day to this I have had no trouble, and all who knew of my illness regarded my cure as marvellous. I cannot say too much in praise of the Pills as they certainly saved me from a life of almost constant agony."

It is by building up and enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills work seemingly marvellous cures, and what they have done for others they will do for all ailing people if given a fair trial. If you do not find these Pills at your medicine dealer's you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Patent applied for



The first three Spoons of the series are already on sale—"The Empire," portraying H. M. The King, with Britannia and the British Lion, symbolizing the Empire. "The Kitchener" is appropriately dedicated to the Army. "The Fisher" shows the Bull Dog of the Navy, etc., each Spoon honoring a popular hero of the great conflict.

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These Spoons will be followed week by week by others from designs as illustrated, and it is our intention to then complete the dozen by bringing out designs honoring the remaining heroes of the war.

The artistic merit and historical interest is so great that every family should have this record of these stirring times. $3.00 for the complete set, to be delivered as produced.

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"THE EMPIRE," "THE KITCHENER," "THE FISHER."

This Spoon has a high-grade nickel silver base and is heavily plated with pure silver 999.1000 fine. 100 pennyweights to the gross.

START YOUR COLLECTION TODAY.

We shall complete this series with designs representing Heroes chosen by our customers. On the Coupon below are found six suggestions, fill in numbers opposite the names indicating the order of your preference; also mention any other names you wish.

FILL IN YOUR SPOON ORDER AND MAIL IT TODAY.

COUPON.

I suggest the following as my choice in the order as numbered:

....French ....Duke Nicholas
....Joffre ....Sturdee
....King Albert.... ....Jellicoe

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SECOND CONTINGENT HAS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND

FIRST DETACHMENT AR RIVES AT LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN— CRUISERS ESSEX AND GLORIA CONVOYED THEM ACROSS.

Montreal, March 5—The Montreal Star published the following today about the arrival of more Canadian soldiers in England.

The first detachment of the Second Canadian Contingent to sail from Canada, arrived safely yesterday at Liverpool and Queenstown. The steamship Missinabie docked at Liverpool with a section of the force, while the steamships Megantic and Southland put into Queenstown.

Included in the units carried by these three vessels were the 23rd Westmount Battalion, the 21st Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, Montreal, the 23rd Battalion of Winnipeg and 30th Battalion of Victoria, B.C.

Great secrecy was observed in connection with the sailing of this section of the second contingent across the Atlantic due to blockade of the British Isles anniunced by the Germans on Feb. 18, just four days prior to the sailing of the contingent. Every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy from learning the movements of the transports and the first official information of the actual departure of the contingent is the bare announcement from the steamship companies that these particular vessels had arrived at their destinations.

Considerable anxiety was felt in Montreal shipping circles as to the safety of the three vessels and the news of their safe arrival was hailed with joy today. The advices received by the shipping companies owning the three vessels do not state whether any hostile vessels or submarines were sighted.

The flotilla left Halifax, Monday, Feb. 22, convoyed by the cruisers Essex and Gloria. When the vessels sailed it was believed that the voyage would be made in nine days, but the general opinion was that the fleet would put into some quiet haven and wait a few days in order to throw or the scent any enemy ships that might be too well informed as to the date of sailing. It is probable that a few days were spent in this way, as the time from the actual date of sailing from Halifax to the date of arrival on the other side is somewhat long.

Col. G. P. Murphy, of Ottawa, was in charge of the embarking of the troops, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, of the Marine Department.

SOCIETY IS "KNOCKED."

Buffalo, N.Y., March 5 — Society was arraigned in resolutions adopted today by the Religious Education Association for its neglect of the child. Its rights to be well born, to health, to education, and to the religious heritage of the race are denied, the resolutions declare, and powers for growth and for human hapiness are being turned into commercial assets.

The resolutions were submitted by a comittee consisting of George D. Stewart, LL.D., of Auburn; Prof. F. G. Peabody, of Cambridge! Prof. G. A. Coe, LL.D., of New York, and Dr. Fred. Track, of Toronto, Ont.

78 BODIES RECOVERED FROM LAYLAND MINES.

Hinton, W.Va., March 5—Seventy-eight bodies had been recovered late tonight from the workings of the Layland mines, where an explosion on Tuesday entombed more than 170 of whom only ten escaped alive.

Various estimates of the number of victims agree that the total will reach one hundred and fifty.

"HONEY BOY" DIES.

Baltimore, Md., March 5—George ("Honey Boy") Evans, the minstrel, died at a hospital here today. He came here for an operation for stomach trouble several days ago.

LE TEMPS MAKES MANLY APOLOGY

SATISFIED FATHER WHELAN DID NOT BETRAY OFFICIAL SECRETS.

Ottawa, March 4—Under the heading "Retraction," Le Temps of last evening, says:

"In our issue of February 24, 1915, we published the following:

"'In their note of prottestation to the Archbishop of Ottawa, the French Canadian priests of the archdiocese characterized as false the categorical statements made by Father Whelan. One thing is clear: Father Whelan lied, or he did not lie; if he did not lie he betrayed official secrets which he was bound to guard as ex-secretary of Bishop Duhamel. Neither hypothesis is creditable to him.'

"And in another article we said:

"'In his long letter, which caused so much stir, Father Whelan declared that he was ready to disavow all that he had written should his ordinary, His Grace, the Archbishop of Ottawa, require him to do so.'

"At the time of publication we had not attentively read Father Whelan's letter to Cardinal Begin and Sir Lomer Gouin. We have since done so, and are now satisfied that there was no foundation for the assertion that Father Whelan was ready to disavow what he had written should His Grace Archbishop Gauthier require him to do so. We ar also satisfied that we were not justified in asserting that Father Whelan had in his letter either lied or betrayed official secrets which he was bound to guard as ex-secretary of Monseigneur Duhamel.

"Consequently, we make complete retraction of the said strictures on Father Whelan. We offer him our apologies and our regrets for having published them."

TEXTILE IMPORTS INTO THE U. S.

Washington, March 5—Agreement by the members of the Textile Alliance to conditions under which the British Embassy is willing to permit exports of black face and merino wool from Great Britain and her colonies to the United States, was announced today by the British Embassy.

The British goverment, it was stated at the Embassy, has agreed to accept the guarantee of the officers of the Textile Alliance that the imported wools and yarns will be used in American manufacture only and not re-exportation. No bonds will be required.

Licenses will now be granted and the wool delivered through the medium of the Textile Alliance, whose function it will be to ascertain and guarantee the destination of the importer product.

BERLIN TO CELEBRATE BISMARCK'S ANNIVERSARY

Amsterdam, via London, Mar. 6.—3.55 a.m.—The Telegraaf says it learns that all the motor bus services in Berlin have ceased, but that the companies believe the prohibition against their running is temporary.

According to Berlin newspapers received here an official celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Prince Von Bismarck has been ordered by the Minister of Public Instruction: Bismarck was born April 1st, 1815 and died July 30, 1898.

A Great Blessing to be Freed of Indigestion

For Years He Suffered After Almost Every Meal—Attributes Complete Cure to Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The experience of many people who suffer from indigestion is like that of the writer of this letter. Stomach medicines may bring some relief, but chronic indigestion is almost invariably the result of derangements of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and cannot be actually cured until these organs are set right.



MR. BARRETT.

With the liver sluggish there is constipation, and the food ferments in the bowels instead of being digested. This is the source of pain and suffering, and the cause of such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, peritonitis and kidney disease. It is much better to be on the safe side and prevent such ailments by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. J. D. S. Barrett, Nelson, B.C., and formerly of Twillingate, Nfld., writes :—"For several years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. The least bit of food caused me considerable trouble, and often I could scarcely eat a meal a day. The many remedies I tried proved futile until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and after using about eight boxes I was completely cured.

"Since that time I have not been troubled with indigestion, which I consider a great blessing. I feel grateful for this cure, and shall gladly answer any inquiries from persons suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

PROROGATION TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY

MOUSSEAU STILL AT LARGE— DOES THE ASSEMBLY STILL CHERISH GRAFTERS?

The sesion of the Provincial Legislature which opened here on the 7th of January, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. P. E. Leblanc, who gave his assent to 175 bills, the majority of which were for private legislation.

Taxes and Loans.

While rather uneventful the session which has just closed will be chiefly remembered on account of the Government legislation which was passed for the levying of taxes and the contracting of new loans. It will also be remembered by the fact that the Prime Minister, aided by his servile majority backed down before the Mousseau issue and by the force of a party vote, refused to recall Mr. J. O. Mousseau, preferring to let the suspicion rest upon the Legislature that there are still members sitting in both Houses who are as guilty as Mousseau and who shared with him the spoils of his graft.

His Honor arrived at the Legislative Buildings at three o'clock, accompanied by Major Victor Pelletier, A.D.C. A guard of honor composed of 100 men of the 9th regiment, was drawn up about the Grande Allee entrance while in the Legislative Council Chamber there was the customary military staff headed by Col. Fages.

There was also present a large number of ladies, including Madame Leblanc, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the wives of most of the Ministers and officers, as well as Madame Cousineau, wife of the Leader of the Opopsition. The galleries were well filled also with ladies.

Governor's Speech.

In proroguing the Legislature His Honor delivered a brief address, in which he spoke as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly;

Notwithstanding the pleasure that I feel in the performance of my new duties, I cannot refrain from expressing the deep grief I feel at the death of my lamented predecessor.

Sir Francois Langelier died in the evening of a brilliant career, which was an honor to this Province, and which inspired universal regret in the bosoms of our pupulations.

Before closing this session I wish to congratulate you on the attention you have devoted to the questions submitted to you. The acts you have sanctioned will, I am convinced, not fail to add to the happiness and prosperity of our province.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for having placed the moneys required for the administration of public affairs at the disposal of my Government.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

As you are about to part and return to your homes, I pray Providence to shower its blessings on you, on your families, and on all the inhabitants of the Province, and I earnestly beg it to bless and protect His Majesty's soldiers and to bring victory to the arms of the Allies.

Sham-Battle in Assembly.

While the Prorogation ceremonies were in progress in the Upper House, the scene in the Lower Chamber was quite different. A sham-battle broke out between the members of the Press Gallery and the members who remained in the House. The ammunition consisted chiefly of departmental reports and newspaper and other files which had accumulated during the session. For a while the newspaper men forced the deputies to take refuge behind the Speaker's throne, but on receiving reinforcements, the latter sent our scouts to draw the gallery fire and an outflanking movement was led by Mr. Lavergne, with the result a downpour of icewater from the top galleries forced the Press to abandon their fort and capitulate.

Even at the last minute it was very doubtful as to whether the Prorogation would take place or not. The Hon. Mr. Mitchell's bill imposing a tax on slot machines was returned from the Upper House with an amendment specifying that the law would not apply to gas meters.

The Opposition took exception to the amendment, holding that the Upper House had not the power to make anly amendment to bills where money matters were involved.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell stated that the amendment was inserted by the Upper House at his suggestion and offered a solution to the objection by moving that the Upper House amendment be accepted, but not as creating a precedent.

Just as the House was about to adjourn to attend the Prorogation ceremony in the Council Chamber, Mr. Sauve, of Two Mountains, rose with a motion censuring the Government for their lack of interest in agricultural matters.

The resolution was put to a vote and was promptly defeated on a party division.

Bills That Died.

A number of public bills which have been on the Order paper for some time, died with the close of the session. Among them was Mr. Bouchard's bill to abolish Co-Operative Loan Socities in the Province of Quebec, as were several bills presented by Mr. Peron.

Morning Sitting.

At the morning sitting of the Assembly, Sir Lomer Gouin's bill, amending the Municipal Code, was read a third time, while it was decided on motion of Sir Lomer Gouin to accord to Lieut.-Col. Smart, M.L.A., for Westmount, his full indemnity as member. Col. Smart, who is in charge of the cavalry section of the Third Contingent, was only able to attend the meetings of the House for a few wdays. The motion was carried amid cheers.

DEATH OF MR. AMBROSE.

Mr. J. R. Ambrose, formerly manager of the Bank of British North America, passed away at his residence, Grand Allee Apartments, yesterday after an illness of some duration. Mr. Ambrose was a son of the late Judge Ambrose of Hamilton, Ontario. While in Quebec he had gained the admiration and esteem of all who knew him.

Last year he took a trip to the Old Country for the benefit of his health but didn't seem to profit by it. He became ill last November and, as his illness grew, retired from the Bank in January.

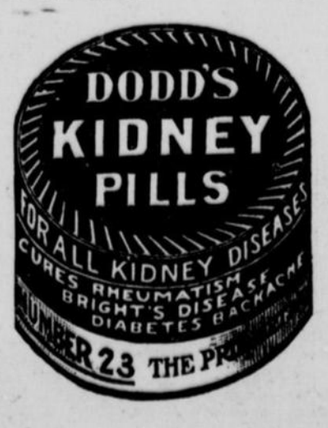
He leaves a wife and three children, a son is in California, a daughter at home and another son who is teller in the Bank of Montreal at Montreal. The last is expected to arrive very shortly.

Mr. Ambrose always took a great interest in all sports and was a keen angler. His loss will be mourned by many who had learned to respect him for his many qualities of head and heart.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR EXPECTED IN THE WEST

Calgary, Alb., March 5.—The view that there will be a big shortage of labor this spring for farm work is not endorsed by P. P. Woodbridge, secretary of the United Farmers' of Alberta.

"The way we have figured it out here," said Mr. Woodbridge, "it is possible that there may be a slight temporary shortage of men in the height of the harvest season, as is generally the case."



CONSTERNATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE

TURKS AND GERMANS POWERLESS AGAINST THE ALLIED FLEET IN DARDANELLES.

London, March 6—Consternation reigns at Constantiople, and the Turks and Germans, realizing that they are powerless to prevent the Allied fleet from forcing a passage of the Dardanelles, are hastily dismantling some forts in the Strait to obtain material for strengthening places on an island in the Sea of Marmora, near the entrance of the Bosphorus, which is to be placed in a state of siege, according to a dispatch in The Daily News from its Bucharest correspondent. The telegram continues:

"Everyone recognizes that these military preparations at the last hour can in no sense prove effective. It is well kown, too, that there is is a lack of munitions. The population, already suffering privations and receiving an insufficient ration of bread made of a mixture of wheat and maize, helds the Germans responsible for its miseries. Agitations conducted by the Hadjis in Stamboul are growing numerous. Greek families have hastily left Constantinople. Since yesterday more than fifty German officers, travelling from Turkey to Berlin, passed through Bucharest.

"'Rumania is following with the closest interest the Allies' action in the Dardanelles and Russia's activities in Galicia. The government still refrais from making a pronouncement. It has just introduced a bill for the opening of a credit of $40,000,000 for the army. Generals, who would this year pass int othe reserve, are being retained, and already the 1916 class recruits are being called upon."

MEXICO CITY IS ALMOST STARVING

BUT GENERAL OBREGON IS AGAINST ALL MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

Washington, Mar. 5.—Mexico City is on the verge of starvation, General Obregon, the Carranza commander, refuses to permit an international relief committee, composed of wealthy members of the foreign colony, to succor the needy.

"Mexico needs no foreign aid," the General is reported to have said.

All merchants who closed their stores have been ordered to re-open under threat of punishment. Three hundred of them, all Mexicans, have been imprisoned. The people of the city are living in terror of another evacuation, since Obregon has announced that he will not prevent looting or pillaging for food or money.

The British, Brazilian, Spanish and Italian Ambassadors called separately at the State Department today bringing pessimistic reports of the situation which correspond to reports already received by the American government. The foreign dijplomats suggested no solution.

Secretary Bryan announced that he had sent an urgent telegram to American Consel Silliman with instructions to lay the situation earnestly before General Carranza, so that General Obregon might be directed to accept the preffered aid of the foreign residents. Freight service is suspended between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. Transportation facilities for relief purposes are being withheld by General Obregon on the ground of military necessity.

AUSTRO-GERMANS MEET REVERSES

SERIOUS BATTLES BETWEEN THE CARPATHIANS AND THE RIVER SAN.

Petrograd, Mar. 5.—10 p. m.—Via London, Mar. 6.—Advices received in Petrograd are to the effect that the Austro-German forces have met with a series of reverses at the hands of the Russians recently, culminating in the re-occupation today of Stanislau, which was evacuated a fortnight ago.

Serious battles are reported between the Mazolaboretz Pass in the Carpathians and the river San, where the Austrian advance is said to have been checked. In the vicinity of Salinka, midway of this line, two Austrian regiments are said to have been wiped out by the Russian machine guns. During the fighting on March 2 and 3 the Austrian charged the Russian lines repeatedly at times reaching the Russian trenches.

Austrian officers captured during the fighting are reported to have said that their losses never had been heavier.

At Iutowisko, just east of the San and 35 miles south of Przemysl, on the night of March 2, the Austrians made four attacks on the Russians which are said to have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The surrender of Stanislau was preceded during the period from Feb. 21 to March 3 by heavy fighting, the Austrians haveing heavily fortified Halicz, a short distance to the north, and also the valleys of the Lomnica and Lukwa rivers. Here, it is asserted, the Russians captured a large number of guns and rapidfirers, many officers and men and a quantity of stores.

POLICEMAN SEIZES MUCH-WANTED MAN.

Stratford, Ont., March 5—"Abe" Harris, of Toronto, wanted by the publishers of the Canadian Courier, on a charge of fraudulently representing them, was recognized by Chief of Police Lannin, here today, as he stepped into Police Magistrate O'Leanes' office to solicit a subscription for the publication in question. He was promptly nabbed by the police officer, and will be turned over to the Toronto authorities.

B. C. SOLDIERS WON'T WEAR THE ORDINARY.

Vancouver, B.C., March 5—No eastern boots will be worn by any Vancouver or British Columbia soldiers. The consignment of Eastern footwear which was to have been worn by the men now being mobilized has been recalled, it was announced this morning, and the men will be supplied with boots made in a local factory. Over ten thousand pairs of boots will be manufactured here, it is said.

DOMINION ALLIANCE ZIG-ZAG MOVEMENTS.

Toronto, March 5—"There is no time for zig-zag movement in the suppression of the liquor traffic at this time when the leaders of the great armies of the world bear testimony that the use of liquor impairs the efficiency of the soldier and destroys his offensive and defensive powers."

GOVERNMENT ARRANGES SERVICE TO FRANCE

THREE VESSELS WIL SAIL WEEKLY FROM CANADA—EIGHTEEN VESSELS ARE PROVIDED UNTIL THE END OF THE PRESENT WAR.

(Special to the Chronicle)

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 5.—Canada has reason to be proud of the promptitude and regularity with which supplies for the War Office and the Admiralty have been transported from Canada across the Atlantic. This has been due to the energy and foresight which characterized the action of the government in dealing with serious difficulties which arose by reason of a shortage of tonnage for Atlantic ocean transports. As is well known, this shortage was occasioned by the apropriation and withdrawal from the Atlantic service for Admiralty purposes of a very large proportion of the steamships hitherto employed in that service. Shortly after the declaration of war the Canadian government, appreciating the importance of securing temporarily the services of an expert traffic officer, conferred with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C. P. R. and with the heads of other large transportation companies. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy considered it his patriotic duty to place at the disposal of the government the services of Mr. A. H. Harris, special traffic representative, who has since acted as director of overseas transport with credit to himself and with advantage to the country.

Between the 20th. August, and the close of St. Lawrence navigation about 120000 tons of Imperial army supplies were forwarded to British and French ports. During the months of December and January 50,000 tons were shipped from St. John and Halifax. This vast tonnage was handled by chartered vessels and at frieght rates averaging those prevailing in normal times. Taking into consideration the scarcity of tonnage and the war rates which had otherwise prevailed the result is a very notable achievement. The saving thus effected runs into very considerable figures and it is a distinct advantage, not only to the producers of Canada but to the War Office and Admiralty.

About the end of January Mr. Harris drew the attention of the government to the growing scarcity of tonnage and the probability of advancing rates, and he suggested that a representative of the government should be sent to London to bring about a joint conference between the War Office and the Admiralty with a view of securing a sufficient number of vessels to operate a tri-weekly service for the covevance of supplies for the Imperial government from Canada to France. So that a regular service might thus be established at rates very much lower than could possibly be obtained by intermittent chartering.

Through the permission for the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company it was arranged that Mr. Harris should undertake this duty. He left for England under the instructions of the Canadian Government about the end of January and his mission has been eminently successful. The Admiralty have undertaken to provide eighteen vessels for this service until the end of the war, thus ensuring a tri-weekly service between Canada and France, for the conveyance of the very large supplies which are continuously being shipped from Canada under orders given by the Imperial government. In addition to these ships colliers conveying coal from Great Britain to Halifax for Admiralty use will be utilized on their return voyages for the carriage of supplies. Thus a situation which might easily have developed into a serious condition has been most successfully solved.

It is understood that the Prime Minister will make a statement on the subject in the House of Commons on Monday.

CANADA'S FINANCES ARE FLOURISHING

ENCOURAGING STATEMENT ISSUED BY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

(Special to the Chronicle)

Ottawa, Ont. 5.—The most encouraging statement for a year was the monthly statement of the finance department issued last night which shows that the revenue of the dominion during February was $10,523,344, or an increase of $825,000 over the same month last year. The customs revenue was $8,805,683 an increase of $150,000, while the excise duties were $2,003,882 an increase of $381,000.

The revenue from public works including railways and canals was $702,030 or $147,000 more than for the same month a year ago. The increased customs and excise revenues are due in part, of course, to the increases in tariff and excise rates, for purposes of the war.

The increase in the national debt during February was onlly $6,513,392 and the debt now stands at $401,891,909

The expenditure on consolidated revenue account was $7,644,331 or $1,488,000 less than a year ago. Expenditures on capital account were $1,554,000, or $950,000 less than Feb. last year.

The Dominion notes that have been issued total $158,274,000 as compared with $132,650,000 a year ago. Temporary loans amount to $53,000,000 as against $18,000,000.

CREW OF DACIA LEAVES HAVRE

Brest, via Paris, March, 5.—6.35 p.m.—The crew of the United States steamer Dacia, which was seized recently by a French cruiser while on the way, from Galveston, Tex., to Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton consigned to Bremen, left for Havre at 4.50 o'clock this afternoon.

IF CATARRH HAS SPOILED YOUR HEARING GET CURED TO-DAY BY "CATARRHOZONE"

Don't Stay Deaf Any Longer—Follow the Procession—Use Catarrhozone.

Nine cases in ten of hard feeling are curable.

By curable we don't mean relievable—we mean that the sense of hearing can be permanently brought back.

Catarrh usually causes the deafness. Cure the catarrhal conditions and you remove the cause of your poor hearing.

If you were sure you had catarrhal deafness you would use a real cure at once—of course you would.

There is a cure for you—one that is inexpensive—pleasant to use—and sure to do its work thoroughly.

Catarrhozone is no experiment for deafness.

Thousands before you have cleared Catarrh out of their heads by the aid of Catarrhozone and have thereby been cured of deafness.

No batteries or miniature telephones to bother you—no internal medicine to take—you have simply to follow special directions for the Catarrhozone inhaler. Do this and you'll find a wonderful improvement in short order.

Any druggist can supply you Catarrozone, or you can for $1.00 secure it post paid under plain wrapper from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Business as Usual

Notwithstanding our misfortune of Saturday last we will be open as usual this morning to carry on business as heretofore.

Quebec Scrap Metal Co. Reg'd.

St. Roch Street

The Quebec Chronicle

Printed and published by The Chronicle Printing Company, D. Watson, General Manager, at the building of the Company, 9 Buade Street, Quebec.

QUEBEC, MARCH 6, 1915.

ATTACHMENT TO PARLIAMENT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the subject of some interesting comment in the special correspondence of the Toronto News, written at Ottawa by an anonymous M. P. To this writer the vigor and interest displayed by the Liberal chieftain form a source of constant wonderment. The atmosphere of the House, the trying hours, the sedentary habits, all that is death to other men seems to be life to Laurier. In reply to this correspondent who asked him once how he could spend so many hours unsleeping in that drowsy atmosphere Sir Wilfrid said: "It is my business. It is my life. I have no practice now, and when the House is not in session I am lonesome." That accounts for his criticism of Sir Robert Borden in January 1914, this writer adds, for not calling a November session, because "politics is his passion and his practice, and when deprived of that expected autumn session he was lonely." Weightier reasons than that were undoubtedly at the bottom of Sir Wilfrid's protest but of his passionate attachment to his work in the House there can be no question. To this close and unwearying interest in the affairs of parliament his ascendency in that body may in considerable degree be attributed. "The way to make parliament profitable," wrote Gladstone in 1847 to his friend, Sir Walter James, "is to deal with it as a calling, and if it be a calling it can rarely be advantageous to suspend the pursuit of it for years together with an uncertainty, too, as to its resumption." Sir Wilfrid's remark that when the House is not in session he is lonesome suggests another passage in Gladstone's diary: "Wm. Cowper told me the other day at Milnes'," he wrote in 1841, "that Lord John Russell is remarkable among his colleagues for his anxiety during the recess for the renewal of the session of parliament; that he always argues for fixing an early day of meeting, and finds pleas for it, and finds the time long until it recommences."

CAN GERMANY BE STARVED?

Notwithstanding the measures taken by the German government to conserve the empire's food supply and the statements of high naval officers in justification of the submarine warfare order, both of which might and may be intended to imply there is danger of a shortage of food, there is good reason to doubt whether the government measures are other than wise foresight and precaution in preparation for a long struggle and the latter more than a strategic move in an effort to persuade the world, and especially the allied enemies, that starvation is imminent. On the other hand German economists both within and without the empire have issued numerous statements and addresses all containing a mass of data and statistics, which on their face, at any rate show that Germany can not be starved into submission, but can fight indefinitely without the necessity of putting the people on dangerously short rations. One of the latest of these statements is that of Dr. Hugo Schwitzer, past president of the Chemist's Club of New York, which is being circulated in pamphlet form. Dr. Schwitzer gives an extended array of figures comparative with other countries and otherwise, designed to show that under German science and militarism, which decided long ago that agriculture must be developed for such situation as now exists, Germany makes more of its agricultural land than any other nation. Figures cited to show German productively afford a striking exhibition of what has and can be done from the inside to meet the bread and butter problem in case of emergency and prolonged necessity.

But Germany is not confining itself within its own territory to meeting the food problem of its own people. Its armies are in possession of a large part of Belgium, a good third of Poland and a large and valuable portion of Northern France. The size and economic importance of the large enemy territory occupied will be of immense value in adding to food supplies of Germany if it can be retained until the next harvest. (But it won't be). The territory was occupied before the last harvest and garnered and Germany increased her own food supplies by that much since the grain and other crops found therein have been used in feeding the army of occupation and great quantities of food products thus seized have been sent into Germany. French and Belgian peasants within the German lines last fall were put to work under military supervision planting the fields with winter crops. From Poland comes a similar story as to what the Polish peasants are doing to augment the German food supply. Prisoners-of-war are engaged in similar tasks in Germany itself. French and Belgian and Polish mines and factories within the German military lines are similarly utilized to contribute to Germany's power to make war and great quantities of raw material for manufacturing found in enemy countries within German lines have been sent to Germany to supply and deficiency or augment stocks already there. Of course this system of seizing food and materials within the invaded countries impoverished the unfortunate inhabitants and leaves them to exist as best they can but unhappily this is war.

A NEW HAIR RESTORER.

We have always suspected that there was some mysterious affinity between music and hair, but now we have it upon the authority of a Boston physician, who has made a careful investigation of the subject, that there is such an intimate relation, and that it is a mighty good thing for the hair. Being a physician, and presumedly not interested in that side of the case, he doesn't say what effect the association has upon music. Judging solely from our own observation it is sometimes good but more often bad, very bad. We have seen long-haired musicians whose performances aroused homicidal impulses. That, however, is personal, not scientific. The wise doctor tells us that only one of a hundred musicians is bald, while the average among other people is 10 or 11 to the 100, and he explains that it is not the rhythmic impact of sound waves, but the peace, tranquility and joy of music that fertilizes and stimulates the hirsute glands to vigorous life. So there it is. And now, having a scientific statistical basis upon which to put our feet, or our heads, as the case may be, we can make practical application of it. Naturally, one's first thought would be a quartet in a barber shop, but upon consideration it is apparent that such treatment would be too homeopathic, so to speak. It would seem that to be effective the remedy should be applied to the point of saturation. That being the case, the patient, perhaps, would be advised to establish a phonograph or a player piano in his office, with instructions to keep it, or have it kept, in continuous operation. The man without music in his soul would find this somewhat irksome, no doubt, but then such a man would derive no benefit anyway, for it must be remembered that it is the peace and tranquility and joy that do the business.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Allies have every reason to be well satisfied with the position and achievements of their fighting forces after seven months of war. Today finds the German armies while not beaten yet fighting on a desperate defensive everywhere and straining every nerve to postpone the evil day when they will be forced back over their frontier lines onto their own territory, there to make their last stand. The day when the result of the war might have been questioned has long passed and now the only point on which there is any room for doubt is not how will it end, but when will it end? And evidences are accumulating to show that an answer to this question may be furnished much more quickly than many people now expect. The German idea of crushing France has not succeeded. Today the Kaiser's soldiers are closer to German soil than they were a month or two ago and the spring is approaching, that time when Lord Kitchener says he will have three million men ready for the sweeping forward movement. It is only a matter of a few weeks before that advance will commence, when Britain, to again quote Kitchener "will begin to fight." In the East while the Germans have shown great bravery and an utter disregard of their own lives, they have not succeeded in stopping the slow but terrible advance of the Russian steam roller. Checked and temporarily forced back time after time, it has always gathered new strength and come again more menacing, more deadly than ever. Advices of last night from Petrograd were to the effect that the Germans, who had made gains, were once more retreating before that terrible force, and that in some cases the retreat was almost a rout. It must be remembered that in this war time fights against Germany. If she was to succeed she must do it in the early stages of the war, a contest prolonged beyond six months was almost surely lost. Not only six, but seven months have gone and as yet there has been no appreciable wakening on the part of any of the Allies. Great Britain has not yet got half her fighting forces into the field, while millions of Russian soldiers are waiting for the word to send them into the battle. Germany, on the other hand, has already suffered terribly both in men and treasure and resources. Already she is feeling the pinch of actual starvation, while her commercial and industrial prosperity, in a short seven months, has been set back half a century. The world war may prove a costly undertaking to every one of the Allied nations engaged in it, but from present indications as they are, what will be the effect on Germany? There appears to be more than a little reason for the ground already taken by some European economists and observers that the German nation will never recover from the "scourge of 1914-15."—St. John Standard.

To those of us who are at all familiar with the history of the west it is a source of pleasure to be able to think that when Father Lacombe, the pioneer Roman Catholic missionary of the great plains is called to his eternal rest he will be able to leave behind him a tangible monument in the shape of the splendid home at Midnapore which has been built and equipped entirely through his efforts. Father Lacombe is one of the most wonderful figures of the age, so far as Western Canada is concerned. Few people perhaps realize that he came to this country in 1849, long before a great majority of us were born. Not alone a preacher of the gospel he spent ears of his life in ministering to the physical needs of the community both white and Indian. He was priest of the first parish church of his faith in Winnipeg; some years later he filled the same edifice in Calgary. A man of many parts, he might have risen to a great place in his church but he preferred to minister to the humble and lowly, to the poor disease-stricken Indian and to the lonely settler on the prairie. He paved the way for the Roman Catholic church in this country. It will not be long before Father Lacombe is called away from us. Speaking to those who did honor to his birthday at Midnapore the other day he said that this would probably be his last address to them. Surrounded by the faithful sisters who minister to his proteges he spends his declining days at the home which it was his last work to build up and where everybody, Catholic or Protestant, will wish him peace until his call comes.—Calgary Herald.

Recruiting is not greatly stimulated even by such speeches as are being made in England. Recruiting would not be stimulated in Canada by the verbosities of politicians on the platform. Canadian platform oratory might be useful as an aid to recruiting if able-bodied members of the audience decided that the horrors of war could not be worse than the horrors of having to listen to any speeches on the subject of recruiting. A series of oration from comfortable, well-fed politicians might convince the country's ardent youth that they would sooner go to war than go to meetings, or in other words of the poet:—'Tis easier to 'list than to listen.—Toronto Telegram.

CHILDREN HATE PILLS, CALOMEL AND CASTOR OIL

IF CROSS, FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED, GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS."

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given to-day saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Beware of counterfeits. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

Paris, March 5.—5.30—A despatch to the Temps from Geneva, Switzerland, says that Germany is forwarding to the Swiss frontier 30,000 interned French civilians for repatriation. The correspondent adds that Germany is desirous of being relieved of these civilians as soon as the formalities of an exchange can be effected.

Are you in Danger?

UNLESS your food nourishes you, it is as useless as reinforcements which cannot reach an army because they are cut off by the obstacle of a river. Your weakened forces succumb to the attacks of illness.

In this perilous position, Bovril rescues you swiftly and surely. Every drop of Bovril is available for the immediate reinforcement of the body.

And Bovril does even more than this. As proved by independent scientific investigation, Bovril has a body-building power of 10 to 20 times the amount taken. This is partly on account of its own nourishment, but also because it enables you to extract from other food the nourishment which otherwise you would not get at all. You can be sure of being nourished if you take Bovril.

If you are run down, perhaps with the strain of things, perhaps through the damp, dark weather, start at once to build up the forces of your body with Bovril before the enemy of illness strikes. Every day Bovril is proving its immense value, sustaining those at the Front, safeguarding those at home, building up convalescent soldiers and sailors, to whom a rapid return to health is of such vital importance.

Bovril is the swiftest, surest, most powerful reinforcement for the body.

Reinforce with Bovril

Of all Stores, etc., 1-oz. 25 c.; 2-oz. 40 c.; 4-oz. 70 c.; 8 oz. $1.30; 16-oz. $2.25. Bovril Cordial, large, $1.25; 5-oz. 40 c.; 16-oz. Johnston's Fluid Beef (Vimbos), $1.20.

B.V.B.

DON'T FORGET our great Clearing Sale OF DRY GOODS is still going on.

EVERYTHING AT BARGAIN PRICES

CREAM LACE WAISTS	33 1-3 P. C. OFF
BLACK LACE WAISTS	HALF PRICE
SHANTUNG SILK WAISTS	HALF PRICE
WHITE UNDERWEAR	33 1-3 P. C. OFF
BLACK SILK WAISTS	HALF PRICE
TRIMMED HATS ALL REDUCED TO	75c EACH
WHITE BLOUSE WAISTS	HALF PRICE
DOWN QUILTS	20 P. C. OFF
FANCY FLANNELETTE	33 1-3 P. C. OFF

Simons & Minguy

TEL. 338 - - - 20 FABRIQUE ST., QUEBEC

HALF PRICE SALE

— of —

FITTED WORK BASKETS.

$5.00 Baskets, reduced to.....$2.50

Sewing Sets, in leather cases, from $1.15

Playing Card Cases, Purses, Shopping Bags, and many other fancy articles all Half Price to clear ends of stock.

G. SEIFERT & SONS,

JEWELLERS,

16 Fabrique Street.

J. Arthur LaRue, C.A., L.I.A. Eugene Trudel L.I.A.

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Accountants,
Auditors,
Administrators,
Appraisers, Trustees,
Liquidation of insolvent estates
Compromise between debtors and creditors.

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Tel. 4520-4521.

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Malpeque Oysters direct from McNutt Malpeque Oyster Co., Prince Edward Island served at

Cafe Dugal

AUDITORIUM

50 cts per Dozen

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25 STANISLAS ST., QUEBEC

17TH YEAR

Instruction given in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Mathematics, Drawing, Music and Modern Languages. No vacations. Day and Evening Classes.

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Kent House

Montmorency Falls

DANCING IN LARGE BALL ROOM EVERY EVENING.

HORREX'S HOTEL STRAND LONDON, ENGLAND

From 6/ Bed-Breakfast-Attendance $1.50

Telegrams Horrex's, E. Strand, London.

Jan.6xtu,th,satxAG

BRING IN

That next prescription. Let us show you what first-class work is in the OPTICAL LINE. We are experts in this line and feel justified in making such a broad statement.

You must remember that it is not only the making of the Lens. It is the adjustment and skill in centering Lenses on a patient's face. We pride ourselves in being able to accommodate the public and invite you to visit us when eye troubles appear.

What McClure sells or repairs he guarantees.

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Graduate Dominion College of Optics, South Bend, Indiana, College of Optemetry.

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Most beautiful site in the city.

Special attention to tourists; moderate rates. Phone 4237.

MRS. M. WHELAN, Proprietoress.

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WOLVERTON MILLING CO. REGISTERED TRADE MARK ESTEY PATENT WOLVERTON, ONT.

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TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

FOR SALE BY J.B. RENAUD & CO. P.G. BUSSIERE & CO. AND FIRST CLASS GROCERS.

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IN ALL DESIGNS AND FINISHES TO BE HAD AT

The CHINIC Hardware Company

QUEBEC.

Sporting Goods Outfits

Snowshoes, Skiis, Moccasins, Sleighs, Toboggans, Skates, Hockeys, Shin and Goalers' Pads, Body Protectors and Gloves, Hockey Pants, Stockings and Sweaters

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Hardware Merchant,

Telephone 573. 13 ST. JOHN. ST.

BOOKS!

ETOFFE DU PAYS, Lower St. Lawrence Sketches, by Florence Mary Simms.
KENT KNOWLES: "QUAHAUG," by Joseph C. Lincoln.
BETTY'S VIRGINIA CHRISTMAS, by Molly Elliot Seawell.
THE THREE FURLONGERS, by Sheila Kaye Smith.
THE PATROL OF THE SUNDANCE TRAIL, by Ralph Connor.

A choice assortment of Books for Children, at very low prices.

P. J. EVOY,

BOOKSELLER,

Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

MONTREAL.

Magnificent new entrance on St. James Street.

200 Rooms (many with baths attached.)

European rate from $1.00 per day.

American Plan from $2.50 per day.

A. J. HIGGINS, LTD.

Paris Cafe & Quick Lunch

FIRST-CLASS MEALS

Home-Made Pastry—Oysters on the Half Shell.

ACCOMMODATION MEAL TICKETS

$3.50 for $3.00

240 St. Paul St., Opposite C. N. Ry.

Telephone 5288.

WHEN DOWN TOWN GIVE US A TRIAL.

Dec.30xtu,th,satxly



THE ORIGINAL and only GENUINE

Beware of IMITATIONS

Sold on the merits of Minard's Liniment

Dr. GEO. AHERN

Office 49 Couillard

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LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE

DE NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC.

Opens at night from 7 to 8.30

Head Office: 21 St. John Street, on Saturdays only.
Branches, Mondays and Saturdays.

DIED.

AMBROSE—At the Grande Allee Apartments on Friday evening, the 5th March, 1915, John R. Ambrose, of Hamilton, Ont., former manager of the Bank of British North America, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral later.

CREIGHTON—On Wednesday, 3rd March, 1915, Margaret O'Donovan, widow of the late James Creighton, of the Crown Lands Department.

Funeral will leave her late residence No. 16 St. Angele street, at 8.45 o'clock, Saturday morning, for St. Patrick's Church, thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Montreal, Boston, Providence, R. I., St. John, N.B., papers please copy.

DAVIE—At 11 p.m., 4th instant, at Bronxville, N.Y., of pneumonia, John Lovitt Davie, second son of the late George Taylor Davie, shipbuilder, of Levis.

His funeral will leave the residence of his mother, Levis, at 1.10 p.m., Monday, 8th instant, for the 1.30 p.m. ferry, thence to St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, and from the Church to Mount Hermon Cemetery.

HALL—Died suddenly at New York, on 3rd instant, John Hall, husband of Katie Kelly, formerly of Quebec.

HERRING—At Toronto, on the 5th instant, Isabella Ann Gunn, widow of the late William Herring, of "Ravenswood," near the City of Quebec.

JOHNSTON—On the 4th instant at the residence of his mother, 26 St. Denis Avenue, Quebec, William Withycomb, youngest son of the late Peter Johnston, of this city.

Funeral will leave his late residence at 2.30 o'clock, p.m., Monday 8th instant, for Chalmers' Church, thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery.

MURPHY — On March 6th, 1915, Peter Murphy, of this city, late a native of County Carlo, Ireland.

Notice of interment later.

PHILLIPS—On the 27th of February, 1915, at Nebraska, Alice Loughran, widow of Martin Phillips, formerly of Sillery, Que.

COLUMBUS HALL

Monday, March 8

Professor Stephen Leacock
Will Give
Selected Readings from His Works
Under the Auspices of the
Women's Belgian Relief Committee
At 8.30 P.M.
Proceeds for the Relief Fund.
mar.3x5.

NOTICE

Following is a list of the fire alarm boxes which have been repaired and from which alarms may be rung in to summon the fire brigade:—

8. Hebert and Rampart.
10. Hebert and Ste. Famille.
11. St. John and Couillard.
12. Cartridge Factory, Palace Hill.
12. Palace and McMahon.
13. St. John and St. Stanislaas.
47. Sault-au-Matelot and St. James
48. Dalhousie St. (No. 5 Fire Station.
49. Dambourges Hill and St. Paul.
51. St. Valier and St. Paul.
55. Crown and Prince Edward.
56. Prince Edward and Grant.
57. Queen and Bridge.
61. Commissioners and Church.
62. Richardson and Crown.
63. Dorchester and DeVarennes.
64. Dorchester and Commissioners.
65. Caron and Prince Edward.
66. Queen and St. Roch.
67. Caron and King.
68. Paquet's Factory, Dorchester St.
69. Des Fosses and Grant.
72. Des Prairies and Dominic.
73. Des Fosses and Bridge.
79. Rock City Tobacco Factory.
153. St. Valier and St. Nicholas.
241. Brothers' School, St. Francois and Caron.
242. Sisters' School, St. Francois street.
243. Brothers' School, St. Francois and Jacques Cartier.
313. Bell Telephone Building, St. John street.
314. Hotel-Dieu Hospital.
315. St. Patrick's School McMahon street.
321. Dalhousie street (Cross Wall Bridge).
323. Victoria Hotel, Palace Hill.

The following boxes will be in working order in the course of the morning:—

52. Immigration Buildings (Louise Embankment).
59. St. Paul and Ramsey.
318. Louise Embankment (Western End).
319. Louise Embankment (Eastern End).

Read This

A Sterling Silver Mounted London-made **Briar Pipe**, for

25c

That is what we are offering now.
See our window displays
—at—
WALLING'S STORES
TOBACCONISTS,
46 Mountain Hill.
182 St. John Street.
Mn,wd,sat.

Rolling Stock by Auction

At Spencer Wood, Estate of late Sir Francois Langelier. I have been directed by Lady Langelier to proceed with the sale by public auction, on **Wednesday, March 10, 1915, at 10.00 o'clock, a.m.,** at Spencer Wood, of all the rolling stock comprising: 1 splendid Landeau (made in England), 1 Coupe for winter (Ledoux); 1 large family cariole (Verret), 1 red cariole, 1 large sleigh, 1 summer coupe (Ledoux), 1 Victoria (Ledoux), 1 set of large musk ox robes, 1 set musk ox robes, medium size; 2 sets grey robes, 1 double set of harness, brass mounting (made in England), 1 set of harness, brass mountings, (Fisher), 1 new set of harness, brass mountings, cost $125 (Fisher), several other harnesses, 2 Ayrshire cows, registered; about 100 fowl, Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red from Oka and Cap Rouge farms; one lot of pigeons; 1 lot of coachmen's uniforms and accessories, chairs, tables, black walnut bureau and chiffoniers, glas sease, pictures, etc., etc.; also 1 splendid automobile, "McLaughlin-Buick," 55-h.p., almost new and in perfect order.

This sale is very important. All the articles mentioned above come from the best manufacturers of England and Canada. The animals are registered.

Visitors will be admitted on Tuesday, March 9th, from 2 to 5.30 o'clock p.m., and from 9 till 10 on morning of sale. Sale at 10 o'clock sharp.

LS. DESCHENES,
Auctioneer.
Mc.5x4

CANADA
Province of Quebec.
District of Beauce.
SUPERIOR COURT,—BEAUCE.
No. 2102.

ANDREW HANS DENASTON BREAKEY, COLIN CATHCART BREAKEY, JOHN alias IAN BREAKEY, all three of Breakeyville, in the District of Quebec, in their capacity of testamentary executors and fiduciaries of JOHN BREAKEY, in his lifetime, Lumber Merchant, of Breakeyville,
Plaintiff;
vs.
ARTHUR ROY, son of Napoleon, now of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, and ARTHUR DEMERS, formerly of St. Benjamin, and now of parts unknown, Defendants.

The Defendant, Arthur Demers, is ordered to appear within the month.

Prothonotary's Office, St. Joseph, Beauce, this third day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.
(Signed) VEZINA & FERRON,
True copy. P.S.C.
PACAUD & MORIN,
Attys. for Plaintiff. Mc.5x2

CANADA.
Province of Quebec.
District of Quebec.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT QUEBEC.
No. 571,
The first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen:
Present: The Clerk of this Court;
P. T. LEGARE, LIMITED, a body politic and corporate, having its head business office in the City of Quebec, Plaintiff;
vs.
NAPOLEON MICHAUD, of St. Hubert, county of Temiscouata,
Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear at the office of this Court, within the month dating from the last publication of this order.

(Signed) J. B. DIONNE,
True copy. Dep. C.C.C.
Belleau, Baillargeon & Belleau,
Attys. for Plaintiff. Mc.5x2

NEPTUNE INN
J. T. LEVALLEE, PROP.
115 Mountain Hill
American and European Plan.
Cafe Attached to Hotel.
Close to Boats, Elevator, Cars Trains
'Phone 1708. QUEBEC

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

GROCERY STORE GUTTED BY FIRE

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN ST. JOHN STREET STORE BY MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

The grocery store of Mr. J. A. Moisan and his residence overhead, situated at the corner of St. John and Cote Ste. Genevieve streets was badly gutted by a fire which broke out one midnight.

Although the firemen were early on the scene the fire had gained such headway that a high water pressure had to be called into action and this, coupled with the fire and smoke, did considerable damage. The upper portion of the building suffered by smoke The fire originated from the furnace room and it took some time before the firemen gained control.

The damage is estimated at between $1,500 and $2,000.

The inmates of the house all made their escape without difficulty.

RECORDER'S COURT

Only two men charged with drunkenness appeared before His Honor the Recorder yesterday. One was fined $2 and costs or eight days jail. He paid up. The second undertook to abuse the police when they took him to cooler to sleep off the effects of the whisky. On the first charge he was ordered to pay $2 and costs or eight days jail, and on the second $5 and costs or fifteen days. He went out to the "brig" for twenty three days, where he will have a chance of keeping the Lenten fast.

DEATH OF MR. JNO. L. DAVIE.

The death occurred on Thursday, at Bronxville, N.Y., of Mr. John Lovitt Davie, the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. George T. Davie, of Levis. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and had been connected with his brothers, Messrs. Allison and George D. Davie, in the shipbuilding business in Levis up to a few years ago, when ill-health compelled him to give up active work, and during the past two years he has travelled to different climes in an endeaver to recover his lost health, but unfortunately without success. The late Mr. Davie is survived by a widow and three children, as well as his mother, the two brothers, and one sister, Mrs. J. de S. Bosse, to whom much sympathy will be extended by a large circle of friends.

TUNING AND REPAIRING OF PIANOS.

Have the tuning or the reparation of your piano done by competent workmen. Our three tuners are at your disposition at moderate prices.

Lavigueur & Hutchison,
81-83-85 St. John Street,
Branch: 54 St. Joseph St

FUNERAL OF MRS. A. LAROCHELLE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. Larochelle, wife of Mr. Arthur Larochelle, of the firm of F. Simard & Co., took place yesterday morning at Jacques Cartier Church. The chief mourners were the bereaved husband, Mr. Germain Lepine, father; Messrs. Adelard, Henri G., and Gustave Lepine, brothers; and E. Larochelle, brother-in-law. At the church the levee du corps was performed by Revd. Abbe Guillot, and the service was chanted by Cure Cloutier, assisted by Revd. Abbes Guillot and Gagnon. At the conclusion of the service the remains were conveyed to St. Charles cemetery.

PRO SOCIO CASE IN SUPERIOR COURT.

An interesting pro socio case was proceeded with in the Superior Court yesterday presided over by Judge Cannon.

The plaintiff in the case is Sir Rodolphe Forget and the defendant Mr. Neuville Belleau.

The action is taken by plaintiff in an endeavor to have his partnership with defendant in connection with some land purchased, dissolved.

Mr. Belleau's defence pleads that such partnership cannot be lawfully dissolved before the object for which it was rendered into has been accomplished.

Among the witnesses heard yesterday were Messrs. G. W. Ross, Montreal; P. N. Tessier and Yves Montreuil, of Quebec.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A GREAT BLESSING.

Mrs. Jas. E. Mailman, Gegoggin, N. S., writes: "I gave Baby's Own Tablets to my baby boy for constipation and teething troubles and have found them a great blessing. I think the Tablets should be in every home where there are young children." The Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy for little ones, being backed by the guarantee of a government analyst to be free from opiates and narcotics. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NEW NECKWEAR.

All the latest novelties in Neckwear for ladies, at Dynes, 49 St. John st See advt. on last page.

HON. C. N. CORMIER SERIOUSLY ILL

AGED MEMBER OF UPPER HOUSE NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

The Hon. Charles Napoleon Cormier, one of the oldest members of the Legislative Council is lying at the point of death in his boarding house at No. 29 St. Julia street.

Taken ill a few days ago he took a bad turn yesterday morning when all hopes for his recovery were abandoned. One of his only relatives here is Dr. Morisette, Clerk of the Executive Council, who spent the night at the bedside of the invalid.

Hon. Mr. Cormier has been blind for a number of years, but despite this affliction he has constantly attended the sittings of the Upper House.

Born in Montreal on the 26th of April, 1844, he was named to the Legislative Council for the division of Kennebec on the 25th of November, 1889. He was educated at the Jesuits' College, Montreal, and for a number of years was Mayor of Plessisville where he resides and owns a store.

It was learned at an early hour this morning that there was still no change in the condition of Hon. Mr. Cormier, but no hopes were entertained for his recovery.

PERSONAL

Mr. R. A. Low, of Montreal, is a guest at the St. Louis Hotel.

Mr. J. E. Hamel, of Three Rivers, is registered at the St. Louis Hotel.

Miss Grenier, of Monteral, is spending some time in the city, the guest of Mrs. George Parent.

Dr. Guimont, after an illness of over a week, will attend his duties at the Municipal Laboratory, City Hall, on Monday.

The death occured in Montreal yesterday of Mde. Honore Mayrand, a sister of Sir Lomer Gouin. The deceased had been ill a long time.

The following Quebecers registered at the Place Viger, Montreal, recently: Sir Louis and Lady Jetty, Messrs. F. H. LeVasseur and D. F. Gilmour.

Miss Marguerite Taschereau who has been in Ottawa with her mother, has returned to the city, and will go back to the Capital at the end of the session.

Hon. P. E. Leblanc, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and Madame Leblanc, leave this afternoon return to Montreal. They will be accompanied by Major Victor Pelletier, A.D.C.

The many friends of Captain Victor Pelletier, A.D.C., are congratulating him on his promotion to the rank of Major. Major Pelletier received his promotion from Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia.

Registered at the St. Louis Hotel: J. J. Conlin, Montreal; M. Lafontaine, Charlemange; J. E. Hamel, of Three Rivers; J. E. Herbold, London; E. M. Sawyer, Montreal; C. E. Noyer, Franklyn, N.H.; C. W. Baxter, Ottawa; R. A. Low, Montreal; N. R. Wade, Annapolis, N.S.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Prize of Five Dollars is Offered For Best Essay.

A prize of $5 is offered to the school girl or school boy up to the age of 16, who writes the best essay on any of the pictures of the Loan Art Exhibition at the Parliament Buildings. The essay must not be more than 500 words, and must be mailed to Mr. Philippe Paradis, secretary of the Patriotic Fund, City Hall, before the 20th of this month, with name and address clearly written on the back.

The Exhibition is open to children today (Saturday) at 10 cents admission. As was already said, doors will also be open to the public Sunday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock. Remember that the Exhibition lasts only until Wednesday the 10th inst.

Twenty-six bids have already been received for several of the exhibited paintings. Everything is satisfactory up to the present and the organizers hope they will result in a complete success like in previous occasions, say in other cities where they have been before coming to Quebec.

From 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. the public are admitted in the large room of the Private Bills Committee where all has been arranged in such a way as to please anyone. Chairs have been placed in the center for the accommodation of visitors.

Don't miss this occasion to see paintings that are worth being praised by leading artists.

The gallery admission is only 25c.

ALLEGED PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY WITHOUT LICENSE.

Hon. Judge Choquette in the Court of Session syesterday afternoon heard argument in a case of Dr. Langlois, representing the Dental Asociation of the Province of Quebec, against M. Poirier, who is alleged to have practiced dentistry at the St. Roch's Market without a license. The different witnesses having testified the case was taken en delibere

LABOR MEN OPPOSED TO TAX EXEMPTION

PROTEST TO CITY COUNCIL—RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE TO HIS WORSHIP MAYOR DROUIN.

The Central Trades and Labor Council are opposed to the importation of skilled labor to Quebec for the Ross Rifle Co. and the labor men also put themselves on record as against granting an exemption of taxes either to the Ross Rifle Co. the contractors or others who erect houses for the extra Ross Rifle employees who may be brought to the City.

These letters of protest were read, among others, at a meeting of the City Council held last evening. They were referred to the Civic Committees.

In the absence of His Worship Mayor Drouin, who is bereaved having but yesterday assisted at the obsequies of his young daughter Pro. Mayor Collier presided.

Ald. Cannon proposed a resolution of condolence in connection with the death of Miss Drouin, a copy of which will be sent to His Worship the Mayor, the Lady Mayoress and family. The Council further, out of a mark of respect decided to adjourn for a period of eight days. The Mayor and family in a letter thanked the Council members for their kind expressions of sympathy in their hour of trial.

Lady Langelier sent letters to the Mayor and Council acknowledging with sincere thanks the wreath and expressions of condolence sent here in connection with the death of the late Lieutenant-Governor.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, through their Secretary Mr. P. W. Brown, extended a written invitation to the Mayor and members of the Council to assist in the outdoor demonstration which is being arranged this year markin g the anniversary of the feast of St. Patrick. The Council accepted the invitation.

Reports of the Fire and Police, and By-laws Committee were adopted. The later committee met before the Council meeting and agreed on accepting the recommendations of Messrs. Pouliot and Emond appointed as experts to select the summer clothes and footwear for the Police Force. The contract for the tunics was awarded to Mr. Jules Gauvin at $16.75; for the trousers to Mr. T. Colombe & Co., at $5.62 per pair and the inside coats; trousers to Mr. F. Simard & Co., at $12.86 and boots to Mr. Eug. Dubois, at $4.95 per pair.

Among the other communications which were read and referred to committee was a petition from the Central Trades and Labor Union asking that a by-law be passed permitting free trade in the streets of Quebec.

Mr. A. Belanger asked that the Jacques Cartier Band be engaged during the summer season to give open air concerts and in consequence that the Council vote the sum of $200. The same band asked permission to be incorporated.

The Quebec Board of Trade, through its Secretary, Mr. T. Levasseur, called the attention of the Council to the fact that the C.N.Q. track on St. Andrew street was being used for as a yard for empty cars. They urged that these cars be kept in the western end of the street.

After considering some other communications and also discussing matters of routine the Council adjourned.

LATE MR. PETER MURPHY.

The death occurred at an early hour this morning of an old and respected citizen in the person of Mr. Peter Murphy, who passed away after a lingering illness. The late Mr. Murphy is survived by a widow, one son, Mr. Sam Murphy; three brothers, Mr. Simon Murphy of Quebec, Messrs. Richard and James Murphy, of Hubbard, Ohio; three sisters-in-law, Mrs. J. O'Donnell, Mrs. Jas. Walsh, of Quebec, and Miss J. Murphy, of Montreal, all of whom will receive much sympathy in their sad bereavement.

MUSIC FOR AUTO PIANO, AUTOMATIC PIANO, AND PIANOLA.

An immense choice of music for automatic instruments of all sorts, worth from $1.00 to $2.00 offered for 50c each.

Lavigueur & Hutchison,
81-83-85 St. John Street.

BRIAR PIPES.

Exceptional value in the Pipe line is offered to the public at Walling's Stores.

A London made, sterling silver mounted Briar Pipe for twenty-five cents; we have sold hundreds in the last few days, and expect to sell thousands in the coming week. These Pipes are displayed in the windows at both Stores. See advt., on local page.

TURKEY WANTS FLOUR.

Washington, March 5.—American Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople cabled to the Department of Commerce today that quotations were wanted in the Turkish capital on the various grades of flour at New York, information on the approximate freight and insurance to Dedeagatch and the time required for shipments. The Turkish Minister of Commerce was quoted as saying American flour was wanted for the exclusive use of the civilian population.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant to Take,
Refreshing and Invigorating.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

AUDITORIUM

NEXT WEEK

Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights
Tues. and Thurs. Matinee.
ARSENE LUPIN
—or—
"The Amateur Burglar."
One of the greatest comedy Dramas of the French stage.

Thurs., Fri., Sat. Night.
Saturday Matinee.
LE VIEUX CAPORAL
—or—
"Les Veterans de Napoleon."
Sensational play of the great Napoleonic epoch in France.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE.
PRICES: Evening,...35c, 50c, 75c. Matinee...25c and 35c.

MOORE'S 'HAPPY HOME' RANGE



THOUSANDS IN USE
Reliable-Perfect-Economical

CHAS. VEZINA, REG'D
PLUMBER and ELECTRICIAN.

How about the plumbing and electric fixings of your residence? Let us overhaul them for you. We do everything in modern plumbing and electrical appartus, and make a specialty of apparatus for hot air, hot water, and steam heating.

A full line of Hall and Kitchen Stoves.

A new assortment of the celebrated Tungsten Lamps.

119 to 123 BRIDGE STREET
Shop: 124 King St., St. Roch.
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Novelties of the Season
--- at ---
Astonishing Prices

25 dozen of D. & A. and P. C. Corsets —two of the latest styles which conform exactly to the demands of fashion, giving more comfort and assuring longer wear than any other Corset at $1.75. We shall clear out these 25 dozen this week at.....

$1.39



Neck-Wear Novelties

Organdie Military Collars, with frills. Special price.....29c

A large quantity of other pretty Collars, in crepon, ninon, organdie, lace, etc., are in stock.

A small lot of pretty Knitted Silk Ties. The latest shades.
Special price 29c

Faguy, Lépinay & Frère
254-264 St. John Street

Latest Sporting News

CERCLE VICTORIA WON DISTRICT CUP

PARENT SCORED ONLY GOAL OF MATCH IN SECOND PERIOD.

Scenes of enthusiasm seldom witnessed even at senior games marked last night's game between the Cercle Victoria and Cercle St. Sauveur for the Quebec District Cup.

Keen rivalry exists between both clubs and after a contest which was decidedly strenuous but productive of a fast brand of hockey the Cercle Victoria were returned winners by the narrow margin of one goal to nothing. Geo. Parent doing the trick after the teams had battled till the middle of the second period without a score.

Both goal keepers did splendid work and it was anybody's game from the first whistle to the final gong.

The ice was good and a crowd of over five hundred enthusiasts from the lower portion of the city including a great many of the fair sex were on hand to root for their favourites.

The teams were:—

Cercle Victoria	Cercle St. Sauveur
Goal.	
J. Gingras	E. Robert.
Point.	
A. Deschene	J. Tremblay.
Cover Point	
R. Boulliene	H. Savard.
Center.	
Gingras	E. Latalippe.
Right Wing.	
L. Lavediere	R. LaRue
Left Wing	
J. Parent	A. Patry.
Substitutes	
Goulet	A. Noel.
Cote	G. Laroche.
Marceau	Moisan.
	Paradis.

(Referee: S. Boudreault.
Judge of Play: J. Plamondon.
Timekeepers: C. Desjardins, F. X. Fargues.

ST. PATRICK'S PLAY LAVAL'S TONIGHT

CITY LEAGUE WILL GET GOING AGAIN AT THE ARENA TONIGHT.

A good City League game is scheduled for the Area tonight between St. Patrick's and Laval, two old rivals.

Both teams have had an enforced rest, due to the fact that the lighting powers of the local rinks have prevented the playing of several games during the past week and as the players are anxious to get in the game again a good contest should result.

Laval has a fast team and expect to finish high in the race, and a win for the Irishmen tonight would help matters greatly. Manager Carbray of St. Pat's, states the team is through losing and expects a clean sweep of the remaining games.

1915 CLASS CALLED OUT

Paris, March 5.—4.50 p.m.—The instruction of the young men of the military class of 1915, which was begun in 1914, is sufficiently advanced for them to join the active army. As legislation is necessary if they are to be called before autumn, however, M. Millerand the Minister of War, has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing their call at the discretion of the war minister. The bill also would empower the government to call into training the class which is normally due to join the colors in October 1916.

The list of recruits of the class of 1917 will be posted publicly not later than Easter Sunday. This is in preparation for a calling training of the young men are due to serve in October 1917. The step is taken to provide for eventualities.

OTTAWA CURLERS WIN GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Ottawa, March 5—In the final of the Rideau Hall rink this afternoon for the Governor's Prize, the Ottawa Curling Club defeated that of Montreal by a majority of nine shots. C. S. Scott saved the Ottawa's from defeat in the morning when he trounced the F. C. Wilson rink by 25 to 9. In the afternoon Willie Brown beat W. Stuart by 20 to 13. It was thus 38 to 29 for the Ottawas. The cup was presented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. It was the third consecutive win for the Ottawa Club, also for Skips Scott and Stuart. The ice was keen for the first half of the match, but became sticky late in the afternoon.

O. H. A. GIVES STRICT ORDERS

Toronto, March, 5.—The O. H. A. today notified the Toronto Victorias in Winnipeg that if they play any games, exhibition or otherwise, with Melville or Fort William they will be disqualified from all connection with hockey in this province.

HARRY BOWEN TO LEAVE THE CITY

POPULAR BELL TELEPHONE OFFICIAL PROMOTED TO OTTAWA STAFF.

Mr. Henry Bowen, one of the most popular figures in local athletic circles, particularly baseball, has been notified of his appointment to the position of Local Plant Chief of the Bell Telephone Co. at Ottawa.

Mr. Bowen holds a similar position in this city but his transfer to the Capital is a promotion.

His departure from this city will be regretted by his many friends and the baseball followers will miss his sturdy form on the diamond where his sharp commands "Batter up" "Play Ball" and sweeping motions as he waved the baserunners out or safe caused many a cheer or groan.

To be a baseball umpire and still retain your friends is an accomplishment few can boast of but in Harry Bowen's case there is no doubt that he is one of the few.

Mr. Bowen will likely leave for Ottawa on the 22nd to take over the duties of his new position, and the good wishes of his many friends for success will accompany him to the Capital.

RAMSAY WON THE SNOWSHOE RACE

FINE CONTEST IN QUEBEC CLUB'S STEEPLE CHASE EVENT.

A splendid snowshoe race took place Thursday evening, the members of the Quebec Snow Shoe Club turning out in large numbers.

The steeplechase covered the distance between the Quebec Rink, where the start was made, and the club house, about three miles.

L. B. Ramsay was the winner of the event, finishing strong. W. M. Dunne was second; C. H. Jackson, third; B. W. Gavey, fourth and J. T. Harrower, fifth.

A most enjoyable evening was spent after the race and the club has an interesting programme mapped out for the balance of the season.

Next Tuesday the short distance contests will be held and following this a smoking concert and distribution of prizes will also take place.

PROBLEMS FOR FEDERALS.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 5—James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, and E. E. Gates, counsel for the organization, conferred here today on the legal problems which confront the Federals. After the meeting, Mr. Gilmore reiterated his belief that the Kansas City franchise will be transferred to Newark, N.J. Judge Baldwin, who is considering the petition of Kansas City men for a permanent injunction to restrain the league from transferring the franchise, will deny the petition; Mr. Gilmore said he believes. The League President stated that he thinks the matter will be settled before the Federal League schedule meeting convenes at Pittsburg, March 13.

JUNIOR O. H. A. CONTEST.

Toronto, March 5—Berlin Union Jacks beat Collingwood, 4 to 3, in a "sudden death" O. H. A. junior game here tonight. The winners will meet University of Toronto at Berlin Tuesday and here on Friday for the junior championship. The teams had previously played home and home games, the round ending in a score of 6 to 6.

The game tonight was a stubborn struggle from end to end, with little to choose between the teams. Hard, close checking predominated.

INTER-CHURCH BASKETBALL LEAGUE OFFICERS.

The basketball teams of the various city churches have joined together and formed an Inter-Church Basketball League, and a schedule of games has been drawn up.

The league elected its officers as follows:

President—W. L. Ferguson.
Vice-President—C. H. Jackson.
Secretary-Treasurer—W. H. Ruthman.
Executive Committee—One member from each club.

Five clubs have entered and the schedule, which begins Wednesday, March 24th, and finishes April 21st, is as follows:

March 24 St. Andrews vs. St. Patricks; Chalmers vs. Anglican.

March 31—Methodist vs. St. Andrews; St. Patricks vs. Chalmers.

April 7—Anglican vs. Methodist; St. Andrews vs. Chalmers.

April 14—St. Patricks vs. Anglican; Chalmers vs. Methodist.

April 21—St. Patricks vs. Methodist; St. Andrews vs. Anglican.

The teams will compete for the handsome trophy presented by Mr. F. W. Ross, and now held by Chalmers Church team.

Sporting Notes

St. Patrick's and Laval meet tonight at the Arena. Both teams have rested up lately and are eager for the fray.

* * *

Commenting on last Wednesday's game in Ottawa, the Citizen says:

"Moran was, of course, the biggest factor in the good showing of the team from the Plains of Abraham. Nothing to excel the performance which he gave in the nets has ever been equalled on the Ottawa ice. Tommie Smith workeda desperately throughout the game and then came through with a spurt, when everything seemed over but the shouting. He was the pick of the line. Crawford and Marks only shone in spots and Malone looked an improvement over either of the two. Ottawa's defence was better than that of Quebec, as Hall and Mummery were repeatedly left standing as the local forwards whizzed by. Occasionally Crawford cut loose and revealed wonderful speed. Marks' backchecking was his strongest feature. Mummery used his body well and Hall stopped many a rush with the poke check. However, it was undoubtedly Moran, who made the Quebec defence look strong. Ritchie caught the eye of the crowd and was decidedly dangerous while he was in the game. He gave Smith the pass for his final goal. Ritchie looks a find and it was surprising that the visitors did not use him oftener."

* * *

Manager M. J. Quinn of the local club picks Wanderers as winners of the N. H. A. title. The Quebec leader states Ottawa was lucky to win the game from Quebec, Wednesday night, though the locals were fortunate to tie it up.

"I do not see any possible chance for Ottawa to win if the Wanderers attend strictly to business. They have a powerful scoring machine while Ottawa is weak in this direction, though their defence play is good, said Mr. Quinn."

* * *

Sons of Ireland—St. Lawrence game again postponed.

* * *

Mr. Leichtenhein's action in claiming that game from Shamrocks by default may be called unsportmanlike by some and on strict sporting principles it may be designated as such. But, take the Wanderer's side of the case. Their team was going full blast, playing at top form-Livingstone's was shot to pieces. The Shamrock manager had released so many of his players that the loss of the McNamara Brothers practically left him without a team. Who was to blame for it? Certainly not the Wanderers.

When Quebec lost Malone and Ritchie, the club had to grin and bear it. Would any club in the league have granted a postponement to the Quebecers because these two Stars were missing? Unquestionably the answer is "No." And Quebec wouldn't expect it.

Therefore, Mr. Livingstone knowing that the McNamaras were likely to be called home at any minute long before expectations were realized should have been prepared for the contingency [redacted] on the ice to meet the Montrealers.

Now that the [redacted] in sight of the championship [redacted] the Shamrocks playing [redacted] strength greatly re-inforced since mid-season it would undoubtedly be a great sacrifice for the Montreal team to jeopardize their chances by playing a game which would give Shamrocks nothing, except gate receipts, and which if it had been played on scheduled date would have resulted in an easy Wanderer victory. What club in the league would do it when the constitution and by-laws of the Association gave them the decision by default?

It is hard for Mr. Livingstone to lose the match as well as the gate receipts, the latter especially, but he is new to the professional game and doubtless the experience gained will be profited by. Would he do what he expects Lichtenhein to do if positions were reversed? We wonder.

* * *

Popular Pastime No. 47.—Waiting for the City League teams to get going again.

CANADIAN BASEBALL.

Preliminary Schedule Meeting Last Night.

Toronto, Mar. 5.—The preliminary schedule meeting of the Canadian Baseball League was held at the Prince George Hotel here today.

The main business of interest was the consideration of the circuit for the season of 1915. With the turning over of Erie Pa., as unsuited to Canadian League company, it left the League with seven clubs. The question for the meeting was whether to take in an eighth club or cut off to make a six club circuit of it.

It was finally decided to allow Toronto and Peterboro to retain their franchise in the league for one year without playing.

Mr. O'Neil was granted permission to transfer his Erie franchise to Guelph or any other city acceptable to the league.

The week's limit to the training season was rescinded, and the salary limit fixed at $1400, exclusive of manager, and that the player limit be thirteen men, including the manager, twenty days after the season opens.

BRAVES ALL THERE FOR SPRING TRAINING

Macon, Ga., March 5.—With the arrival of Pitcher Strano, all the Boston National team's players under contract for 1915, with the exception of Pitcher William Jones, are here for spring training. Manager Stallings said he had received no further word from James, who is reported to be holding out for increased salary.

Sherwood Magee, injured by a fall two days ago, resumed practice today.

HOME AND HOME GAMES DECIDED ON

FIRST MATCH WILL BE PLAYED IN OTTAWA WEDNESDAY MARCH 10TH.

Montreal March 5—That the season of the National Hockey Association has come to an end, with the exception of the play-off between the Wanderers and Ottawa, for the championship, was decided at a special meeting held here yesterday. The request of Manager Livingstone, to have the game scheduled for February 3rd played off, was thrown out and the original ruling of President T. Emmett Quinn, of the N. H. A. sustained for the second time. The Shamrocks will not be given an exhibition game, as the dates for the home-and-home matches with Ottawa for the title have been decided on. The game of February stands as defaulted.

The first game of the play-off will be played at Ottawa on Wednesday night, March 10th, while the return match will be played at the Montreal Arena, Saturday night, March 13th. It was thought advisable by the Association directors, in view of the fact that both Ottawa and Wanderers had hard games on Wednesday, not to play the first game until next week. This will give the players an opportunity to recover from any injuries, so that both teams can go into the game at full strength. The officials for the game were also chosen. Mr. Cooper Smeaton, of Montreal, and Dr. W. G. Wood, of Toronto, will have charge of the play-off. These are two of the strictest officials of this season and with their handling of the game the players will have to adhere to the rules.

Quebec for New York.

Besides the arrangements for the playoff for the N.H.A. honors, the dates for the post-season series at New York were also decided on. The Canadiens and Quebec, as well as the runners-up, will play in New York, each playing two games. Canadiens will play the runners-up in the first two games on March 18 and 20, while the winners will play off with Quebec on March 22 and 23. The total number of goals scored in each match to count.

Those present at the meeting were: Wanderers, S. E. Lichtenhein; Ottawa, Martin Rosenthal; Torontos, Frank Robinson; Shamrocks, Eddie Livingstone; Quebec, Mike J. Quinn; and President T. Emmett Quinn.

The winners of the championship will leave for the coast on the night of March 14, to play for the world's championship and the Stanley Cup. The first game with the Pacific Coast title-holders, will likely be played on March 20th.

It was suggested at the meting by one of the directors that Owner Lichtenhein of the Wanderers reimburse Owner Livingstone for the loss of his gate from the match on February 3, by giving him the amount it would have cost the Wanderers in making the trip to Toronto and return. This was refused. Torontos and Ottawa were in favor of having the game played, while Quebec and Canadiens were in favor of having the ruling of President Quinn upheld again, which gave the president the deciding vote.

Owner Livingstone, before he left last night for Toronto, stated that he was still of the opinion that the agreement was to play the game as a league fixture on Saturday, March 6th.

ARRANGING FOR PACIFIC MATCHES

WINNERS OF WANDERER-OTTAWA MATCH WILL BE MORE CAREFUL NOW.

Vancouver, B. C., Mar. 5.—The world's championship hockey series will be played in Vancouver during the week commencing Monday, March 22.

Frank Patrick, president of the Coast League, received a wire from T. Emmet Quinn, president of the National Hockey Association, last night stating the winners of the players off between Wanderers and Ottawa which will take place on March 10 and 13, will leave for the coast on March 14, and will be prepared to play the first game on March 20. That is a Saturday night, and as Saturday night games are not in favor on the coast. President Patrick wired back suggesting that the series commence on the following Monday. That would make the dates for the games March 22, 24 and 26, and in case of a fourth game being necessary, March 29. It is almost a certainty that these dates will be accepted by the National Hockey Association.

COPPER EXPERTS

Washington, March 5.—Exports of copper at the ten principal customs ports during the week ended Feb. 27 totalled $1,467,214 or 10,107,719 pounds, the Department of Commerce announced tonight.

Imports for the week were 3,504,296 pounds, worth $378,103. France, Italy, England, Canada and Denmark were the principal buyers.



It Has Acquired Popular Favor

VICHY WATER

of the

LIESSE SPRING

This Liesse Spring, gushing, very gaseous and cold, has a marvellous combination.

By the number of its mineral principles it has been specially recommended by the Medical Body for rapid cures of Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Intestinal and Bladder Diseases.

The chemical analysis of this water reveals a richness of mineral principles which class it in the first rank of mineral waters in Canada.

It is the only Table Water so rich in mineral properties.

Ask for it at all the Restaurants and good Grocery Stores.

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Successor to

THOS. DONOHUE

Special Opportunity for a Few Days Only

Spring Suits Made to Order

$15.00 $18.50 $21.75

$15.00

Suits Made to Measurements in a nice choice of Serges, Checks and Wool Mixtures. Special $15.00

$18.50

Suits Made to order in the Latest Designs in a great Collection of fine wool Suitings in the Newest Weaves and Colorings for Spring. Special $18.50

$21.75

Suits in the Newest Models, Made to your Measurements in a superior quality of of Goods. Gabardines Chiffon Serges Cloths, Shepherd Checks, Lined in good wearing Silk. Special $21.75

T. D. DUBUC

Successor to

THOS. DONOHUE

188 and 194 ST. JOHN STREET

YOUR ICE SUPPLY

Having commenced to solicit my clients for a renewal of their patronage, which I hope to retain and largely increase, I have, nevertheless, been informed by some of my friends that they have already been solicited by other parties who went so far as to inform them that they had already secured a large number of my customers and that I would not be in the business very long and other such statements.

Having no fear whatever that this will affect my business, still I do not consider it fair or legitimate competition, and therefore take this occasion and means to inform my friends that I have harvested more ice this season than for the past fifteen years for the very reason that I considered that I would be in a better position to increase my trade on the strength of the satisfaction which I have given in the past, and consequently respectfully request my friends not to entertain for a moment any such statements.

I will, as in the past, do my utmost to uphold the reputation in business that I have gained; also to supply the very best natural ice that can be obtained and rely upon my friends for a renewal of their confidence, and on the public generally for an increase of my business.

All orders promptly attended to by 'phone.

P. J. HOLDEN,
Ice Merchant.

'PHONE 454.

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ARENA

Quebec City League Championship
Saturday, March 6th
at 8.15 P.M.
ST. PATRICK'S vs. LAVAL
Admission - - 25 Cents

New Cigar

"DUCATOR"

The very best 10c Cigar in the market

For sale in our Four Branches: No. 1, 2, 3, 4

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Wholesale Tobacconist. 188 St. Paul St., Quebec

Bon-Ton

"More and better quality than elsewhere for less money."

Our SPRING SUITS are Ready

The Big Question of the Day for Ladies and Misses

We are exhibiting today in our Store, the prettiest **Spring Suits** that will be offered in Quebec this season. We have the newest assortment of styles, in the latset shades.

We bought our Spring Goods before our decision to liquidate. Having received these goods, we must dispose of them.

Our prices are most attractive, as we must sell the whole stock in the shortest time possible.

Useless to tell our clients that the cut of our Suits and Coats is perfect, and that their finish is irreproachable, for the competence of our tailors is well known.

We will make to order, any style that we are exhibiting, without extra charge, up to and including size 42.

Hurry up, ladies, before it is too late. We must liquidate the whole stock complete. Now is your time to profit by this opportunity to make a most excellent Suit by our expert tailors, made to order and defying all competition.

Only the **BON-TON** can offer you such Bargains.

Encourage the Quebec worker, and your money will remain in Quebec.

The BON-TON Company, 421-423 ST JOSEPH ST., QUEBEC.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"DOMINION" STEAM and GAS COALS

Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack

For Particulars, apply to

SALES AGENT, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

CARDINAL VISITS CATHOLICS AT FRONT

He Expresses His Appreciation of What is Being Done to Meet Their Spiritual Needs.

Cardinal Bourne, who is the ecclesiastical superior of all the Army and Navy Roman Catholic Chaplains has returned to England from a visit to the British Army. During his stay at Headquarters he visited various points in the British Lines, where he constantly addressed the Roman Catholic regiments. He had an opportunity of watching from an elevated position, just beyind reach of the shells, an artillery duel between the British and German guns, and witnessed shells bursting over the German lines. On one occasion he spoke to three regiments in a church which had been subjected to shell fire, which had destroyed the tower and part of the roof. Another time he was addressing several hundred Irish Guards when an aeroplane, the nationality of which was not immediately apparent, soared overhead. On the last evening of his visit to the front he preached in the principal church at Headquarters and gave the Benediction. Before his departure from Headquarters he paid a final visit to the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General to whom he expressed his appreciation of all that was being done to meet the spiritual needs of the Roman Catholic soldiers and the facilities offered to the chaplains to carry out their work efficiently. In his journey to the front his Eminence lunched on "bully beef" and "hard tack," thus experiencing the actual food of the soldier in war time. At Havre, His Eminence called on the French Admidal, the English Consul, and the representatives of the Belgian Government. He then visited the Quay Hospital, and spoke to a number of the men. Afterwards he paid a visit to the hospital ship "Asturias", which was ready to start on the homeward journey. This hospital ship, it will be remembered, the Germans nearly torpedoed. A journey to the large camp followed, and his Eminence visited the site where Roman Catholics are putting up a big recreation hut for the troops. Here, addressing a large number of soldiers, he said that two things were needed to make a brave soldier. One was theirs already—the justice of their cause. The other necessary thing depended upon themselves, and that was: to be, and to remain, in the peace and friendship of their Maker. He prayed God to give them courage in the fight, to bring them back safe, if it be His will that they should return, to family and friends, and to grant them, above all grace to pass fearlessly into His Divine presence, conscious of His friendship, if, on the other hand, it should be His will that they should give back their lives to Him.

HISTORY OF THE DARDANELLES

Dardanelles ancient Hellespont) is a narrow channel in the Turkish dominions which connects the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea and separates Europe from Asia. It is about forty miles in length, varying in breadth from on to four miles.



The modern name of the strait is derived from the castles, called the Dardanelles, built on its banks at its southwest entrance. Its ancient name, Hellespont, is from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was fabled to have been drowned in it.

Xerxes, on his great expedition against Greece, in 480 B.C., crossed this strait by means if two bridges of boats constructed in the neighborhood of Sestos and Abydos. It was also renowned as the scene of the death of Leander, who it is said used to swim across from Abydos, on his Asiatic side, at the narrowest part of the strait, but yet about a mile in width, to visit Hero of Sestos, on the European side. This feat of swimming the channel was also performed by Lord Bryon, who achieved it in one hour and ten minutes.

To protect Constantinople, coast batteries have been built since 1867 on both the Asiatic and European sides. These batteries have latterly been supplied in part at least with ordnance of recent type, such as Krupp guns. In 1770 the Turkish defences were almost in ruins. Warned by the condition of the batteries when a Russian squadron appeared before the capital, the Turkish government ordered the defences repaired but they were again allowed to become almost useless, until 1807.

In that year a British squadron passed the Dardanelles and appeared before Constantinople, which until then had never seen an enemy's fleet.

In 1854, during the Crimean war, the castles and other defences of Constantinople were again put in repair. It had long been recognized that the Turks had a right to prevent any foreign ship of war from passing the Dardanelles and in 1841 a treaty was signed between the five great European powers and the Porte in which it was laid down that this was not to be permitted. The treaty was confirmed in 1856, the Sultan, however, retaining the right to permit certain vessels belonging to foreign governments to pass.

By the Berlin treaty of 1878 the duty was again imposed upon the sultan to prevent the passing of any foreign ship of war.

EXPECT IMMIGRANTS AFTER THE BIG WAR.

London, Ont., March 5—"When the war is over, there will be a tide of emigration to this country such as has never been dreamed of, and wise Canadians will stay in this country and get ready for the great opportunity that is sure to come in the not far distant future," declared the Rev. J. L. Gordon, the eloquent Winnipeg divine, in an address before the London Canadian Club at the Tecumseh House today, on "Canada and the Uresent Crisis."

"Great Britain," he continued, "has been driven into this war by destiny, and she will emerge gloriously. The world today can thank God for England and what she is doing."

AUSTRALIAN LEATHER

Washington, Mar. 5.—Exportation of leather from Australia has been prohibited, except on consent of the Trade Minister, according to a cablegram received at the Department of Commerce today from Consul-General Skinner, in London. The Consul-General at Christania cabled that Norway had placed an embargo on copper and brass plates, bars, bolts, spikes nails, pipes and foundry pieces.

German Pigeon Service.

Fo years past a sum of $15,000 a year has been set aside out of the German militry estimates for the upkeep and development of a pigeon service, and nearly 200,000 feathered messengers were available at the beginning of the war for military service. Beyond these army pigeons all trained birds belonging to civilians, even the pets of schoolboys and schoolgirls, are carefully registered and numbered, and may be commandeered by the War Department at any time.

War Recoveries.

Berlin has at present about 1,100 hospitals for the wounded, the smallest accommodating 40 cases, while the larger ones have from 40 to 600 beds.

A very large proportion of the wounded, it is said, are soon discharged as again fit for duty and return to the front. No definite figures are available, but an army surgeon who has had large experience both in the field and in the base and reserve hospitals, estimated that about 70 per cent. of the wounded were returning or would return to duty, only 30 per cent. being permanently unfitted for military service.

SAILOR BOY HERE.

An instance of juvenile courage, worthy of a Henty novel is related of a sailor boy on board H.M.S. "Tiger" during the last fleet action in the North Sea:—"The periscope glasses of a turret were fogged by smoke and spray making it difficult if not impossible to train the guns satisfactorily. A volunteer was asked for—would someone venture outside the turret and wipe the glasses? A boy 1st class climbed outside and cleaned the periscope. Firing recommenced, and the boy was forgotten. He remained on the turret and cleaned the glass throughout the action, being practically deafened by the roar of the guns.

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THE RESULTS FOR 1914.
ASSETS.
Assets as at 31st December, 1914 ..... $64,187,656 38
Increase over 1913. $4,461,309 36
INCOME.
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1914 ..... 15,052,275 24
Increase over 1913. 1,055,873 60
SURPLUS.
Surplus earned 1,676,298.34
Of which there was:
Distributed to Policyholders entitled to participate in 1914, ... 861,762 65
Paid as Dividends to Shareholders 37,500 00
Added to undistributed Profits 777,035 69
Total Surplus 31st December, 1914, over all liabilities and Capital 6,503,793 80
PAYMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1914 ..... 6,161,287 09
Payments to Policyholders since organization $45,546,575 00
ASSURANCES ISSUED IN CANADA.
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1914.. 15,988,429 89
TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1914 32,167,339 04
BUSINESS IN FORCE.
At 31st December, 1914, $218,299,835.00.
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CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.
TORONTO, CAN.

CITY OF QUEBEC.
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

CITY OF QUEBEC
City Hall.

By-law No. 6A.

Concerning the Bridge Called "Dorchester Bridge."

(Drawn up in the French Language)

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on the nineteenth day of February, one thousanr nine hundred and fifteen, (1915), in conformity to law, and in virtue of a by-law passed by this Council pursuant thereto, and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such cases made and provided, at which meeting were present two thirds of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say: His Worship the Mayor, Aldemen Bois, Bouchard, Cannon, Collier, Cote, Dinan, Dussault, Fiset, Galibois, Garant, Gauvin, Lavigeur, Lockwell, Martin, Paquet (St. Sauveur), Plamondon, Roy, Walling (18).

The Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, by the present by-law enacts and ordains as follows, to wit:

1.—The bridge actually being built on the River St. Charles, connecting the northern extremity of Bridge Street, in St. Roch's Ward, to the third avenue, in Limoilou ward, shall be known and designated under the name of "DORCHESTER BRIDGE.

Attested:
L. S.
H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

NAP. DROUIN,
Mayor.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

City Engineer's Office

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

CITY HALL
Quebec, Feb. 20th 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Broken Stone, etc," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to Wednesday, the 3rd of March, at 4 p.m. for supplying the materials and doing the following works for the next fiscal year from 1st of May, 1915, to 1st of May, 1916, to wit:

"Broken stone, broken stone special, retaining walls, sand deals, nails, etc. Deposit $100.00 for each tender.

Tenders must be made on the printed blank forms, and endorsed in the printed envelopes, which will be furnished to intending contractors, on application for the same at the City Engineer's office, and the Road Committee will not entertain any tender that is not made on the said blank forms and enclosed in the said envelopes.

Tenders must be endorsed on the outside of the envelopes with a certificate from the City Treasurer of the necessary deposit as security for the contract.

Each tender shall be subscribed to by two responsible parties willing to secure the execution of the contract.

Each tender shall deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer the sum if $100.00 to be confiscated by any one refusing to sign the contract.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or even any of the tenders.

The contractor to pay for drawing up the contract, and supply the City Engineer with a certified copy thereof.

W. D. BAILLAIRGE,
City Engineer.

Telephones
Residence: 790. Office: 3860.
DR. COLIN HOLLIDAY
Osteopathic Physician
Residence: 33 Maple Avenue, Quebec.
Office: Suite 2 and 4 Chateau Frontenac. Hours by Appointment.

DEMANDS UPON CHINA BY JAPAN

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS HAVE NOT CLEARED AIR SAYS CHINA NEWS.

Pekin, March 4—Referring to the situation which has arisen in consequence of the demands upon China presented by Japan, the North China Daily News, the foremost British newspaper in the Orient, says editorially:

"Looking at the whole situation in the cold light of a business transaction, we believe that if Japan communicated eleven demands to Europe and concealed ten, those eleven are all she means to press or hopes to get. To attempt to bully or cajole China into granting ten other concessions which Japan dares not reveal to Europe would be an act so outrageous that it would never ultimately be allowed by Europe even if we can believe that it was contemplated by Japanese statesmen.

"Meanwhile China certainly is not called upon to consider more than what everybody officially knows. The air seems to be not a little cleared by recent developments."

WHEN THE GERMANS INVADE ENGLAND

A German soldier severely wounded and tenderly cared for in No. 2 Canadian Hospital presented Rev. G. Anderson Wells, Church of England army chaplain, with about the only thing he had in his possession. It was of small value, but of enormous interest, being nothing more than a "knapsack" English dictionary, issued some months or even years ago, and distributed to that part of the German army that was expected to compose the expeditionary force to England. It is not, of course, a complete dictionary, but an abridgement containing only such English words and phrases as the invaders of the "sceptered isle" might be expected to require in the course of their brief visit. These selections are eloquent of the sort of treatment that would be accodded English civilians if by any chance the Kaiser could realize his dream and land an army on English soil. According to the Daily Chronicle there is internal evidence pointing to the conclusion that the dictionary was issued shortly after the Agadir incident.

The German Speaks.

The English pronunciation is given phonetically, and there is a large list of place names, in which appear most points of military and naval importance. There is a map of London, and another may of the British Isles. Seven pages are devoted to a description of the uniforms and marks of British army and naval officers. Most of the words and phrases are purely war terms, such as: Plunder, mutiny, fix bayonets, puttees, set sail, disembark, run aground, plunder, requisition, billetting, etc. Here is an idea of the racy style in which the invading Germans were instructed to address the terrified populace:

Where does the Mayor (head local authority) live? Show me to him Send him here!

Give me billets for five officers, 220 men and eight horses.

Send somebody with me who will show me the rooms for the officers.

Is that the room for the officer? Don't you have a larger room? The rooms must be heated tomorrow. Put clean sheets on the bed.

See that the captain may have lunch immediately after arriving.

Have any sick horses been in this stable? Take that cow away!

Give notice by the drum that the inhabitants will have to furnish the food for the soldiers quartered with them.

Every soldier will be entitled to 1 1-4 lbs. of meat—in addition to that a pint of beer. For the night every soldier must have at least a straw bed, a pillow, and a blanket.

Take care that my orders are strictly obeyed. I shall hold you responsible for that.

Any resistance will be severely punished.

The community (oder municipality) will have to pay a heavy contribution.

Whoever makes an attempt on one of my soldiers will be condemned to death.

The village will be razed.

The Mayor will certainly be shot.

You will answer with your life for their safety.

Bulldozing the Populace.

Having secured the billet, the German soldier is instructed how to conduct himself.

Show me to my room! That dirty hole? What do you think!

What? You have no other room in this big house? Open the doors! I am going to choose a room myself. Here I shall stay. Take these things out of the room!

Quick! I should like to have something to eat. A light refreshment will do for the present. Bread, butter, cheese, and some meat. Some wine, a bottle of beer, a glass of milk. I am very thirsty.

See that I am not disturbed! Don't make any noise! Now I want to sleep for an hour. At 2 o'clock you will have dinner ready. Call me when dinner is ready.

Looking for Churches.

The invaders are instructed about stabling their horses, and are told what they must say to any stragglers when on patrol duty. They are told the necessary questions to put to captive villagers in order to learn of the proximity of British troops: "Has the village been prepared for defence? Are there any barricades? Is there a church in the village?" The Germans' penchant for churches is well known, and the question provides strong internal evidence that the dictionary is an authentic German composition. Then follows the chapter on requisitioning, in which the Mayor is ordered, on penalty of death, to provide at a certain time and place an amount of food and drink sufficient for the needs of the Germans. In the event of the Mayor explaining that the hens which the invaders see running about the street are not laying the proper retort is for the Germans to promise to kill such unfruitful vines. It is a case of eggs or fowl.

Instructions are also given as to how the Germans should comport themselves in the larger centres of civilization. They are enjoined to seek only the best hotels, and to speak in tones of command to the waiters. "We don't like to wait a quarter of an hour for every glass of beer," is one of the open sesames, according to the knapsack dictionary. If the waiter does not make haste they are told to demand another one. If there is any noise in the restaurant they are instructed to suppress it. The German officers are advised that half-a-crown is the price of whatever forced accommodation may be rendered them in a restaurant. It is not definitely stated, but is assumed, that if the bill exceeds this amount the ruffian who presents it is to be shot at sunrise.—Mail and Empire.

DOG'S ADVENTURES UNDER THE COLORS.

The Paris Figaro makes itself responsible for the following story of the adventures with the French Army of a dog that rejoices in the name of Fend l'Air. Fend l'Air, it explains, was born in Algeria of unknown parentage, a street arab, that fended for itself from puppyhood. Intelligent and affectionate, he devoted himself passionately to the master that chance gave him. The war called his master to serve under the colors, and the dog managed to get on board with him. From Marseilles he crossed France and went to Belgium taking part in the grand retreat. He was in the victory of the Marne, shared the life of the regiment in the trenches, and one night the trench which his master was helping to guard was blown up by a shell. Fend l'Air's master was buried, wounded. The dog scented out the exact place where he lay and started digging, until at last he succeeded in summoning the stretcher bearers, who saved the wounded soldier from what seemed certain death. The man has been taken to the American hospital at Neuilly and is recovering while the hospital rules have been relaxed so as to avoid the separation of the two friends.

GAS, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION OR A SICK STOMACH

"PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN" ENDS ALL STOMACH DISTRESS IN FIVE MINUTES.

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

A Physician's Advice

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore, stomach sufferers should whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well fed body. For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on glutten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisurated magnesia is, doubtless, the best food corrective and antacid known: It has no direct action on the stomach: but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisurated magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisurated magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."



City of Quebec.
District of Quebec. To wit:

CITY OF QUEBEC.
CITY HALL

BY-LAW No. 5A.

Concerning the control and sale of Milk and Cream.

(Drawn up in the French language.)

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the City of Quebec, on the fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (1915), in conformity to law, and in virtue of a by-law passed by this Council pursuant thereto and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided, at which meeting were present two thirds of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bois, Bouchard, Cote, Dinan, Dussault, Emond, Galibois, Garant Gauvin, Gibsone, Lantier Lavigeur, Lockwell, Martin, Paquet B. Paquet St. S. Roy, Verret, Walling.

It is ordained and enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, and the said Council doth hereby ordain and enact as follows:

SECTION I.

1. The Board of Hygiene of the Health Committee of the City of Quebec shall appoint a milk inspector chosen among its staff, or any other person with the consent of the City Council, whose duty it shall be to visit all the milk establishments, cow houses or milk and cream depositories in the said City, to enter any premises or buildings where milk or cream is kept, including hotels, restaurants or boarding houses, said milk or cream to be sold or consumed in the said City, and he shall inspect all vehicles used for the transfer of milk and cream, and whenever it shall appear that such milk or cream are adulterated or unfit for consumption or not to stand the legal standard hereafter established, or that the said milk or cream are suspected of being a means of spreading contagion or infection, whether the source of such contagion proceeds from human or animal subjects, he shall select specimens which he shall have analyzed or sufficiently tested, and he shall, upon an order from the Medical Health Officer to that effect, prohibit the sale thereof if they are found adulterated or unhealthy. He shall record a certificate of the result of the analysis or tests made by the analyst or by the person by whom the test shall have been made, in view of using the same for evidence in case of prosecutions.

2. The said milk inspector is authorized to and it will be his duty to visit all places or establishments in the City of Quebec and outside of the said City where cows are kept, in order to ascertain whether they are sane or sick, and if a report is made favourable by the said inspector or a veterinary surgeon, whose services may be required, or any other person appointed for that purpose, the said Medical Health Officer is empowered to suspend temporarily, or to cancel any license or permit for the sale of milk or cream which may have been obtained in the manner hereinafter provided for by any proprietor of such animal or any proprietor occupying such establishment.

made by the milk inspector on the number of points merited by the rynumber of points merited by the dairymen, and by him adjudged from the record kept by him of inspections shall be periodically published in the local newspapers.

SECTION II.

Art. 1. It is forbidden to any person to sell or to offer for sale, to forward, or to deliver or to distribute milk or cream in the City of Quebec without having previously obtained a license or permit upon a demand in writing made to the milk inspector, according to the form prescribed by the Board of Hygiene of the City.

It is in consequence forbidden to sell milk or cream in the City of Quebec without having previously obtained from the Board of Hygiene a license to that effect, and paid for such the sum of five dollars to the City Treasurer.

As regards the milkmen residing outside the City limits, no license shall be issued to any of them unless they shall have signed a declaration by which he agrees to allow the City Inspector to visit, within reasonable hours, his establishment wherein he keeps the cows whose milk or cream are destined to be sold in the City, and also to conform to the instructions which the inspector shall deem advisable to give.

Art. 2. The number of the license must be fixed at a visible point on all vehicles used for the transfer and distribution of milk and cream.

The license of any merchant selling milk or cream must be posted in a visible place in his establishment.

Art. 3. The Board of Hygiene of the City of Quebec shall keep a register of the number of licenses and permits issued by the said Board. The said register shall contain the names and residences of persons possessing a license or permit.

Art. 4. The said license or permits shall be granted for a period of time not exceeding one year and must be removed after that period.

SECTION III.

Art. 1. Every milkman licensed for the sale, the expedition or delivery of milk or cream in the City of Quebec shall be rigorously held to declare without delay to the Board of Hygiene of the said City or to the Milk Inspector himself all cases of contagious diseases which may arise in his family or his house or his employees or his cattle.

Art. 2. When small-pox, or Asiatic cholera, or typhus, or diptheria, or scarlet fever, or typhoid fever, or croup, or measles, are prevalent in the house of a licensed milkman producing milk, the said milkman cannot continue to sell milk unless a person shall have been appointed by the Board of Hygiene to superintend the cow house of such milkmen at the expense of the said milkman or milk producer.

Such person shall see that those who are in charge of the care of cows, of the milking of cows, of the care of vessels destined to contain such milk, of the sale or distribution of milk or cream, shall have no access to the infected house, neither themselves, neither the milk or the vessels containing the same, and shall have no communication either directly or indirectly with the persons living in the said house.

The superintendence shall be continued as long as the sickness persists and until the family physician shall have declared by a certificate that the sickness is over, if it is a case of typhoid fever or measles, and until the Board of Hygiene shall have issued a certificate of disinfection if it is a case of small-pox or Asiatic cholera, or diptheria, or croup, or of scarlet fever.

SECTION IV.

Art. 1. No person shall sell or offer for sale or shall keep in his possession with the intention of selling in the City milk or cream adulterated or unhealthy, or milk coming from sick cows or from cows which have been fed with substances prejudicial to the quality of milk or cream, or coming from healthy cows which have been in contact with sick animals or sick persons, or residing in houses in which cases of contagious diseases are prevalent, or milk or cream suspected of becoming possibly a means of contagion or infection, whether the source of contagion arises from human or animal subjects, or any milk which does not come up to the legal standard following: Three per cent. of butter, twelve per cent of solid matters (including fat) and a density of between 1029 to 1033 at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Art. 2. The cream must contain at least eighteen per cent of butter. No crude milk (whole or skimmed) or cream must contain more than 500,000 bacteries per cubic centimeter in summer, or more than 250,000 in winter.

The pasteurized milk or cream must not contain in summer more than 50,000 bacteries per cubic centimeter in summer, and in winter more than 25,000 per cubic centimeter. The skimmed milk must contain 9.3 per cent solid totals.

Art. 3. All milk and cream sold or exposed for sale, or delivered or exposed to be sold in the City of Quebec contrary to the provisions of the present by-law may be seized and confiscated by the said Milk Inspector or any health officer, and the license or permit of any person selling, offering or exposing for sale, delivering or forwarding such milk or cream may be suspended or cancelled by the municipal health adviser or any other officer authorized by the Board of Hygiene without any other formality.

Art. 4. No person shall sell or offer for sale or shall keep in his possession with the intention of selling such in the said City, any milk from which some important constitutive element shall have been extracted, or which shall have been diluted with water; nevertheless, skimmed milk may be sold if it is contained in cans bearing on their outside, at least twelve inches from their superior edge, the word "SKIMMED" in letters of at least two inches in height, and it shall be delivered in measures similarly stamped.

Art. 5. It is forbidden to sell or to offer for sale or to keep in one's possession with the intention of selling, forwarding or delivering for distribution in the City any milk or cream to which any preservative substance or any other foreign substance shall have been added.

Art. 6. No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale to be distributed in the City of Quebec during the period of thirty days preceding parturition, and for at least ten days following same. Milk or cream coming from cows suffering from any disease must not be sold as long as such sickness shall last or convalescence therefrom.

Art. 7. Any proprietor of milk cows suffering from disease must notify the municipal health authorities of the City of Quebec.

SECTION V.

Art. 1. The cows shall be kept in a place suitable for that purpose, that is to say in a stable sufficiently large and sufficiently lighted and suitably drained and ventilated.

Art. 2 The cow house of a milk or cream producer to be distributed in the City of Quebec must contain only cattle of the bovine race. Pigs, fowls or other animals, except the horse, must be proscribed from the house stable.

Art. 3. The cubic space of air shall be at least 600 feet for each cow.

Art. 4. The cow houses shall be lighted by windows the glass surface of which must be equal to at least one-tenth of the surface of the floor.

Art. 5. The floor of a stable must be water tight and must be inclined towards a little ditch. The said ditch (rigole) shall be connected with a drainage pipe inside the stable. The drainage pipe shall be extended at least 50 feet outside of the stable. All drainage pipe connections running into the stable shall be provided with a safety valve.

Art. 6. The inside walls of the stable shall be whitewashed with lime at least once a year in the fall, before the cows are housed in the stable, unless it be painted with oil, and in this case a complete washing shall be done instead of a lime whitewashing hereinabove prescribed.

Art. 7. Every stable shall be completely cleaned and swept and all the manure shall be taken out at least twice a day.

SECTION VI.

Art. 1. The milking and manipulation of milk and of the utensils shall be done in such a way that the milk be free from impurities of any kind. If accidentally the milk is soiled, such milk shall not be delivered to consumers. At the time of the milking of cows, the cans shall be deposited in a suitable place outside the stable, so that the milk shall be poured in immediately after the milking of each cow.

Art. 2. The utensils employed for the milking shall be brought in the stable at the last moment before milking and shall be carried out immediately after.

Art. 3. All milk produced for sale and distribution in the City of Quebec must be cooled in less time than forty-five minutes after milking, and down to 50 degrees Fahrenheit at least.

Art. 4. The milk or cream must never at any time be over a temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit until it is delivered to the consumer.

SECTION VII.

Art. 1. No milk or cream kept with the intention of selling or distributing the same in the City of Quebec shall be kept in a building or apartment other than a dairy. Such dairy where milk and cream destined for trade must be in a separate and special apartment. Said dairy must be at least fifty feet away from any stable or pig house or from any pile of manure or refuse.

Art. 2. The windows and doors of such dairies or of any establishment where milk is manipulated shall be protected by fly nets from the 1st of May to the 1st of November.

Art. 3. All the cans, vessels or utensils used in the dairy must be employed exclusively for that purpose, and must be cleansed and washed after every service, and rinced with boiling water previous to using them again.

SECTION VIII.

Art. 1. The milk or cream shall be delivered to the consumer in the same condition as they were when coming out from the producing establishment, unless any change in the condition of milk and cream is due to their pasteurisation through an intermediate establishment, and the operations shall have been found suitable by the sanitary authorities of the City of Quebec

Art. 2. The Pasteurised milk or cream shall be delivered to the consumer not later than 24 hours after they have been pasteurised.

Art. 3. It is forbidden to use for a new distribution any bottles or other vessels collected from the consumer without having them previously washed in boiling water at the establishment of the milkman.

Art. 4. It is forbidden to milk or cream producers to use the said vessels, bottles, flagons or other utensils for any other purpose than for milk.

SECTION IX.

Art. 1. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of October it is forbidden to allow cans filled with milk or cream to stand out on the platform of railways or other transport companies station longer thas fifteen minutes before the departure of the train, boat or vehicle for the point of destination, unless such cans shall have been under cover from the sun. At the point of destination, all cans not yet claimed within a delay of half an hour must be placed in an ice house or under cover from the sun if there is no ice house.

Art. 2. The empty cans shall be washed by the sender before being deposited in the city stations to be sent to the country. All cans shall be exhibited on demand by those who shall have them in their possession to the representatives of the municipal authorities, and if in their opinion they have not been sufficiently washed, they shall be delivered to the said representative of the municipal sanitary authorities to be used as exhibits before the courts of justice, or to be washed at the expense of the sender, and afterwards remitted to the proprietor.

SECTION X.

Art. 1. Every proprietor of a milk or cream depository, of a store, hotel, restaurant or boarding house, where milk or cream are sold, must see that the said milk or cream be kept in an ice house which shall be exclusively used for milk, cream and butter. The milk or cream shall be kept in the can in which it has been brought in, unless the Municipal Board of Hygiene shall have permitted otherwise, after making sure that the receptacles submitted to them for approval are washed and cleaned between two carriages of milk.

SECTION XI.

Art. 1. The well from which the water is taken for the cow must never be dug under a stable. They must not be at a less distance than fifty feet away from any stable or pig house, or from any pile of manure or refuse, unless such well be an artesian well, or tubed with the approbation of the Board of Hygiene of this City.

SECTION XII.

Art. 1. When a cow house or dairy is not kept in conformity with the prescriptions contained in the sections of the present by-law, the Board of Hygiene or Health Committee, upon instructions from the Municipal Health Officer to that effect, must prohibit the sale or distribution of milk or cream coming from such establishment, so long as the said cow house or dairy has not been put in the conditions required by the said section.

Art. 2. If any person bound by the present by-law to accomplish an obligation or to refrain from any action whatsoever shall neglect or omit to accomplish the prescribed action or shall accomplish such prohibited action or shall be guilty of any infraction whatsoever of the present by-law, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars and costs, the whole to be recoverable before the Recorder's Court of the City.

SECTION XIII.

Art. 1. Every veterinary surgeon who shall try upon cows the test by tuberculine and who shall find them healthy and suitable to be employed as milk producing cows must issue a certificate stating the name and residence of the owner or possessor of such cows, the number of cows so tested and the date of such test, said certificate to be delivered to the person in possession of the said cow.

Art. 2. Each year, on or before the 1st of July, every milkman is bound to produce to the Board of Hygiene of this City the proof that he holds a certificate of the nature above described as to the cows the milk of which he intends to sell in this City.

Art. 3. If, within the delay mentioned in the preceding article, the said milkman has not produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Health Inspector that the cows of which he sells the milk and cream have been tested as above described, and found healthy, and if he persists afterwards in selling milk or cream, he shall be reputed selling such milk or cream in violation of the present by-law.

Art. 4. If by the tuberculine test it is found that a cow is not healthy, it is forbidden to any person whatsoever to sell milk or cream coming from the said cow, and the said cow must be kept out of contact with the other cows that have been found healthy.

Art. 5. In the case of cows kept outside the City limits the milk and cream of which are sold within the City the tuberculine test must be applied by the City Veterinary Surgeon and at the expense of the proprietor or possessor of the cows.

Art. 6. Notwithstanding any certificate given, if bacilli of tuberculosis is found in the milk, such certificate, even given by the Veterinary Surgeon, shall be cancelled.

SECTION XIV.

Art. 1. All milk shall be considered as fresh milk which has been milked within eight hours from the moment when it is delivered to the consumer. And such fresh milk shall be put in cans showing, at a visible point of their surface, in letters not less than one inch long, the stamp "FRESH MILK." The milk which has been drawn since more than eight hours, as above mentioned, may be sold in cans, bottles or flagons not stamped, as in the past.

SECTION XV.

Art. 1. The cans employed by persons selling milk in the City must not carry an added neck, but must have at their top only an opening wide enough to allow facility for cleaning. Said opening must be closed or opened by the vessel used as a measure in the distribution of milk to the consumer.

Art. 2. But the cans carrying five gallons or more may carry a side neck of not less than three inches in diameter, the opening of which shall be closed with a vessel or lid fitting therein.

SECTION XVI.

Art. 1. Any person found guilty of any violation of the prescriptions of the present by-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and costs of an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding six months. The license or permit of any such offender may moreover be suspended or finally cancelled by the Municipal Health Officer holding authority from the Board of Hygiene.

Art. 2. All dispositions of previous by-laws which are incompatible with the prescriptions of the present by-law are hereby repealed.

NAP. DROUIN.
Mayor.

Attested.
L. S.
H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

How You May Reduce Your Weight

Overstoutness is a very unwelcome condition especially in the present day, when slender figures are so fashionable, and every reader of this paper has noticed the tendency of some people to put on an excessive amount of fat.

If you happen to be one of those whose weight is more than it should be, don't try to starve yourself, eat all you want, but go to your druggist and get oil of orilene in capsule form and take one with each meal.

Oil or orilene increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood and dissolves the fatty tissue, in many cases at nearly the rate of one lb. per day. Be sure to get oil of orilene in capsule form. It is sold only in original sealed packages. Any good druggist has it, or a large size box will be sent on receipt of $1.00. Address D. J. Little Drug Co., Box 1240, Montreal, Can.

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health



J. W. HAMMOND Esq.

SCOTLAND, ONT., Aug. 25th, 1913

"Fruit-a-tives" are the only pill manufactured, to my way of thinking. They work completely, no griping whatever, and one is plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-tives". I cannot say too much in their favor.

We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-tives".

Their action is mild, and no distress at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them".

J. W. HAMMOND.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on Friday, the 16th April, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 24 times per week each way, between Lake Etchemin and Railway Station (Quebec Central), from the 1st July, 1915, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Lake Etchemin and Ste. Germaine Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, March 4th, 1915.
Mc.6x1aw.stx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on Friday, the 9th April, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years 6 and 12 times per week each way, between Hopetown and Paspebiac and Paspebiac and Railway Station, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Hopetown and Paspebiac and at the office of the Post Office Inspector

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, Feb. 24th, 1915.
Fb.29x1aw,satx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on Friday, the 9th April, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years 6 times per week over a rural mail delivery route, to be known as "Hebertville Station, No. 1," to begin from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post office of Hebertville Station and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN.
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office.
Quebec, Feb. 24th, 1915.
Fb.29x1aw,satx3w

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

We will offer a cheap sale of Veilings and Ribbons of all colors and descriptions.

Misses M. & A. Brownrigg

MILLINERS,

54-56 ST. JOHN ST., QUEBEC.

GERMANY'S REPLY PUBLISHED BY U.S.

STATE DEPARTMENT DECLINES TO GIVE OUT DETAILS OF AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

Washington, March 4.—Publication of the official text of the German government's reply to the American proposals for an abandonment of submarine warfare and the shipment of food stuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent was the only step taken by the United States government today in connection with the maritime situation as it effects neutrals.

The State Department declined to give out the text of the American proposals because they still are under consideration by Great Britain and her allies. Until some reply is received from the Allies it is unlikely that any further move will be made by the United States though preparations of a protest to Great Britain's declaration of an embargo on commerce between Germany and neutrals has begun by law officers of the government.

Reports from London that Great Britain was solicitious about American opinion on her declaration of a commercial embargo were read with much interest today. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary of War Garrison, who has been one of the President's advisers, during the day. It was reported generally that the Ambassador had sought unofficially to learn Mr. Garrison's views.

With the adjournment of Congress, it is generally believed President Wilson and his Cabinet will almost give exclusive attention to the foreign situation, and that in the next few days, the replies to the various diplomatic notes from the belligerents will be taken up. It has not been decided whether all unanswered communications shall be treated in one formal comprehensive note to the belligerents, or whether the separate character of the different steps will be preserved. To date, the United States government has five separate separate negotiations, all related to the subject of maritime warfare and the rights of neutrals.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ROYAL BLOOD.

(By Eugene Blake).

The village of Queen Anne on the south Atlantic coast was named for the queen who was on the throne of England when the place was settled. A natural son of King Charles II. fitted out the expedition that made a village on what was then an uninhabited ocean shore. He came out himself, and his progeny now mingled with that of the other settlers. The consequence was that at the middle of the nineteenth century every inhabitant of Queen Anne could boast that he had royal blood in his veins.

Notwithstanding the aristocratic atmosphere of the place, nearly all the men as soon as they became old enough to strike out for themselves left for more active regions, leaving the women behind them. Occasionally some persons who desired a restful place to live would settle in Queen Anne, but after staying there some time, finding that none of the residents called on them, moved away. The consequence of this considerable going and inconsiderable coming was that, in time, the village was reduced to several hundred maiden ladies, all of royal blood.

One of those persons who had attempted to make a home in Queen Anne was a lady named Rutledge, from the state of Alabama. She was an invalid, and her physician recommended her to change her residence to the seashore. Her husband was obliged to make a trip to Europe and left home the day his wife started for Queen Anne, he going to New York for the purpose of crossing the ocean.

Mrs. Rutledge, who was a ladylike woman, alone and needing attention, was dismayed to find that, not having royal blood in her veins like the others, she was left out in the cold by the citizens of Queen Anne. She remained there, however, till her husband returned to America, then joined him at their old home in Alabama, where she died only a few weeks after their reunion.

One day a gentleman aged forty, well bred and apparently having plenty of money, went to Queen Anne, looked over the place, expressed himself pleased with it and gave out that he intended to settle there. The ladies of the place soon learned that the new comer was a widower. In a place divested of men the matter of royal blood when an unmarried man was considered suddenly ceased to be of overweening importance. Every maiden of marriageable age was in a flutter. Every maiden dived into old chests to get out finery that had been brought from England long before that she might modernize it and make use of it to catch the widower.

The stranger had not been in Queen Anne a week before it was learned that he was indisposed. Miss Chalmondelay, who lived opposite his house, first became aware of this fact and hastened to send over delicacies. The news spread down the broad street on either side of which the village was built, and everybody, even to the uttermost end of the town, sent broth or jelly or fruit or some other delicacy to the invalid.

Had he consumed all he received he would have soon died of overeating, but it is questionable if he ate any of it. His servants certainly had such a feast as never before. The invalid recovered and found an accumulation of cards bearing the names of the donors of the delicacies that had been sent him, which filled a sizable wicker basket. As soon as he was able he began calling on the ladies who had favored him and did not cease until he had thanked every one of them in person.

This required time, but when finished the stranger had a calling acquaintance with every lady in Queen Anne. Some were very old and some very young. These he favored but once. Those of a marriageable age he made a list of, and there was not a day or an evening that he did not make as many calls as the hours would admit. It was evident to every woman in the village that he was looking for a wife, and every unmarried woman was hopeful.

What the stranger said to these ladies, what hopes he excited in each heart, never became common property, though there was a good deal of speculation as to what fortunate spinster would secure the prize. At one time it would appear after the bee had been buzzing for awhile on a single flower that he was about to alight, but the very next day he would be seen seeking honey from a different source.

One morning Miss Chalmondelay on rising looked between the slats at the house opposite. The doors and windows were closed, and the premises seemed deserted. That day each and every marriageable woman received a note, which read as follows:

"I have decided that since there is no royal blood in my veins it is not seemly I should unite with the descendant of a king."

These notes were signed "Rutledge." No one could explain what the stranger meant by his strange conduct till one of them discovered that this was the name of the invalid lady who had recently been coming them.

For a time each recipient kept her secret, but one after another finally told, and the whole thing came out. Then they understood that they had one and all been punished for their heartlessness to the wife of the man they had hoped to catch.

GRANDEUR IN GLACIERS.

The Alpine-like Scenery in Mount Rainier National Park.

Mount Rainier National Park is situated in western Washington, about fifty-six miles southeast of the city of Tacoma. It has an area of 207,360 acres and comprises Mount Rainier and all its approaches, including one of the largest glacier systems in the world radiating from any single peak.

Surounding the mountain are beautiful forests of fir and cedar, and in the natural parks below the snow line are luxuriant fields of wild flowers of all colors and descriptions. The lower altitudes of the park are densely timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, alder, cottonwood and spruce. The forested areas, extending to an altitude of about 6,500 feet, gradually decline in density of growth after an altitude of 4,000 feet is reached, and the high, broad plateaus between the glacial canyons present incomparable scenes of diversified beauties, seemingly arranged to suit every taste.

These "parks," as they are called, are studded here and there with lakes and streams bordered with clumps of picturesque Alpine firs and gorgeous beds of wild flowers, and in unmerous instances apparently tender blossoms will be found pushing their heads out from under the snow.

The general elevation of the glacial valleys at the boundary lines of the park is about 2,000 feet above sea level. These valleys afford a comparatively easy grade to the lower ends, or "snouts," of the various glaciers, approximately an average additional elevation of 2,000 feet. At these glacier snouts the real Alpine nature of Mount Rainier National Park territory is thrust upon the traveler, and from, over, around and alongside the glaciers trails have been constructed with a view of making the wonders of nature within the park easily accessible as well as to provide patrol routes for the protection of the forests and game.

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF CANNED MEATS.

London, March 4—8.20 p.m.—The Reuter's correspondent of The Hague telegraphs that a royal decree has been issued, prohibiting the exportation from The Netherlands of sheep, chicory in every form, canned meats and various meat products.

I Never Want to Be Without Them

WHAT MRS. A. AVERON SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Alberta Lady Feels it her Duty to Tell her Friends of the Benefit she has received from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Faith, Alberta, March 5.—(Special).—"I never want to be without Dodd's Kidney Pills," so says Mrs. A. Averon, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this place.

"I am an old lady, sixty-eight years of age," Mrs. Averon continues, "and had Kidney trouble for twenty years. My heart bothered me, my muscles would cramp, and my back ached. Neuralgia was added to my troubles.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that have helped me and I cannot recommend them too highly. I feel it my duty to tell my friends what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the favorite remedy for the old folks. They cure the Kidneys which are the first of the organs of the body to feel the strain of years. By curing the Kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills ensure pure blood and pure blood gives renewed energy all over the body. That's why the the old folks say "Dodd's Kidney Pills make me feel young again."

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Pin your Faith to Live Stock

The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. They are today Canada's most valuable asset. If you sacrifice your breeding stock now, you will regret it in the near future.

Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Remember that live stock is the only true basis of economic and profitable farming. The more grain you grow, the more stock you can carry. The more stock you keep, the more fertilizer for your fields. Mixed farming is real farming, not speculating.

BEEF. In ten years the population of Canada increased 34 per cent. while the number of cattle increased only 17. Moreover, the city and town population, which may be looked upon as essentially the consuming element, increased by 62.2 per cent. while the rural population, or the producing element, increased by only 17 per cent.

Study carefully the adjoining table which was prepared before the war. What does it mean?

Country	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase	Cattle Decrease Since 1900
France	2%	2%	....
Germany	16%	4%	....
United Kingdom	10%	4%	....
Austria-Hungary	10%	2%	....
European Russia	14%	....	12%
Canada	34%	17%	....
Argentine	40%	....	6%
Australia	18%	40%	....
New Zealand	30%	16%	....
United States	24%	....	30%

Only one of these countries increased its cattle more than its people in the past ten years. And, in it (Australia) in 1914 there was a tremendous loss of live stock through an unprecedented drought—a fact which the table does not show. Do you need any stronger argument than this table that there is bound to be an increasing demand for beef? Add to this condition, the destruction of live stock of all kinds, breeding stock and young stock included, in the several war zones.

Beef is the most important item in the British soldier's rations. He is allowed 1¼ lbs. of this every day. The daily demand for meat by the British, French and German soldiers is enormous.

The war has merely hastened the meat shortage of the world. When it is over, the farmer with live stock will continue to profit in the world's markets, and, in addition to having helped feed our soldiers at the front, will be in a position to reap a further reward for having stayed with the live stock industry.

Sheep, Swine, Horses, Dairy Produce

SHEEP. Canadian farmers have been losing great opportunities in sheep raising and sheep feeding. The demand for wool is increasing. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered to provide winter clothing for the soldiers of the different armies. Australia's losses, through drought, in 1914, were very heavy. Canada has been importing frozen mutton from New Zealand. In view of these conditions, wool and mutton should prove very profitable for Canadian sheep raisers during the next few years.

SWINE. Through the indiscriminate sale of swine in the Canadian West in the past three months, the supply in 1915 promises to be little more than half of 1914. Add to this the fact, that the British soldier is allowed ¼ lb. of bacon per day, and that sausage is the principal meat food of the German soldier, and you will understand the outlook for the future. Those who stay steadily with swine, year in and year out, make money. Those who rush in and rush out generally lose money. "Buy when others are selling, sell when others are buying," applies to live stock as well as to Wall Street stocks.

HORSES. The wastage of horses during the war has been enormous. The estimated life, at the front, of the cavalry horse is seven days, of the artillery horse thirty days. It is true the loss has been among light horses for which there has been a declining demand in recent years. But with thousands of such animals sent from this country, the tendency will be to liven up the whole horse industry. The demand of the future will be for high-grade animals and farmers should be more careful than ever in breeding. Use only stallions enrolled and inspected under your Provincial Enrolment Act.

DAIRY. Milch cows increased in Canada from 2,408,677 in 1901 to 2,594,179 in 1911. This increase did not amount to 8% and was less than one-quarter of the population increase of Canada. At the same time, the per capita consumption of milk by Canadians increased 30%. Is there any wonder we had to import 7,000,000 lbs. of butter from New Zealand?

The exports of Canadian cheese have been steadily declining for ten years. Look at the market prices today. Do they not suggest the advantage of increased production?

Through cow-testing, selection, and better feeding, the average annual production per cow in Canada did increase from 2,850 lbs. per cow in 1901 to 3,805 lbs. in 1911, but this is only a beginning. Last year one cow in Canada produced 26,000 lbs.

The dairymen of Denmark who supply Great Britain with butter and bacon are not satisfied unless their herds average 10,000 lbs. per cow. Let Canadian dairymen work to increase the productiveness of the milch cow. Breed for milk. Test your cows. Save your calves. Select your milkers. Feed for yield. Read the Agricultural articles in the daily and weekly press and in the Agricultural papers, and the Government bulletins on dairying.

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

No Postage Required.

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Please send me Bulletins on Dairying, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Horses.

Mark out Bulletins you do NOT want.

Name .....

P.O. Address .....

County ..... Prov. 14

$2,000 of Pretty Canadian Lingerie

Samples of All Sorts

Merchandise of High Quality at the Manufacturer's Prices

On Sale Monday morning, March 8, and the following days.

This Sale of Whitewear will take place on the 2nd floor.

The general sales that we have made since January have met with the greatest success as can easily be judged by the sales registered every day, as well as by the compliments we have had from our trustful clients.

If you remember rightly, ladies in particular, we made no special sale of Whitewear during this period, that is because we waited for the opportunity to find an unsurpassable bargain, a bargain that you will remember for a long time, and also to make these two things coincide:

FIRST:—That Lingerie, Corsets and Silk Underwear will in future be kept in the Ladies' Department, on the second floor.

SECOND:—That we have just received $2,000 worth of Lingerie, samples of sorts, Lingerie of high quality, comprising Corset Covers, Chemises, Nightgowns, Drawers, Combination Drawers, Combination Underskirts, Lingerie Sets, superior quality, in Crepe de Chine, Fine Lawn, trimmed with pretty rich lace and embroidery, interlaced with ribbons, with bows and rosettes of different shades.

This will be a real exhibition of pretty Whitewear to which we will add several other new and very interesting lines.

Interesting

100 White Waists, in Lawn, Crepe de Chine, Voile, Black and White, Striped Ecru and others; a collection of extraordinary Novelties ..... 98c and $1.24

5 doz. Blouses in Washable Silk. Extra $1.98

Silk Underwear

Nothing more comfortable than Silk Underwear—Camisoles, Drawers, Combinations at most reasonable prices.

SPECIAL—25 doz. Corset Covers, trimmed with lace and embroidery 24c

GLOVES—White Chamoisette 44c

GOOD NEWS—Mr. Lebel, our Ladies' Tailor, who is now in New York will be at the disposition of ladies for their orders in Coats and Suits, Monday, March 8.

SPECIAL—25 doz. White Cotton Drawers, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Extra at 24c

CORSETS—White, from 58c to $8.00

The biggest collection of White Collars, fancy, 3 specials, without precedent in Quebec ..... 29c, 34c and 38c

Jules Gauvin

183 ST. JOSEPH ST.

Rep. Semi-Ready.

PRESENT WAR GAINS FOR THE SUBMARINE CHIEF ATTENTION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS WHO DOUBTED ITS EFFICIENCY

Allies' Lines May Bend, but Never Break, Says Frenchman from Front

Mr. Gaston Dru Tells of Trenches That Are Semi-Permanent Fortifications, with Barbed Wire Entanglements and Heavy Guns on Most Important Positions.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Dec. 12.

Gaston Dru, writing for the Daily Mail of French bravery, says:—

"A Frenchman who has just returned from the front, where he spent several days with the different French army staffs, and who is staying for a few days in London, gave me the following account of his trip to the English and French lines:—

"I happened to inspect our lines near Verdun a few days after a very stirring episode had taken place. A French 'adjudant' (non-commissioned officer of one of our territorial regiments—which are, as you know, our Landsturm and not supposed to be as fully prepared for active service as our standing army or its reserve—had, with a few of his men, held a farm for over forty-eight hours against a considerable number of German troops who had attacked the buildings with the utmost determination and with the support of artillery. After the relief of this territorial unit the general in command of that part of the French line paraded them and, unexpectedly calling the 'adjudant' out of the ranks, gave him there and then the highest reward which could be given to him—la médaille militaire—and asked him what was his calling in civilian life. 'I am the son of the proprietor of a night restaurant facing the Folies-Bergères and I help my father,' said the 'adjudant.' Is not that typical of the French army? This man, who had certainly not been prepared by his ordinary life—rather the reverse—for deeds of military courage, had behaved under the most trying circumstances like a hero and held against tremendous odds a position which ought to have been in reason carried a hundred times by the overwhelming German forces which attacked it!

General with a Charmed Life.

"Another instance of French bravery. We are in the North of France now, close to these English soldiers, whose courage fills our men with noble emulation. An old French general, very fat and hating to walk more than absolutely necessary, has a campstool carried by one of his A. D. C.'s, and planted always where the German bullets and shells fall the thickest. He seems to bear a charmed life, the hail of lead always leaving him unscathed. His staff has already been renewed twice, but the old fellow is still unwounded. Unnecessary exposure of life, would you say? Now, listen. The other day on a most vital point of our line the Germans made a desperate effort to break through. The French trenches, raked by shell and bullet, were becoming wellnigh untenable. Appears the old fat general. His A. D. C. puts down the well known campstool: the general sits on it. The deathly hurricane becomes so violent that the defenders of the trenches waver—a few seconds more and there would be a panic among them: 'Hulloa, children,' says the old fat man, lighting a cigar, 'are you going to leave me? I am comfortable here. I hate walking. My horse is not here and if you go I must remain alone.' A cheer from the French trenches. The soldiers will not leave their general, and the whole day long they hold their trenches, inflicting tremendous loss on the Germans, who could not in spite of their efforts, 'bag' or kill the old fat man.

German Cruelty to Wounded.

"Let us go back now to the east, near the Argonne. I will tell you a story which will show the inhumanity of the foes against which we are fighting. Two trenches a couple of hundred yards apart. Night attack by the French; counter-night attack by the Germans; neither party able to break through. Lots of German wounded remain near the French barbed wire entanglements, lots of French wounded lie in front of the German lines. Under cover of the night the French bring into their lines the German wounded, for in the day it would become impossible. Not so the Germans. They leave the French wounded to lie the whole day in front of their trenches, moaning and screaming. During the next night those of the poor fellows who are able to do so try to crawl toward the French trenches. German soldiers get out of their lines, get hold of the French wounded, drag them back where they have fallen, and, jeering at the French, who do not dare to fire for fear of hitting their wounded comrades, return to their own trenches. One of the French wounded, half delirious, sing-songs at intervals during forty-eight hours the following melody:—

Messieurs les Allemands,
Je suis trop blessé
Pour me battre encore;
Venez me chercher,
Donnez-moi un peu d'eau,
Car je meurs de soif!

(Messieurs the Germans, I am too seriously wounded to fight you again; come and fetch me, give me a little water, for I am dying of thirst.) The Germans sneer and clap their hands. This grewsome scene lasted two days, at the end of which the French troops, incensed, made a night sally, which was what the Germans had hoped for. In spite of terrific fire the French succeeded in bringing back to their trenches what remained alive of their wounded. The poor fellow who sang the mournful melody is now in hospital and will live."



A GERMAN SUBMARINE AT SEA—
From a German Drawing



SECTIONAL VIEW OF A GERMAN "UNTERSEEBOOTE" SHOWING FLAT DECK AND BOAT-SHAPED APPEARANCE.

©N.Y HERALD CO. FROM THE SPHERE

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Dec. 12.

WHILE it is general admitted that Germany practised a remarkable policy as regards preparedness in army affairs for the war now in progress abroad, it is equally true that the British policy as regards the navy was on what was supposed to be a basis of equal preparedness.

The vast and scattered possessions of the British Empire, together with its admitted supremacy in the maritime world, made it necessary for Great Britain to keep ahead of other nations in so far as the navy was concerned, but unfortunately no real test of the actual values of various types of fighting ships was available to assist the British Admiralty in its expenditures.

The present war has very largely affected the policy of the Admiralty, and though it may be more or less premature to say what the future policy of construction will be, nevertheless many important truths have been demonstrated, and at great cost, both as regards vessels and men.

Theories Are Now Tested.

During the last ten years the ideas embodied by naval constructors in the vessels built in that time have been based chiefly on theory rather than practice, and now that the opportunity to determine the relative values of various types of vessels intended for purposes of war is at hand the British Admiralty is making a close study of results.

As an example of the various opinions of the value of various types, that of Lord Charles Beresford regarding submarines is most interesting. Only about three weeks before war was declared this eminent authority stated that the submarine was not a blue water vessel, and he maintained that it was useless on the sea's highways.

The successful operation of submarines since the war started has demonstrated that Lord Charles Beresford was mistaken in his judgment of these vessels, and a majority of those interested in British naval construction affairs now attach great importance to the submarine. It is probable that more vessels of that type will be built in the future than of any other.

Battle Ship Not Yet Tested.

Authorities are not prepared to say that the usefulness of the battle ship has been proven a negative quantity by the submarine, as the inroads of the subsea vessels have so far been successful chiefly against cruisers and other speedy craft.

The submarine of the present day does not meet with all requirements, however, and it is probable that those of the future will be equipped with power sufficient to give them a surface speed of about twenty-one knots, or, in other words, enough speed to enable them to keep up with a battle squadron at sea.

The problems that confront naval architects and constructors in the development of submarines of sufficient size to go to sea and stay there for long voyages, and at the same time to have a speed of twenty-one knots, are not at all easy to solve, though not by any means beyond the realm of possibility.

That form of hull which is best able to withstand the heavy pressures incidental to submersion to a considerable depth, which, by the way, is the form of a torpedo, circular in its section, is not calculated to develop the maximum of speed. This is a serious problem, and another is that of the propulsion power plant.

The space available for the power plant is naturally restricted, and so is the weight of the plant, although in reality the outfit comprises several factors. While travelling on the surface heavy oil internal combustion motors, usually of the Diesel type, are used and they comprise one factor, while the smaller auxiliary engines make up another.

As soon as the submarine is submerged she is driven by electricity, and this is generated by dynamos while on the surface and delivered through storage batteries to the shafts and propellers. This electrical equipment makes up another factor, while the compressors and other auxiliary machinery necessary to eject the torpedoes and operate the pumps must also be considered.

The Diesel motor, of many makes and designs, is heavy and more or less intricate, but has the great advantage of using heavy low grade fuel oils rather than volatile gasolene, and this factor for safety is considered to offset all other disadvantages the Dielsel engines may possess resulting from the high compression necessary for their operation and the consequent heavy construction and multiplicity of parts.

Dislike German Motor.

It is known that the Allies are determined to eliminate everything German or of German origin, wherever possible, and, as the Diesel motor is of German origin so far as the inventor of the principle is concerned, although made in many countries, the nations now at war with Germany are anxious to find some substitute for the Diesel motor, but at the present time have not succeeded.

Representatives of various Powers abroad have recently been on a quest for some motor of American origin to take the place of the Diesel motor. What they desire is an engine that does not of necessity operate under such high compression, and hence may be built lighter, with fewer parts and at less cost, than the Diesel, but that may use the same grades of oils with the assurance that the combustion will be perfect.

Some contend that the destroyers are playing a most important part in the present conflict abroad, but it is asserted by others that the same work could be equally well carried out by the light cruisers, which are capable of showing a speed nearly equal to the destroyers, and at the same time are more of what may be termed "blue water vessels," namely, able to make long cruises at sea under all sorts of weather conditions.

Destroyers' Poor Record.

In so far as has been reported to date, no torpedo has been discharged from a torpedo boat or a destroyer, with but one exception, which has resulted in the destruction of a larger vessel, while all other vessels reported to have been destroyed by under water means, met destruction through submarines or mines.

In the latest light cruisers the speed has been about thirty knots, whereas the destroyers have an average speed of about thirty-five knots, but it seems to have been demonstrated that the ability of a submarine to remain unseen is worth more from an offensive standpoint than the far greater speed of the destroyer or the fast cruiser, both of which are depended upon to render effective work through their torpedo tubes.

For defensive purposes, such as scouting and patrol duty, there is no doubt that the light cruiser has many advantages not possessed by the submarine. At the same time, in surface action, it has been demonstrated that several destroyers may greatly bother an enemy and lessen the effectiveness of the enemy's broadsides, but therein the advantages of the destroyers have been enumerated.

Moral Effect Is Great.

Like mines, submarines have a serious moral effect on officers and crews of opposing nations. The unseen antagonist is the most dreaded and as such the submarine has its special value. Great Britain's next naval appropriation will be liberal as regards submarines and the same appears to be true regarding France, Russia and Japan among the Allies, while the success of the U-9 will in itself encourage Germany to greatly increase the number of submarines in her navy, unless some understanding that tends toward general disarmament is arrived at when the present conflict abroad ends.

Germany's "Minenwurfer" Throws 200 Pound Shell That Can Be Seen Coming

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Dec. 12.

As the war progresses we become more and more aware of the completeness of the German fighting machine.

The huge howitzers which were used in the reduction of the Belgian forts were perhaps the most surprising feature of the Teuton's artillery equipment. But in many other departments the careful scientific preparation and forethought which have been displayed are only too evident. If the morale of the German troops were only equal to the excellence of their artillery equipment a different tale of their progression on the Continent could be told.

A late instalment of "Eye Witness's" graphic account of the war contains an allusion to the "minenwürfer," or trench howitzer, which the Germans are using. "In this quarter," he writes, referring to the sanguinary conflict now in progress on the Lys, "we experienced for the first time in the northern theatre of war the action of the 'minenwürfer.'"

This trench howitzer is another of the productions of Krupp. It is a curious little weapon, but, though small, it is undoubtedly a factor seriously to reckon with in trench fighting.

Howitzer a Novel Weapon.

The howitzer itself is only three feet or so long and weighs 130 pounds. Its mounting is a small affair of about 100 pounds, but it is attached to a heavy bed or platform of 930 pounds dead weight. This complete mass of a little over half a ton is provided with wheels and a couple of handles and can readily be transported by two men.

Its small size and mobility permit of it being moved about in the trenches. When in position the howitzer, with its bed, is removed from the travelling wheels, and the weapon can then be fired from the ground. The shell, or bomb, which the "minenwürfer" throws is illustrated in the diagram. It is a decided novelty in munitions of war.

The calibre of the howitzer is less than three inches, but the shell thrown is a sphere over a foot in diameter, weighing, with its charge of high explosive, close upon two hundred pounds.

To enable the little howitzer to accommodate such a huge shell an adapter has to be used. In the diagram the adapter is shown shaded. The long stem fits into the bore of the "minenwürfer," and a shorter stem, culminating in a kind of cup, fits into the shell itself and holds it in position for discharge.

When the howitzer is fired the adapter and shell are forced out together. The two are soon separated, however, the air, forcing its way between them in the direction of the arrows, causing the adapter to fall apart and to allow the shell to travel on its way alone.

The velocity given to the shell as it leaves the bore of the howitzer is only 230 feet per second. The lowest elevation employed is forty-five degrees, and at this angle the shell travels a distance of 550 yards, the maximum range obtainable. The accuracy of fire is said to be very good.

Its Flight Can Be Seen.

Although this range is so small, the shell takes no less than ten seconds in its flight, and reaches a height of 410 feet in the air. It is difficult to imagine the feelings of those in the trenches against which the howitzer is operating, as they see the large circular shell lobbing toward them. The projectile consists of but a thin steel envelope, the greater part of its 200 pounds weight consisting of high explosive.

Four pounds of dynamite or gun-cotton are considered sufficient to demolish breastworks of two to three feet thickness, composed of earth rammed between planks or railway sleepers. It is not, then, difficult to estimate the destructive powers of such a mass of high explosive falling into the trenches.

The effect of ordinary shrapnel shell is obtained by the bullets and splinters of the envelope when the shell bursts. With the "minenwürfer" shell the effect is almost entirely explosive. The walls of the shell are too thin to be capable of doing much damage, and it is not in this direction that the effect is expected.

When the trenches are less than five or six hundred yards apart, a shorter range can be obtained by elevating the howitzer to a greater angle than forty-five degrees. At sixty degrees, for instance, the range would be 470 yards. The shell would then reach a height of 620 feet in the air, and would take twelve and a half seconds to complete the trajectory.

Invasion of England by Air May Come Any Moment

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Dec. 12.

The reasons for the general disbelief that exists in England of a German invasion already have been reported. And while much correspondence appears in the daily newspapers regarding the necessity for preparation in case of such an event by the organization of civilian defensive forces, like the landsturm in Germany, the English people as a whole remain very blind to the necessity for such precautions.

There are experts in aerial navigation who believe that a German invasion is not only possible but probable, and who have, therefore, been keenly watching the coastal struggle and studying its significance. One of these is H. Massac Buist, who discusses the situation with some authority.

"The determined endeavors of the Germans to gain positions bordering on the Straits of Dover," he says, "have served on the one hand for the publication of the most alarmist reports of their intentions, and on the other for contemptuous assertions by a section of civilian writers in England to the effect that whether the enemy gain possession of any bases on the Straits of Dover or not makes absolutely no difference in what they can do to annoy England. This second school, for example, asserts that Ostend, Calais and Boulogne would be of no use as bases from which to operate airships, and that despite the fact that various forms of more or less portable German airship hails are already being set up at Brussels, Antwerp and elsewhere.

"The one contention is as absurd as the other. This is self evident if we consider what manner of vehicle of the air any class of airship is.

"The great problem before all classes of airship builders is to utilize as small a proportion as possible of hydrogen, the lifting force to raise the mere body of the airship, so that as large a proportion of the force as possible may be available for lifting crew, fuel, ammunition or other apparatus required for the purposes of campaign service. All classes of machines that navigate the air have to carry their fuel supplies with them; therefore, if they are required to make a long voyage, nearly all their load carrying capacity must be employed in lifting the fuel. Thus, if operating from any base on the North Sea that would require a voyage of 150 miles or more to reach England, an airship, which always has to return to its base if it is to end the voyage safely, would have to carry fuel for anything between 300 and 400 miles more than would be necessary for it to make an attempt on England from a base such as Calais. Were it operating from that French port the same airship would be able to carry a ton or two more ammunition, because it would want that much less weight of fuel to accomplish the given task.

Would Have England Prepared.

"For these reasons all talk of the possession of Channel bases being useless to the Germans for the purpose of employing aircraft against England is idle. To say that they can operate against England more conveniently from a base nearer at hand is not to indulge in scaremongering. To create a false confidence on the part of the public and tell it in effect that England is immune from aerial raid is absurd.

"The public must be prepared for the new era. It must also learn the lessons that this war has taught. Many a German move is made not because there is any sense or military object in it, but merely because it is hoped by that means to spread terror. Therefore, though no permanent good, and certainly very little military damage, is likely to result from any German aerial raid over England, a deal of miscellaneous damage could be done. Further, the possession of Channel bases would inevitably mean that bomb dropping expeditions by aeroplanes would be possible on the part of a German force operating against England.

"In times of peace, too, Germany has concentrated a deal of attention on evolving comparatively heavy and large aeroplanes, even as she has especially favored large air ships. In the preliminary stages of the war the superiority of the smaller sized and speedier British aeroplanes stood the Allies in excellent stead. In turn there seemed a very considerable amount of evidence to the effect that German aeroplanes rather had the advantage of the average French types in the matter of speed. Be this as it may, in the later stages of the war the greater part of German aeroplane work has not been done by the largest type of machines that have been evolved in the Fatherland in times of peace.

Invasion By Aeroplane.

"It is, therefore, necessary matter for speculation whether or not Germany's plans for making an aerial invasion of England include the use of aeroplanes. From the point of view of range there is no reason whatever why these should not be flown quite effectively from as far as Ostend well into England. If Germany were to obtain bases nearer Calais or Boulogne, yet longer excursions could be made by such aeroplanes into England. The use of larger machines than appear so far to have been employed on any general scale in the war might not be intended merely for the carrying of greater supplies of petrol—as with the Curtiss transatlantic aeroplane, which had to be made on a large scale to carry big stores of fuel, with a corresponding demand for greater motor power—but it might be to enable the capacity for the carrying of bombs or aerial torpedoes to be as great as possible."

IN GERMANY BY MISCHANCE, WRITER SEES BOYS DRILL

Correspondent on Wrong Train Narrowly Escapes by Crowding Under Seat.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Dec. 12.

A story of an exciting trip into German territory, which was entirely unintentional, is sent by a correspondent now stationed at Lake Constance.

Remembering that Constance was a training centre for the younger German conscripts, he writes:—I thought a short trip might prove interesting. I therefore went to Kreuzlingen, a small Swiss town, that is really a suburb of Constance, with the idea of arranging a cab drive into Germany.

This turned out to be impossible, first because what few cabs Kreuzlingen possessed before the war had emigrated to Constance for the use of their excellencies the Herren Offiziere, and secondly because gendarmes stood like guardian angels by the chain that stretches half way across the road and divides Switzerland from God's own empire. Only Germans and Swiss are allowed to enter the hallowed territory at this point, so that when my passport was demanded I remarked regretfully that I had left it at home. This was strictly true, for I had taken care to bring nothing incriminating with me except my mistakes when talking German.

Giving up the quest as hopeless for the moment, I decided to catch the 3:23 train back to my present quarters, but when the train moved off I discovered we were off in a northerly instead of a southerly direction. "Konstanz," called the conductor as he stalked through the carriage. I was in Germany. I hesitated, and was saved, for it was not until we were again on the move that I decided to leave the train, and I jumped off some fifty yards from the station. By dodging under a wire fence and following a small path parallel with the railway line I reached the town.

There was nothing for it but to put aside all horrid doubts about whether it would be possible to get out of Germany and to make the most of my sightseeing opportunities. In three hours I "did" Constance in approved American tourist fashion.

The cafés were thronged with groups discussing the inevitable topic of Deutschland's victories and drinking the beer so dear to the hearts of all good Bavarians and Wurtembergers.

A band of ragamuffins, their closely cropped heads half hidden under cardboard helmets, were goodnaturedly cheered as they performed a caricature of the goose step past a barracks building, preceded by a small urchin who conjured noises out of a kettledrum.

In the barracks yard a detachement of youths, many of them only five or six years older than the young barbarians, were being drilled by a loud voiced and at times abusive sergeant. They were grimly serious about their work and from the intense look on their faces they appeared to think that the fate of the Hohenzollern dynasty depended on whether they pleased a group of wounded officers, two of them wearing the much distributed iron cross, who stood watching.

"Fine, aren't they?" said a woman at my side.

"Splendid," I replied; and then to avoid awkward questions as to why I was not doing military service, "We don't see things like that in Switzerland."

As in French towns, the proportion of people wearing mourning was large, and in the fine old church I saw row upon row of kneeling women clad in black.

There is a large hospital for French wounded in Constance, and about twenty of them were being brought from the station. They were mostly only suffering from slight injuries and could walk, but two or three were carried on ambulances. The German population watched them silently, and there were no signs of a hostile demonstration.

Acting on the principle that one is more hidden in a crowd than in a corner, I dined at a large second class restaurant, which was nearly full. To avoid unwelcome and dangerous conversation I chose a small table near the door, at which an unteroffizier and a girl were seated.

The air was thick with battle talk. A woman who entered with a late edition of an evening paper quickly sold out, and from all sides came the question:—Was ist neues?"

"Nothing special," said the non-commissioned officer at my table to his woman friend. "I can't understand why we are not getting nearer the French coast."

Emboldened by the fact that I had not once been in a really awkward situation since my predicament in the train, I decided to spend an hour in a popular "konzert and bierhalle" that I remembered going to as a student. Here, instead of the "Fur Kaiser, Vaterland und Gott" type of song one would have expected at such a time, the singers were winning applause with racy ditties that would certainly not have passed the British censor.

Startled at hearing French spoken behind me, I turned round and saw two French women. A man sitting by them asked if I had seen an evening paper. I said no, but there was nothing new in it. Sadly conscious that if I became involved in a talk with him I should betray the numerous imperfections in my German, I plunged into conversation with one of the French women. After listening for a while the man who had addressed me got up suddenly and went out by a side door.

"He suspects you," said the French woman. "Are you a German? If not you had better go before he comes back with somebody else."

"Say I am from Geneva," I said. While passing out I heard my kind friend telling another man that I was French-Swiss, and that she had met me in Geneva.

Admittedly in a blue funk, I put as many streets between myself and the "konzert and bierhalle" as was possible in ten minutes. It was then close upon ten o'clock, and I realized that getting into Germany was far easier than getting out. At length I found a cab, and saw with relief that the driver wore the Swiss button.

"I am French-Swiss, but I have lost my passport," I said, thinking one small lie better than enforced residence in Germany, "I will give you five francs if you can get me back to Kreuzlingen."

JUST A FRAME OF BONES

Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cure When Cure Thought Hopeless.

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"Had it not been for Dr. Cassell's Tablets I believe I should never have worked again; I hardly think I could have lived." These are the words of Mr. Ernest W. Barrett, of 32, Cecil-road, Gloucester, England, a young man, now in the perfection of health and vigour. And he goes on: "The Tablets cured me of a long and serious illness when all methods I tried had failed, and now I am as well and fit as anyone could wish to be.

"It is eight years since the trouble came on. I caught a cold, which turned to pleurisy and rheumatic fever, and for nine weeks I lay between life and death. When at length I could be taken down-stairs I was a wreck of my former self, wasted to a frame and weak as a baby. One side was all drawn up, and if I tried to straighten myself the pain was intense. I used to hobble about on sticks or get my father to take me out just a little way, leaning on him all the time. But instead of getting better I got worse. I had the best advice; but all the medicine I took proved quite useless. It was thought I was going in a rapid decline, and that nothing could save me. I was just a frame of bones by this time, and I can't tell you how weak and miserable I felt.

"However, my father chanced to read about Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and got me some. I shall never cease to be grateful for the result. I began to mend almost at once. Slowly my strength returned, I brightened up,



got an appetite and it was just wonderful how I built up flesh. At the present time I am a little over the weight for my height, and in the very pink of condition. I have never had a day's illness since Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured me."

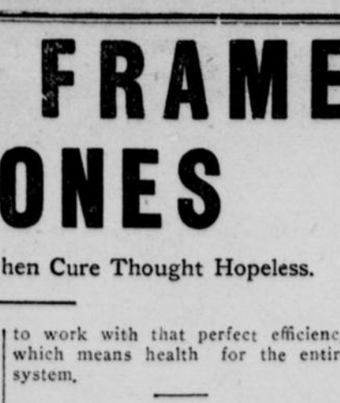
How are good results like this brought about? The explanation is this: Dr. Cassell's Tablets are composed of ingredients each one of which has definite restorative action on the nerve centres which control the various processes of life. As a result new vigor is put into the bodily organs, which thus regain their power to work with that perfect efficiency which means health for the entire system.

WASTED TO A SHADOW

Through Stomach Disorder

"I feel I could go out into the street and tell everybody I meet about Dr. Cassell's Tablets," exclaims Mrs. Wooding, of 32, The Green, Belgrave, Leicester, England. And who can wonder at her enthusiasm? Think of a mother who, believing her child doomed, by chance finds a remedy which restores health abounding and complete.

Mrs. Wooding continued: "To me it is a marvel that any medicine could act as these tablets did act, for my child has to all appearance beyond hope of recovery. The beginning of



the trouble was an attack of measles about a year ago. My other children who had the complaint got over it all right, but Henry was left with stomach trouble, which no treatment I tried could relieve. Poor child! he could not keep anything at all on his stomach. We had advice, of course, and all that was possible, but no relief followed. Whatever we gave him returned. We tried milk and lime water, but even that came back, and to add to his suffering he was so constipated, that the strongest purgatives had to be used. He was wasted to a perfect shadow, and so feeble that sometimes we thought he was dead.

"It was one night while I was sitting up with him that I read about Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Next day I got some, and the result was so good that I saw I had found a real remedy. Soon my child began to eat, and rapidly he grew well and strong. Now he is brimful of life and activity."

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BOOKS REVIEWED.

Sagas of Vaster Britain, by Dr. Wilfred Campbell, and published by the Musson Book Company, Toronto.

It is quite a feather in Canada's cap to have a volume of poems of the high grade of these Saga lays issued to the Empire at large under the auspices of a Canadian publishing firm. The book provides a step higher in our Canadian literary output, and we hope it may prove an incentive to Canadians to discern, at their own door, the wide gulf there is between the best poetry in its several forms of soul-uplifting expressions and the ordinary versifications that are too often classified as poetry merely from their alternation of lines and rhymes. Dr. Campbell is in the aptest sense of the term, a true poet; and we of Canada may as well be glad that his poetic acumen is at last in the way of being recognized within and beyond his Canadian environment. Many of our worthiest writers of books have had to locate themselves elsewhere than in our Canadian provinces, in order to earn a fuller measure of bread by the sweat of their intellectuality. As was once said of one of our very best writers, after his name had all but been forgotten as a humble personage in his village home: "We do not know what has become of him, except that he went into the States and took to writing poetry!" Neither Stratford-on-Avon nor Ayr-on-the-Clyde found anything about Shakspeare or Burns to glow over until London and Edinburgh placed their hall-mark on their genius respectively. The little does not perceive the big—in fact cannot—until it is told that it is big. And we are glad to see that His Excellency the Duke of Connaught has given Dr. Campbell permission to associate the issue of his Sagas of Vaster Britain with his name. Even that, however, may not place Dr. Campbell on a higher pedestal, amid the rush-and-tumble of our industrial Canadian life, than some other Canadians who have made their millions from real estate or other in commercial pursuits.

The highest recommendation that can be given to Dr. Campbell's latest volume is the volume itself, with its string of seventy pearls, all the way from his "Eluding Angel" to his "Invocation." And all through the book the reader is struck with illustration after illustration of what the true poet is, as he himself represents in these lines:

The poet is slave to none
But his own restless heart
There streams of passion run,
And springs of music start.

And those who would have a poetic pen-picture of what a man of undeniable poetic genius is, as compared with the prosaic earner of a routine-living, should linger over his "Poet's Part":

In the world's great round of sorrow
Deeper is the poet's part
Than the petty day of morrow,
In the mighty throbbing heart.
Let them struggle, let them rave,
His is more than foam of wave,
Be it life or be it death,
Flame of sun or wintry breath.

In a case of this kind, the reader has to be his own reviewer, as he passes from the lingering lyric of the "Vanguard" to the keen-eyed sonnet of "Shelley" into the phrasing mazes of "Ahmet" and "Phaeton." And, when through with the book, he is all but sure to feel with us as to this true poet's genius and his uplifting way of putting things, as has thus been expressed of another of our true poets who had to leave Canada years ago for a more apreciative environment in the United States:—

To the True Poet.

Sweet as the sheen the dew-drops sip at dawn
Thy purity of song hath laved my heart,
The rhythm of its light hath inward shone
To bid the shadows from my soul depart.
As soars the lark beyond the fragrant mead
To bear the breath of wild flowers to the skies,
'Tis his to greet the sphere that purifies
Earth's sweetness with its own; and, scattering seed
Of scented truth upborne upon the wing
Of song, 'tis thine to seek an upper light
Beyond life's clouds, while we upgazing sing
A timid greeting to thy venturous flight,
And long to bathe our being in the air,
Where none but thee and such singers dare.

THE FIRE VICTIMS

LAID AT REST.

The funerals of the four unfortunate victims of Tuesday's St. Malo fire, Mrs. Talbot and her three children, were held from Moisan's morgue, yesterday morning, to St. Sauveur Church, and St. Charles Cemetery, the remains being followed by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. Mr. J. Arthur Talbot, who with his four-year-old daughter, were the only members of the Talbot family to be saved, is not only a well-known young business man in the parish and ward of the city in which he resided previous to the destruction of his home and family, but is also well-known in the upper portion of the city, where for several years he was chief clerk in the grocery establishment of Mr. Joseph Savard, St. John street, where during his connection with this grocery firm he made many friends.

A COLONY WITHOUT BREADWINNERS

EVERY MAN IN ST. PIERRE HAS JOINED THE FRENCH ARMY

St. Pierre, Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, March 1st—(Correspondence)—A colony without bread-winners. Such is this tiny insular possession of France, the last remaining vestige of her once great empire in North America. The "catch" upon which the whole industry of the islands is dependent, is known to be promising, but the fishing vesesls swing idly at their moorings, the dories are nested on the beach, and the trawls are coiled in tubes on shore. Every ablebodied man who could meet the requirements for military duty—there were 564 in all—has crossed the seas to fight for the Motherland.

Nearly 3,000 miles of ocean separates Saint Pierre from the battlefields and the Saint Pierrais, while intensely loyal, know little of the causes of the war and of its progress. Since the beginning of hostilities, a strict censorship of the cable has permotted only vague tedings from the outside world to reach the fisher-folk. Occasionally a mysterious message from Paris was received by the civil administrator, M. Chaubaud, and one day the later posted a notice announcing that the time had come for Saint Pierre and Miquelon to play its part in the world tragedy. All ablebodied men of fighting years were ordered to be at the pier at 8.30 o'clock on the morning of February 3. Two hours after the time set the steamer Chicago dropped anchor in the harbor and when she sailed again only the old men, women and children remained.

The French government is paying 25 cents to the wife of every fisherman-soldier with an additional allowance of ten cents for each child. The winters are long and the fuel is a prime necessity. The soil of the islands is barren and all foodstuffs must be imported.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments Rendered and Writs Issued.

Judgment by Hon. Justice Dorion.

Boivin vs. Deslauriers—Plaintiff claimed $2,000 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, being for a temporary indemnity and for a capital of an annual life rent of $22.16 for partial incapacity resulting from an accident which took place the twentieth day of June last, at the defendant's employ. Plaintiff claims $50 as an annual pension, because the accident was caused by the defendant's inexcusable fault. Defendant denies the permanent incapacity of plaintiff but admitted a temporary one, and that he has the right to an indemnity equal to half of his salary. The Court condemned defendant to pay plaintiff $5.50 per week during twenty weeks, to be computed from the sixth of December last, with interest and costs of a $100 action.

By Hon. Justice Lemieux.

Lachance vs. La Corporation du Chateau Richer. Delibere discharged and rehearing ordered for the 16th instant.

By the Prothonotary.

Belanger vs. McCarthney and Carignan. T.S.—Judgment against the garnishee according to his declaration, with costs against defendant.

Lajeunesse vs. Garneau—Judgment in plaintiff's favor for $101.30, interests and costs.

Cid vs. Issa. Defendant is condemned to pay plaintiff $207.39, interest and costs.

By the Court of Review.

International Harvester Co. vs. Plamondon — Judgment confirmed with costs.

Writs Issued.

Writs of summonses issued from the Prothonotary's office:

Joseph Bisson, vs. Joseph Pelletin, Chateau Richer, $1200.15.

Louis Letourneau et al, vs. Wilfrid Bedard, Mastai, $166.90, account.

Dame Alvine Marois, vs. J. G. F. Baller, Quebec, $185.00, promissory note.

Francois Xavier Langlois, vs. Levis County Railway, Levis, and Levis County Railway, Plaintiff in warranty, vs. Town of Levis, defendant in warranty, $184.50, in warranty.

Dr. Edouard Morin Co. Ltd., vs. Makeman Chemical Co., Ltd., Windsor, $988.08.

JAN, BORIS AND MARK HAMBOURG ARE COMING.

Another of the big joint recitals of the high standard customary to Mr. Gauvin's concert direction, is being promised music lovers for the early part of April: Jan Hambourg, violinist, Boris Hambourg, 'cellist, and Mark Hambourg, pianist, in the same concert. The reputation of these three great Russian virtuosos is well known to all, and this coming event must be considered as one of the most interesting of the present season. Jan Hambourg was the favorite pupil of Wilhelmj, Sauret and Ysaye. He combines in his own methods of interpretation and technique the great est qualities of these world-renowned violin masters. He has played with conspicuous success in the principal cities of Europe and has made extensive tours of Australia, South Africa and the United States. After hearing Jan Hambourg play the Vieux temps a minor concerto, well-known to all as the cheval be bataille of the illustrous Wieniawski, Ysaye turning to his pupils and artists present, said: 'Since the death of Wieniawski, I have heard no one who has reminded me so vividly of that master's playing as regards poetic interpretation, tone color, and rythmic brilliancy."

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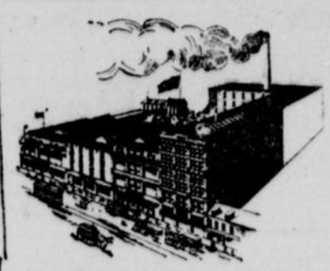
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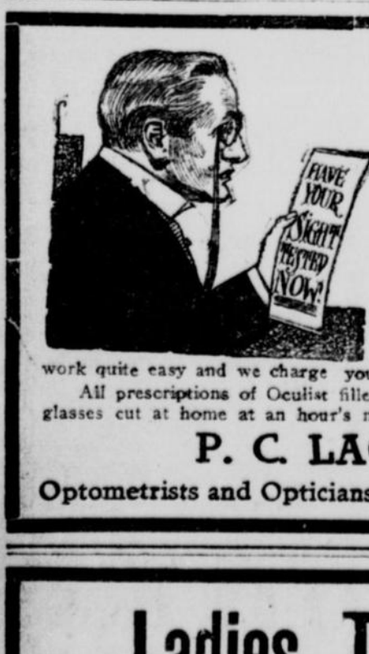
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Date of Sailing with ports of departure and arrival, compiled for the Chronicle by F. S. Stocking, General Steamship Agents, 32 St. Louis Street, Quebec:—

March.	Steamer	From	To
3	Baltic	New York	Liverpool
6	Franconia	New York	Liverpool
6	New York	New York	Liverpool
6	Minnewaska	New York	London
6	Grampian	Halifax	Liverpool
6	Chicago	New York	Havre
7	Zeeland	Halifax	Liverpool
8	Alaunia	Halifax	Liverpool
9	Carpathia	New York	Med.
10	Arabic	New York	Liverpool
13	Philadelphia	New York	Liverpool
13	Minneapolis	New York	London
13	Corsican	Halifax	Liverpool
13	Niagara	New York	Havre
17	Adriatic	New York	Liverpool
20	Transylvania	New York	Liverpool
20	Minnehaha	New York	London
20	Hesperian	Halifax	Liverpool
21	Vaderland	Halifax	Liverpool
22	Orduna	Halifax	Liverpool
24	Lapland	New York	Liverpool
27	Lusitania	New York	Liverpool
27	Minnetonka	New York	London
27	Missanabie	Halifax	Liverpool
31	Megantic	New York	Liverpool

MANCHESTER LINE.

Steamer Manchester Exchange, from Manchester, arrived at St. John at 9. a.m., on Friday, 5th instant.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

New York, March 5.—The steamer market continued firm with a good general demand prevailing for tonnage and rates strongly supported in all trades. Sail tonnage also was in steady request and rates were decidedly firm. Quotations to Lievrpool 11d; Glasgow and London, 1s, Hull, 9 1-2d; Cotton to Liverpool, per 100 lbs. $1.50

Charters—British steamer, 7000 tons dead weight general cargo New York to Vladivostock, 65s, March, April; Belgian steamer 2120 tons, (previously) lumber, Gulf to the River Plate, 250s, special terms March; British steamer, 3289 tons (previously) nitrate, west coast South America to the United States, 53s, 9d, March; 52s, 6d, of March-April; British steamer (previously) 30,000 quarters grain, Boston or 30,000 quarters grain, Boston or Portland to west coast Italy, 10s, 4 1-2d, March; British steamer (previously) 34,000 quarters oats, Newport News to west coast Italy, 8s, 3d, March; British steamer, 1989 tons, ore, Huelva to Baltimore, 13s, prompt, Norwegian ship, 1818 tons, coal, Baltimore to Rosario, $8, April; schooner, 2315 tons, coal, Norfolk to Rio Janeiro, $5 March; schooner, 1493 tons, same. Four steamers on private terms.

THE NEW FRONTENAC BEER

The competition organized by the Board of Directors of the Frontenac Breweries, Limited, Montreal, for the choice of a name to be given to that delicious beer "Frontenac Christmas Bock," has been a most remarkable success. The prizes were worth winning. The winner receives one hundred dollars in gold. 500 consolation prizes in the shape of cases of Frontenac Christmas Bock Beer to be divided amongst the next best 500 competitors.

Out of the tens of thousands of names sent in, the choice has not been easy and it was only after a long discussion that the historical name of "Trianon" was chosen—the maiden name of Mme. de Frontenac, Anne de la Grange-Trianon.

It is a new homage rendered to the memory of Count Frontenac "the greatest Governor that Louis XIV ever gave to New France." Count Frontenac has been adopted patron of the Frontenac Bremeries.

The name "Trianon, is an homage given to the grand dame who had considerable influence on the destinies of France.

Anne de la Grange-Trianon, Countess of Frontenac, a beautiful woman, arbiter of elegance and fashion, had even more charm than beauty, according to our historians. At the Court of Louis XIV, she was known as the "Divine."

"No one women," writes M. Alfred Garneau, "queen or subject, was more amiable and more loved than she. All her life she was surrounded by flatterers, but, she was as proud as Diana, and held her sceptre high: it never escaped her hands."

Is not this "divine" Countess just the one to give her name to the new Frontenac Beer, which holds high the sceptre of quality and will hold it against all competitors.

Mr. Eugene Rouillard, of Quebec, has been named the winner of the competition. He gets the prize of $100 in gold.

The names of 500 competitors who have won consolation prizes are appearing in the newspapers. Those winners will taste with delight this famous new beer, which has already completely won popular favor.

In the meantime, till the new labels are ready, Frontenac Trianon Beer will still be sold under its old name of Frontenac Christmas Beer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PANORAMIC VIEW.

Speaking of panoramic views, the Canadian Pacific itself has just produced something out of the ordinary in this respect. The official photographer of the railway, Mr. J. C. S. Bennett, has made a print 22 feet long on one piece of paper, representing a panoramic view from Burgess Pass, in the Canadian Rockies. This photograph, the largest ever made in Canada, which will be hung in the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel, at Montreal, shows Mount Field (8,645 ft.), Mount Dennis (8,326 feet), Mount Goodsir, the Van Horn range, Mount Burgess (8,463 feet), Mount Emerald (8,352 feet), Mount Wapta (9,990 feet), and Mount Vice-President (10,049 feet), and embraces a hundred miles of snow-clad peaks and glaciers with the hotel at Field shown in the valley at the left, and to the right a glimpse of the Yoho Valley.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS.

GOVERNING Timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, and the tract of Three and a Half Millions Acres, Located by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River District in the Province of British Columbia.

LICENSES.

A license to cut timber on a tract not exceeding twenty-five square miles in extent may be acquired only at public auction. A rental of $5.00 per square mile, per annum is charged or all timber berths excepting those situated west of Yale in the Province of British Columbia on which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre. In addition to rental, dues are charged on the timber cut at the rates set out in section 20 of the regulations.

TIMBER PERMITS AND DUES.

Permits may be granted in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to owners of portable saw mills, to cut over a definitely described tract of land not exceeding one square mile in extent, on payment of dues at the rate of 50c. per thousand feet, B.M., and of a fee at the rate of $10.00 per square mile for each permit.

TIMBER FOR HOMESTEADERS.

Any occupant of a homestead quarter-section having no timber of his own suitable for the purpose may, provided he has not previously been granted free advance of timber, obtain a free permit to cut the quantity of building and fencing timber set out in Section 50 of the Regulations.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case or rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Dept. of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

Quebec Skating Club

The Rink will be open to subscribers

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER, 15TH, AT 8.00 O'CLOCK.

Tickets can be procured at the Secretary's office, the Rink, commencing Monday, from 4 to 6 o'clock p.m.

Children	$3.00
Ladies	4.00
Gentlemen	5.00
Family	8.00

A Family Ticket admits five of a family living under the one roof. One dollar is charged extra for each additional member of a family living under the same roof.

W. Morton Massey

LIFE FIRE INSURANCE BROKER
333 Mountain Hill

THE HORSE SITUATION IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Mr. Gerald Powell, commission agent, formerly of Nogent Le Rotrou, France, and well-known to many importers of Percherons in this country, writes thus to The Farmer's Advocate:

"I left France some weeks ago, owing to no business being done in the importing line. Although I had several stallions and mares bought before the war broke out, could not get permission to ship any of them out of the country. Among the horses I had bought, was "Lagor," the three-year-old grey that won first prize at the big Percheron Show at Nogent Le Rotrou, last July. One was for Messrs. Truman Bros., Bushnell, Illinois. When we shall get permission to export anything one cannot say. Some of the aged Percheron mares were taken for war purposes, but no stallions, and I understand that no mares of any breed will be allowed to leave France for five years hence, but this news is not official."

"As regards stallions they will not be affected by the war, as the Germans never got anywhere near the Perche district. The French Government bought about forty stallions last week for their Government stables. Of course France will not take any of their best pedigreed stock of any breed for war purposes. Nearly all the prominent breeders in the Perche district are on service-militaire, and many of the young ones have been killed in action, amongst them Monsieur Jules Thibault (son-in-law of Monsieur Leon Moulin), well known to Canadian and U. S. A. importers, also Mr. Emile Aveline, of Launay, both of whom were young married men. Of course the country's horse trade will be interrupted for many years to come. In poor little Belgium, nearly every stallion and mare was taken by the Germans. England is just full of Belgians, and I am continually meeting Belgian breeders and dealers, most of them ruined, their premises burnt to ashes, and no home to go to when all is over. Such is the prospect over here."

Ruinous Curling Iron No Longer Neeessary

The woman whose hair has been burnt dreads the hot curling iron. She knows only too well how destructive to the life and beauty of the hair this instrument of torture is. She will therefore welcome the information that a simple product to be found at any drug store will not only give her tresses the desired wavy effect, but without burning, discoloring, streaking or injuring hair or scalp in any way. It is nothing more than plain silmerine in liquid form. It should be applied to the hair with a clean tooth brush, preferably at night.

A convenient way is to divide the hair into strands and moisten these one at a time from root to tip. In the morning the hair will be found beautifully wavy and curly, having the appearance of perfect naturalness, no matter how the hair is done up. As the effect lasts many days, one need not get more than a few ounces of the liquid silmerine. This, by the way, is neither greasy nor sticky.

RACING PROSPECTS

Jamaica Track is Going to be Reopened.

New York, March 5.—Nearly four months of racing on tracks in the Metropolitan district and at Saratoga was provided for by the Jockey Club at a meeting of the Stewards here today. The Jamaica track is to be re-opened and meets will be held there and at Aqueduct and at the Empire City track in Yonkers, as well as at Belmont Park, to which last both spring and fall dates have been assigned. As usual, the entire month of August is given over to Saratoga. The program for the season is lengthier and more diversified than at any time since the passing of anti-betting in this state five years ago. The dates allotted by the Jockey Club are:

Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park, Long Island.—Thursday, May 20 to Wednesday, June 9.

Metropolitan Jockey Club, Jamaica, L. I.—Thursday, June 10 to Friday, June 25.

Queens County Jockey Club, Aqueduct, L. I.—Saturday, June 26 to Tuesday, July 13.

Empire City Racing Association, Yonkers.—Wednesday, July 14, to Saturday, July 31.

Saratoga Association, Saratoga Springs.—Monday, August 2, to Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park, Queens, L. I.—Wednesday, Sept. 1 to Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Piping Rock Racing Association, Locust Valley.—Wednesday, June 2 to Saturday, June 5.

ISN'T ITCHING ECZEMA AWFUL

Are you an eczema sufferer? Do those ugly patches of eruption start up and itch as though they would drive you frantic, and have you tried treatment after treatment with, at best, only temporary relief? Then you are only going through the experience of thousands of others who have at last found that Resinol healed their sick skins for good!

With the first use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap the itching and burning usually stop, and, soon all trace of eczema or similar torturing skin-trouble disappears, even in severe and stubborn cases. Doctors have prescribed the Resinol treatment for twenty years. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 12-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

IS YOUR TOILET SOAP SAFE ?

Many toilet soaps contain harsh, injurious alkali. Resinol Soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and to it is added the Resinol medication. This gives it soothing, healing properties which clear the complexion, comfort tender skins and keep the hair healthy.



Delicate Girls and Women

are too often dosed with drugs when their blood is really starved. They need that blood-strength which comes from medicinal nourishment. No drugs can make blood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a highly concentrated blood-food and every drop yields returns in strengthening both body and brain.

If you are frail, languid, delicate or nervous, try *Scott's Emulsion* after meals for just one month.

14-62

PILES

Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

WANTED.

WANTED—A general servant with references. Neat. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m., 279 St. Cyrille St. March 6x3.

WANTED—Immediately, a good plain cook and also experienced housetable maid. Apply 21 Mont Carmel st., The Cape. Mc.5x3 March 5x3.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Canadian Nurse, thoroughly trained. To work under the Canadian Red Cross Society, in England or France, for one year. Please apply to Mrs. Colin Sewell, 60 St. Louis Street, Quebec.

MANAGER WANTED—An Accountant of experience to take charge of a well established business, must be capable to speak, and correspond correctly in the two languages (English and French) to a proper qualified party. We will give a liberal salary. Reference required. Correspondence confidential; Apply by letter J. P. Chronicle Office, Quebec. March 4x4.

WANTED—A general servant, must be good plain cook. Bring references when applying. No. 3 Grande Allee Apartment House.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Girl, 18, requires situation as junior clerk. Office experience in England. Knowledge of book-keeping, typing and some knowledge of shorthand. Reference given. Address, stating salary offered. A. C. R. Chronicle Office. March 6x3.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Salesmen, everybody, write quick; biggest money-maker on earth; sells like wildfire to cigar trade; territory given. Dulpet Co., Security Trust Building, Camden, N.J., U.S.A. Ag.8xtu,th,satxtf

AGENTS—Earn $15 daily calling on automobile owners. Particulars free. P. O. Box 308, Vernon, B. C.

AGENTS

Young man, would you accept a tailormade suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 21 Chicago and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

MAIL HELP WANTED

$15 weekly earned distributing, circulars, men wanted everywhere. The Co-Operative Union, Windsor, Ont. March 6x3.

WANTED—Two District Managers to travel, salary $20 weekly and expenses, experience not necessary if willing to learn. Niagara Import Co. Niagara Falls, Ont. March 6x6.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

State or Territory managed with business experience, wanted to establish office, manage salesmen, patented refrigerating machine. Makes ice anywhere,—any quantity,—8c. per 100. Exclusive territory. Money making possibilities absolutely without limit. Investment of $500 to $2,000, according to size of territory. Roanoke Mfg. Co., 1113 Gas Bldg. Chicago.

ATTENTION—We will pay $1,000 reward if our home butter merger fails to merge one pint of milk into one pound of butter in two minutes sweeter than creamery butter. Demonstrators and general agents wanted. Salary or commission. Write for illustrated circulars and addresses of 1,000 users. Wonderful Invention. Family Butter Merger Co., Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN BARBER TRADE—Modern method, Moler system 25 years established; few weeks required, tools free, positions secured. Write for particulars. Moler Barber College, 62 St. Lawrence, Montreal. Feb. 9x1m.

ST. URSULE HOUSE QUEBEC

Most centrally situated on the corner of St. Louis and St. Ursule Sts., just inside the St. Louis Gate. Best site in the city. All modern conveniences. Room and board. First-class cuisine and service. Satisfaction guaranteed. A select resort for lady tourists. Also table board.

Telephone 3244.

MRS. H. J. LEMESURIER.

TO LET.

Nice bright newly-furnished room to let in private house near Maple Avenue Cars. Rental quite reasonable. Gentleman only. Telephone 1026. Mc.5x1w

FLAT TO LET—Flat containing five rooms with all modern conveniences. No. 16 Garneau St. March 4x3.

TO LET—Houses to let on St. Ursule Street. No. 15, twelve rooms $45 per month. No. 40 thirteen rooms $75 per month. Both clear of taxes. Apply to J. A. Painchaud, 40 St. Ursule Street. Phone 1329.

HOUSE TO LET—On Maguire Ave. Sillery. Seven large rooms and bath. Hot water heated. All modern conveniences. Hard wood floors. Electric cars pass door. Apply to E. P. Cleary Sillery.

TO LET—A magnificent dwelling, 11 rooms, heated with hot water, fitted with electric light, gas and all modern ameliorations, including hard-wood floors. No. 105 St. Foy Road. Apply, N. Simard, 73 St. Joseph Street. Phone, 2252. Feb. 24 t.f.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 6 Du Fort street, upper town, opposite the Post Office, store and dwelling of 10 rooms, good business stand; also suitable for offices; at present occupied by Jos. Genest. Store and dwelling may be rented separately and the dwelling by flats, possession on 1st May. W. R. LaRue, Notary. 28 St. Ann street.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 104 St. Cyrille St. Ground flat and basement 6 rooms and Bath room all modern accommodations. Clear 1st May. For informations apply to, J. M. Poulliot, 153 St. Paul Street, Telephone 2861.

OFFICES TO LET—Offices in the Richelieu Building, as well as those formerly occupied by the Quebec Steamship Company, Commanding good view of the River. For terms and conditions apply to CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LTD., 48 Dalhousie Street.

HOUSE TO LET—The house No. 19 St. Ursule street, containing all modern improvements; rent $75 per month, clear of taxes. For permit to visit, apply to Amos J. Colston, 132 St. Peter street Jn.20xtf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A cottage on the border of Lake St. Joseph, contains seven rooms (very large living-room and verandah), with icehouse and shed. The water is in the house and comes from two sources; the water from the artesian spring is very cold and abundant. Apply to Geo. V. Tessier, 75 St. Peter street, Quebec. Mc.5x2w

HOUSE TO RENT.

No. 5 Ste Genevieve Avenue, containing all modern conveniences, hot water, two bath rooms, eclectric light and gas, 14 rooms. House can be inspected between 3 and 5 p.m., For further particulars apply to the Montreal Trust Company, c. o. Royal Bank of Canada, Quebec.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nice House at 28 Fraser St. Levis, containing 11 rooms, bath room electric light, a very nice locality, apply, A. H. M. Chronicle office. Feb. 23xtf.

FOR SALE—On the Cape, the House No. 8 Brebeuf Street, corner of St. Denis Avenue. Hardwood Floors. Containing twelve rooms and all modern conveniences. For permit to visit and further particulars apply to

AMOS J. COLSTON,
132 St. Peter Street.
Feb. 2xtf.

HOUSE FOR SALE—An exceptional opportunity for a prompt buyer, easy conditions; new house completely finished. This fine and comfortable residence of ten rooms provided with all modern conveniences, is situated on St. Louis Road at the corner of Moncton Avenue facing the Battlefields Park. For permission to visit the house and other information, apply to H. D. Barry, Cigar Manufacturer, Quebec. Feb. 10x1m.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On St. Cyrille street, Sillery line, 9 rooms, bath-room, furnace, hot water, electricity and gas; all modern conveniences. Apply R. B., Chronicle Office. Dec.15x3

PERSONAL

LADIES—When delayed or irregular, use Trimuph Pills; always dependable: "relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. Jan.2x1aw.,satx11

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best Matrimonial Paper published, Mailed FREE THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY—The reliable, confidential, successful club has large number of wealthy, eligible members, both sexes, wishing early marriage; descriptions free. Mrs. Wrubel, Box 26, Oakland, Cal. Feb. 24x1mo.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

From Glasgow — From St. John
SS. CABOTIA .... About March 12
SS. ORTHIA..... About March 25

Steamers marked † freight only.
Passenger sailing dates will be announced when arranged for.
Apply any steamship agent or
The ROBT. REFORD CO., Limited.
General Agents.

THOMSON LINE

FREIGHT SERVICE.
The ROBT. REFORD CO., Limited, Agents.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
LIVERPOOL LINE.
From St. John, N. B.
MISSANABIE ..... March 26th
METAGAMA .....April 9th
GRAMPIAN ....April 16th

Full particulars at
30 St. John and 46 Dalhousie St.
G. J. P. MOORE,
Tu,th,satxtf

Under the American Flag.
THE PERFECT VACATION TRIP
— to the —
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
Going or coming one way through the
PANAMA CANAL
"Finland" "Kroonland"
22,000 Tons Displacement.
From New York....May 1, 22, June 16
From San Francisco..May 26, June 16
And every third week thereafter.
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE,
43 Dalhousie st. Phone 8.

Gaudias Bureau
MACHINIST.
Repairs of all kind promptly attended to.
Telephone 2946
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116 5th Street, Limoilou.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
New Triple-Screw Turbine
ORDUNA
SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 10 A.M.
Spacious, Comfortable Rooms
Beautifully Appointed.
LUSITANIA .. Sat., Mar. 27, 10 a.m.
Cameronia ..... Sat., Apr. 3, NOON
*Transylvania . . Sat., Apr. 10 10 a.m.
*Orduna ..... Sat., Apr. 17 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA ... Sat., Apr. 24, 10 a.m.
*Calls at Halifax eastbound.

NAPLES and PIRAEUS
CARPATHIA . Tues., Mar. 16, Noon

Round the World Tours.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
Company's Office 21-24 State St., N.Y.
F. S. STOCKING, 32 St. Louis Street
Or Hone & Rivet, 31 Buade St., Quebec.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique
"POSTAL SERVICE."
Sailings for Havre
NIAGARA ..... March 13, 3 p.m.
ROCHAMBEAU ..... Mar. 20, 3 p.m.
LA TOURAINE .... March 27, 3 p.m.
CHICAGO ..... Apr. 3, 3 p.m.
For information apply to
Wm. M. Macpherson, 53 Dalhousie st.; Hone & Rivet, 31 Buade st.; F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis st., Quebec.

CUNARD LINE
CANADIAN SERVICE.
Sailings from Halifax to Liverpool:
ORDUNA .....(15,500 tons) March 22nd
TRANSYLVANIA .... (15,000 tons) April 12th
ORDUNA.....(15,500 tons) April 19th
PORTLAND TO LONDON
*S.S. ST. STEPHEN.....About Mar. 12
*S.S. CHELTONIAN..... About Mar. 22
Steamers marked * freight only.
For information apply to:
Hone & Rivet, 31 Buade street; F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis st., also I.C.R. and C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, Quebec.

ATTENTION ! !
SOLDIERS' MESS
WHEN OFF DUTY
—at—
SAVOY CAFE
68 St. John St. 270 Desfosses St.
197 St. Joseph St.
Clean, Reasonable, Satisfactory.

RMSP to WEST INDIES
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
FROM ST. JOHN (N.B.) AND HALIFAX (N.S.)
to
Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.
For illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to the Company, or in Halifax, (N.S.) to Pickford & Black, Limited.
Feb.28xlaw,satxtf

ENGLISH BREAKFAST
— and —
AFTERNOON TEAS
Order a trial pound of our English Breakfast or Afternoon Teas. It will convince you of their splendid quality
Price ..... 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.00 per lb.
GEORGE PATRY,
IMPORTER,
22 Fabrique Street - - - - - - - 'Phone 6400.

Just received new stock of
HOCKEY STICKS
From 25 cts to $1.00
General Sporting Goods
Skates Sharpened
Quebec Skate Manufacturing & Repair Co., Reg'd.
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DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"DOMINION" STEAM AND GAS COALS
Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack
For Particulars, apply to
SALES AGENT, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Rents collected for five per cent on Residential Properties, which includes the leasing, attending to repairs, insurance, assessments, etc. Special rates for Office Buildings. Prompt returns of all amounts collected, made monthly or quarterly, as desired by the owner.

ROBERT STEWART,
Auditor and Public Accountant
92 ST. PETER STREET.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

CLOSING MARKET LETTERS.

By private wire to Breen & Gourdeau, Stock Brokers, 63 St. Peter Street and 6 Sault-au-Matelot. 'Phone 185.

New York, March 5—Stocks moved up a notch and the quiet insidious way in which the movement was effected drew the comment from some bulls that it was "a creeping bull market." The rise was not of the kind to intimidate srorts, and force hurried covering, although the bear account is probably large. A rumor was circulated that Austria was about to sue for peace, but it received absolutely no credence in conservative quarters, although in these places the belief was expressed that the war would end within the next few months. Strength of C. P. R. was favorably commented upon, the stock selling up 1¾ to 158⅞. It was said that inquiries regarding a market for shares of the stock in German names brought no better bid than fifteen points under the market. Such stock can not be transferred and dividends will not be paid on it during the continuance of the war. Reported movements of currency this week indicate again in cash by banks of about $1,000,000. They received from interior $7,998,000 and shipped $5,060,000. There was quiet accumulation of Union Pacific and soncervative houses said investors have recently been looking on that stock with more favor than ever before. We would favor the taking of profits on the hard spots.

Sales: Stocks, 257,314; bonds, $2,760,500.

Chicago, March 5—There was a heavy volume of overnight liquidation and the wheat market was nervous and weak at the opening. Prices fluctuated very sharply. Peace reports and news concerning the Dardanelles seemed to be the unsettling factor. The improvement in the southwestern crop outlook was an influential bear factor. The plant and soil are reported to have been greatly benefitted by the snows, especially in Nebraska and Oklahoma. In the afternoon prices recovered about two cents from the low levels on the firm cash conditions and export demand.

Corn was steady in the afternoon on export demand. Shipments for the week were large.

Oats market was firm on reports of export business.

Grain quotations today were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat:				
May ...	137	140	135⅝	138 asked
July ...	113¼	113⅝	110⅝	113¼
Corn:				
May ...	72½	72¾	71¼	72⅜ asked
July ...	74½	74¾	73¼	74⅜
Oats:				
May ...	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55⅛-¼
July ...	51⅝	52	50⅝	51⅜ asked

Winnipeg, March 5—May wheat, 138¾; July wheat, 137½; May oats, 61⅝; July oats, 61⅞.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto — Quotations are as follows:

Wheat, Ontario No. 2 winter, $1.35 outside. Manitoba No. 1, north., $1.49½; No. 2, north., $1.47½; No. 3, north., $1.44¾.

Oats — Canada western, No. 2, 67c; No. 3, Canada western, 64c, at lake ports for immediate shipment. Ontario, No 2, white, 62c to 63c outside.

Corn—American, No. 2, yel., 80¼c on track, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $2.00.

Barley — 85c to 88c outside for malting.

Buckwheat — 83c to 85c shipping points.

Flour—Manitoba, listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $7.70; strong bakers, $7.00. Ontario, winter, 90 per cent. patents, $5.85 to $6.00 seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $28.00 to $29.00.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, March 5—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids:—March, 8.48c; May, 8.69c; July, 8.90c; Sept., 9.17c; Dec., 9.37c. Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 8.65c.

Liverpool — Cotton, spot quiet. Prices steady. American middling, fair, 5.89d; good middling, 5.31d; middling, 4.99d; low middling, 4.60d; good ordinary, 4.29d; ordinary, 3.99d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,300 American. Receipts were 5,000 bales, including 4,300 American. Futures closed steady.

BRITISH PLUCK IS WONDERFUL.

A Liverpool chaplain at hospitals at the front, writing to friends, pays a striking tribute to the spirit of the British troops. "The pluck of the men, "he says," is wonderful. One, quite a lad, who was bleeding inwardly, opened his eyes and said, "Well, how did we do?" I told him of the grand charge his regiment had made, and he said "That's all right, then" and died on the spot.

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Our New York Correspondents
MESSRS. POST & FLAGG,
Having re-established their wire service in Canada,—temporarily interrupted through the closing of the world's stock exchanges, and the New York Stock Exchange having resumed business, we beg to announce to our customers as well as to the investing and speculative public at large, that we are now in a position to buy or sell American Securities, as well as International Stocks and Bonds, as formerly, both outright and on margin.
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—STOCK BROKERS,—
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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

By private wire to Bruneau & Dupuis Stock Brokers, 11, 13 and 15 Sault-au-Matelot St. Tel. 1596.

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amal Cop ...	53½	55	53¾	55
Am Beet Sug.	39¼	40	39¼	39⅝
Am Can com.	27	28½	27	28½
A Car Fdy..	4½	..	..	..
Am Ice	27⅛	27⅞	27⅜	27¾
Am Loco	20	..	..	..
Am S & R ..	63½	64⅝	63½	64
Am Sug Ref..	101⅜	..	..	..
Am T & T ..	120¼	120⅜	120¼	120⅜
Ana Cop	26	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
Atchison	95¼	96	95⅛	96
Balt & Ohio..	66⅜	68¼	66⅜	68¼
Beth Steel ..	55⅛	56	55	56
B R T	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼
Cal Petrol'm..	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅜
C P R	156⅞	158⅞	156⅞	158⅞
Cent Leather.	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34⅜
Ches & Ohio.	41½	42½	41½	42¼
Colo F & I ..	24¼	..	..	..
Erie	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼
do 1st pfd..	35	36	34⅞	36
Gas "Con" ...	116⅝	..	..	..
Gt Nor pfd ..	115¼	116⅞	115¼	116⅞
Ills Central..	104⅛	..	..	..
Inter Met	12¼	12½	12⅛	12½
do pfd	56½	57⅞	56½	57⅝
Kan & Tex...	10	10¼	9½	10¼
Lehigh Val..	134½	134⅞	134¼	134⅝
Lou & Nash..	112¾	113	112¾	113
Mex Petrol'm.	65⅜	67¾	65⅜	67¼
Missouri Pac.	11⅞	12½	11⅝	12⅛
Nevada Cons.	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¾
New Haven .	48½5	0⅜	48¼	50⅝
N Y Central..	82½	84	82½	84
Norf & West.	101½	..	..	..
North Pac ...	102¼	103½	102¼	103⅝
Penna	105¼	105⅝	105	105⅝
People's Gas.	119	..	..	..
Press Stl Car.	27	..	..	..
Reading	143¾	145⅜	143½	145¼
Rep I & S....	19⅞	20¾	19⅞	20¾
Rock Island .	⅝	..	..	..
do pfd	1⅛	..	..	..
Rubber	56	56⅛	56	56⅜
"Soo" com ..	112	..	..	..
South Pac ..	83¼	84⅝	83¼	84⅝
South Pac ...	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
do pfd	47½	48	47½	48
Third Ave ...	49⅜	50	49½	49⅝
Union Pac ..	118⅝	119⅜	118⅛	119⅝
U S Steel	43¾	45¼	43½	45¼
do pfd	104⅜	105⅛	104⅝	105
Vir C C Co..	20	21⅛	20	21⅛
West Union..	63½	63½	63¼	63¼

GOING TO TRENCHES.

Captain in Line Regiment Tells of His Experiences.

The Captain in a Line Regiment at the front has sent relatives a description of his first experiences. He writes:

We halted at length in a village, and my company was detached to take up a part of the front line of trenches. We stumbled out of the little black village into a perfect blaze of light and a pandemonium of noise. The German star-light showed up the flat, swampy countryside (and ourselves advancing up the road across it) in sharp, horrid distinctness. With all the lights whizzing past overhead, one would have liked to have slipped forward into the cover of the trenches as unobtrusively as possible, and it felt embarrassing to be marching up a road as brightly lit as Piccadilly (in the good old night). We stumbled through a little village that had been taken by the Germans and retaken by us several times. This ruined village, shown to us suddenly in the violent glare of one of those star-lights, photographed itself on one's mind as a picture of indescribable desolation. One felt quite glad when the blackness suddenly hid it again. We stumbled through as quickly as possible (the road had become a running stream of water with occasional deep pools where a shell had landed), and at the end of the village turned off the road into a turnip field and plunged knee-keep into a narrow, deep canal, technically known as a communication trench. We sloshed along for a few hundred yards, and then came to a broader, deeper trench, twisting away on either side at right angles to us. It was faintly lit at intervals with a brazier, and standing on a ledge here and there were strange individuals peering through loopholes, with rifles beside them. They had goat-skin coats, cap-comforters on their heads, a week's growth of beard on their chins, usually a cigarette behind their ears, and the lower portions of their frame seemed clothed simply in a sheath of yellow clay. They seemed uncommonly pleased to see us, these fantastics beings, who in ordinary times are usually employed, in red tunics and busbies, marching up and down in front of Buckingham Palace and other Royal residences. I would have liked to put one of these hairy, prehistoric cold, muddy creatures into the sentry box at Buckingham Palace—it would give people an excellent insight into the conditions in which the war is being carried on at present.

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PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS
Correspondents: Jenks, Gwynne & Co., members New York Stock Exchange; Chicago Board of Trade, and New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
Molson and Robin, members Montreal Stock Exchange.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Accumulated Funds $67,000,000
Revenue for the Year 7,875,000
Assets in Canada 17,000,000
Over $10,000 paid daily in Claims, Endowments, etc.
The Reversionary Bonus of Policyholders for period of 1905 to 1910 amounted to $5,857,920.00, being at the rate of $15 per $1,000 per annum on all with profit policies.
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Fare $25.00 for Round Trip, including berth and meals.
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Delightful 28-day Cruises to the Antilles; sailings from New York, fortnightly. Apply for tickets and ills. booklet, Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, or any Ticket Agent.
Dec.12xtu,th,satxly.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. QUEBEC.

No. 2581.
DAME B. BOIVIN, Plaintiff;
vs.
J. W. FISET, Defendant.
An action for separation as to property was instituted in this case on January 29th, 1915.
Quebec, Feb. 6th, 1915.
TURGEON, ROY, LANGLAIS and MORIN,
Attys. for Plaintiff.
Fb.10x1m

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First class English and Scotch Tweed Suits, valued from $25 to $30 now offered for $20.00 while they last.
Benefit by this great reduction and place your order at once.
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HOW THE GERMANS FALSIFY FACTS.

Professor A. Hamon of the University of Brussels has in a letter to the London Press exposed a glaring case of the falsification of official evidence by German authorities. Professor Hamon writes in part:—

"In October and November last (13th and 24th) the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published the documents seized by the Germans in the Belgian archives. The German Government then published a Dutch edition of these documents, accompanied by a photographic reproduction of the said documents. The pamphlet bears the name of R. W. E. Wijnmalen as publisher, in the town of Den Haag (The Hague). On the photographic document we read in the margin:—

"The entry of the English in Belgium would only take place after the violation of our neutrality by Germany."

Now this extremely important note is omitted in the Dutch translation. It was also omitted in the German translation. This is a falsification through omission, a very serious falsification, as it modified the meaning of the document.

But we have worse still. On the top of page 2 of General Ducarme's letter to the Minister, he says: "My interlocuter insisted on this fact that 'our conversation was quite confidential.'" In the Dutch translation, instead of "conversation" there is "convention" (overenkomst)! The mistake is great and cannot be but purposely made. The German Government thus changes into a convention, that is to say, an agreement, which is but a simple conversation. And the falsification is so obvious that the pamphlet is published under the title of "Anglo-Belgian Conventions."

NEW FLAG FOR CRUISER KENT.

The silken Ensign and Jack presented to the cruiser Kent in 1904, by the ladies' of the county of Kent, having been torn to ribbons in the action off the Falkland Islands, when the Kent sank the German cruiser Nurnberg with the loss of all but seven of her crew, a Ladies' Committee has decided, with the full approval of the Council of the Association of the Men of Kent and Kentish Men, to replace the tattered flag with new colors. It is also intended to collect the fragments of the Original colors and deposit them in some position of honor in the county.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
$3.80 QUEBEC TO MONTREAL AND RETURN,
SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH.
Special train at 1.50 p.m. Tickets good to return by all regular trains up to and including train leaving Montreal at 9.00 a.m. Tuesday, March 16th, 1915.
Parlor Cars.
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
To Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations. Every Tuesday until October 26th. Tickets good for sixty days.
Particulars at 30 St. John street, and Palais Station Ticket Office.
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Round trip tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale every Tuesday until October 26th, at very low fares. Tickets good for two months.
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Through New York Sleeping Car Every Day
Trains Leave Levis
8:00 A.M.—For Portland, Sherbrooke and all local stations, daily except Sunday.
3:30 P.M.—For New York and Boston and all main line stations daily. For Chaudiere Valley and Megantic divisions daily except Sunday. Through New York pullman buffet daily connecting at Sherbrooke with pullman for Boston.
Ferry from Quebec 30 minutes in advance of train departure.
For further information and Pullman reservations, apply F. S. Stocking, C. and D. P. Agent, 32 St. Louis St., agent for Thos. Cook & Son, and all ocean steamship lines. 'Phone 82.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. INTERCOLONIAL PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RY
TRAINS LEAVE LEVIS AS FOLLOWS:—
2.20 p.m.—Maritime Express for St. John and Halifax, daily.
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S. J. NESTOR, C.T.A., 7 Du Fort, and 22 Dalhousie Streets.

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY
TIME TABLE.
Taking Effect November 9th, 1914.
No. 1. (a)Leaves Riviere du Loup.. 1.30 a.m.
Arrives Connors, N.B....12.43 p.m.
No. 3. (a)Leaves Riviere du Loup..10.30 a.m.
Arrives Connors, N.B.... 8.38 a.m.
No. 2. (a)Leaves Connors, N.B.... 3.40 p.m.
Arrives Riviere du Loup. 9.00 p.m.
No. 4. (a)Leaves Connors, N.B.... 7.05 a.m.
Arrives Riviere du Loup. 4.20 p.m.
All Trains Daily Except Sunday.
Connection at Edmundston Junction with Canadian Pacific Ry., for Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Joh, N.B.; Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou and Fort Fairfield, Me.
And at Riviere du Loup with all Intercolonial Railway Express trains.
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G. G. GRUNDY, General Manager,
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SPECIAL EXCURSION
— TO —
MONTREAL
$3.80 ROUND TRIP
MARCH 13TH, 1915.
Tickets good going 9.30 a.m. train March 13th, good to return until return until March 16th, 1915.
For tickets, parlor car reservations, and full information, apply Ticket Agent Canadian Northern Depot.
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All kinds to take home, 25c.
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— and —
"SOVEREIGN" RADIATORS.

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Deliveries in city daily.

Designs from $3.00 up.

JOHN RAMSDEN,
GARDENER.

Patriotic Post Cards

We have just received a big assortment of Patriotic Post Cards.

Following is a partial list:

Canadian Contingent in the Lord Mayor's Show, London, three views.

Portraits of Leading Men of the moment.

Destruction of Antwerp and Louvain. Fire and pillage, the German blight.

Patriotic Motto Cards., Oldest Alliance in Europe; Ready; Flags of Liberty and Freedom; The Steam Roller;; Army Making Splendid Progress; Outnumbered; Jack the Giant Killer, Etc., Etc.

PRICE:
THREE CARDS FOR FIVE CTS.
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Done by Electrical Machine, in short notice.
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CIVIL ENGINEERS.
... ... Blue Print Dept.
51 St. Pter Street :: Quebec.

Herr Ballin, the managing director of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, who is a personal friend of the Kaiser, has expressed the view that Germany must admit that the position of Heligoland does not give the German fleet a desirable base.

FUNERAL OF THE MAYOR'S DAUGHTER

LARGE CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO THE DECEASED.

It was a very large cortege that yesterday morning followed the remains of the late Miss Marie Jeanette Rachelle Drouin, daughter of His Worship, Mayor Drouin, to St. Roch's church and St. Charles cemetery.

Among those present were:

Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Hon. J. E. Caron, of the government; Hon C. E. Delage, Speaker of the Assembly; Hon. George E. Amyot, Recorder Dery, Sir Francois Lemieux and Judges of the Superior Court; members of the City Council, clerks and other employees of the civic administration, Joseph Picard, manager of Rock City Tobacco Co.; E. E. B. Rattray, of Drouin, Freres & Rattray. Emile D'Auteuil, Lawrence Lottier, A. Beaulieu. The chief mourners were the deceased's father, Mayor Drouin; her brothers, Messrs. Olivier, Charles, Auguste and Gustave Drouin; Joseph Lafond, grandfather; Messrs. Alexis Drouin, Edmond Drouin, Louis Letourneau, M.P.P., Alphonse Lafond, Arthur Lafond, Odilon Lafond, Albert Lafond, George Tremblay, Raoul Morin, Jean Marquis, Pierre Racine, Alexis Drouin, uncles; and J. B. Drouin, cousin. The body was received at the church by Mgr. Gagnon, who performed the levee du corps, and the solemn requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Legueux, cure of St. Roch's parish, assisted by Rev. Abbes A. Cote and E. Groleau, as deacon and subdeacon. The interior of the church was heavily draped in mourning, and the musical portion was rendered in a very feeling manner. During the course of the Mass solos were rendered by Dr. J. A. Jinchereau, Mr. J. Art. Gagne, Mr. Dorval, Mr. A. Emond, Mr. Turgeon, Mr. Aurele Leclerc, Mr. A. Bourassa, Mr. A. Savard. The family of the late Miss Drouin are in receipt of a large number of messages of sympathy, and the floral tributes were both numerous and handsome, and included among others wreaths from the membership of the City Council, civic employees, the President and members of the Quebec Provincial Exhibition Commission, members of the Provincial Cabinet. Spiritual bouquets were also numerous.

Letters and messages of condolence were received from Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brady, St. Georges, Beance; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Fortier, Beauceville; Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Ottawa; Hon. S N. Parent, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Emile Cote, New Carlisle; Messrs. J. U. Gervais, Montreal; Delphis Drolet of Champlain, F. C. Millette, Sherbrooke; Archbishop of Quebec; General Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. George Tremblay, Baie St. Paul; Lady Langelier, Convent of St. Roch, Hospital of St. Francis d'Assise, Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin, Rev. Sister St. Marie du Carmel, Dr. J. A. Deschenes, of Beauceville; Miss Marthe Landry, Garde Independente Champlain, Cercle de la Gaiete Canadienne.

At the conclusion of the church service the remains were conveyed to St. Charles cemetery for interment.

GLIMPSES OF OLD QUEBEC

From the Files of THE CHRONICLE, March, 1885 and 1815.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Return of the Voyageurs.

Canada's Contingent to the Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum, returned to their native yesterday, 30 years ago. The experience which they gained will be of use to them in after life. The men on being intedviewed, gave some graphic and interesting descriptions of their work and adventures on the Nile. On being asked about the Navigation of that river, they said that the whole stretch of the Nile is nothing but sand and rocks and rapid water. There were lots of places where great ragged rocks would not leave room to pitch a tent. At one point in the river it took us four weeks to pass going up and only four days coming down. The chief causes of the loss of the boats was the carelessness or incompetency of the soldier's who sometimes refused to work, and the boats not being half strong enough, the Bowsprits were often pulled right out. The water was full of rocks and the color was constantly light brown. So that it was impossible to see the bottom or the rocks, and the boatmen had to judge of their presence by the top of the water all the time. The Nile bears no resemblance to our Canadian rivers, and from Wady Halfa to Abu Fehmah it was full of rocks. The Hamek cataract is about four miles long and most of it had to be rowed. It took one and a half to one and three quarter days to row it under unfavorable circumstances, but two trips per day and walking back were frequently done, no child's play I can tell you. Arrangements are being made to give the men a great reception. Lord Melgund and many prominent people are taking an active part to do them honor.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

Napoleon III at Elba

Our information is to the effect, that a letter has been received at Leghorn stating that a vessel has just arrived from the Island of Elba and that the once great Napoleon Bonaparte was very ill of an inflamation in the breast. The vessel which belonged to hom, was designed to convey to the Island the celebrated physician Vaccari. It is stated that ever since the arrival of Baron Koller at Elba, Bonaparte has been pensive and melancholy.

Conditions of Peace.

If the Commissioners proceed in a spirit of fairness they may obviate many sources of future differences between the United States and Canada. It will always be an advantage to have the line between the two Countries distinctively marked. The only thing that we in this Province regret is the footing which the Americans retain on the St. Lawrence, for instance from St. Regis to Kingston and from Niagara to Fort Erie. The river is an indispensible communication for us and it is by no means so to the Americans. A Royal Salute was fired from the Grand Battery Quebec, yesterday at one o'clock, in consequence of the official intelligence of the Treaty of Peace.

DEATH OF MRS. M. PHILLIPS.

Her many friends will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Martin Phillips, widow of the late Martin Phillips, formerly of Sillery, which occurred at Nebraska, on the 27th of February. Much sympathy will be extended the bereaved family in their sad bereavement.

"ARSENE LUPIN" WILL BE ON THE BILL.

This Sensational and Ever Popular Play to be Presented Monday at the Auditorium.

Everybody has heard or read the story of "Arsene Lupin," this gentleman burglar, who, after having committed the most hasardous roberies, accomplished the most daring feats in the life of a criminal, figures into society, is received by high dignitaries and members of the nobility; at least every theatre goer has heard of the play and knows how intensely interesting it is, how sensational are some of the scenes and what fun is developed in others. It must be good news to all lovers of real good plays to learn that his work will be presented Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday night, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Auditorium by the French Company.

Mr. Bonal, the great favorite of the Quebec public, especially of the ladies, we should say, will hold the part of "Arsene Lupin," He has everything required, appearance, voice and great versatility to give it an interpretation better than any one we have seen yet in this city on any stage and the other parts will find good impersonators in the rest of the Company.

At the end of next week the sensational play "Le Vieux Caporal," or "Les Veterans de Napoleon," will be presented by the same company. This is a drama that will certainly please as much as the first one mentioned, although it is less known by our public.

The tickets will be on sale Monday morning for all the performances of next week, at 25c and 35c for the matinees, and 35c, 50c and 75c for the evening performances.

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

"I thought you were going to move into a more expensive apartment?"

"The landlord saved us the trouble," replied Mrs. Flimgilt. "He raised the rent on the one we have been occupying."

* * *

After the Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns have hammered the price of flour down to reasonable proportions she should take a shot at some of the other unduly enhanced commodity prices.

* * *

If Japan and China keep on it may be necessary to change the name of the Pacific.

* * *

In spite of the fact that money talks, it doesn't seem particularly garrulous with some of us.

* * *

"You see this shirt," said the General who was campaigning in a small but turbulent country. "It is full of bullet holes!"

"Good heavens! You weren't wearing it at the time!"

"No. We were using it as a flag of truce."

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS

The Grand Trunk System will put in effect on March 1st, reduced fares to California that will include San Francisco, in which city the Panama Pacific Exposition is being held, from Feb. 20th, to Dec. 4th,—Los Angeles and San Diego—at which latter point the Panama California Exposition is being celebrated during the entire year.

The same fares in most cases (and an additional charge on low excursion fares to cover the cost of meals and fares on Pacific Coast Steamships,) apply on the magnificent new scenic route opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific, as in the more direct routes from Chicago and other points

The new Transcontinental is as great in magnitude and interest as the Panama Canal. You see the Canadian Rockies at their best, with Mount Robson, (13,700 ft.) the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, as the show place of America; the wonderful Fraser and Skeena Rivers of British Columbia; besides enjoying a two day's trip between Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria or Seattle, through what has become known as the "Norway of America", on the Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamships, the finest, surest and fastest in the service.

A short side trip can be made from Prince Rupert to Alaska which time and expense might not permit from a southern port. No other Transportation Company can offer the choice of routes that the Grand Trunk System has arranged for 1915, to California and the Pacific Coast.

MOUNT CLEMENS. MICHIGAN

Mt. Clemens is famous throughout America as a all-the-year-round health resort, and thousands of people bear testimony to the benefits derived from its mineral waters in cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases. Fro bilious and liver troubles, digestive troubles, nervous disorders, general debility, etc., the efficacy of its waters is wonderful. Seventy-five per cent of rheumatism are cured, and ninety per cent benefited. Reached direct by Grand Trunk Railway System.

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142 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec.

Sale of NEW SPRING BLOUSES
All New Models

WOMEN'S JAP. TAFFETA BLOUSES.
Women's Pure White Jap. Taffeta Blouses, with the new low collar and long sleeves, and trimmed with pearl buttons, in all sizes.
At $3.95.

LINEN DUCK and PIQUE BLOUSES.
Women's Pure White Linen, Duck and Pique Blouses, with the new detachable laundered turn-down collar; all sizes.
$1.75 and $2.20.

SPECIAL $1.35 BLOUSES. SPECIAL AT 98c.
25 dozen Women's Embroidered Voile Blouses, in lovely new Spring models, turn-down collars, in white only; some are trimmed with black and white. Should be priced at $1.35; any size, at.....98c

FASHIONABLE WASH GOODS, GREATLY UNDERPRICED.—An attractive offering of an approved Spring Novelty, in wanted fabrics at ECONOMY PRICES.

RATINES, AT 49c
Regularly Sold at 75c Per Yard.
1,200 yards Fancy Dress Ratines, in the newest Spring designs and colors; 42 inches wide; value of 75c a yard. Specially priced at, per yard 49c

PRINTED CREPE, AT 12c.
Usually Priced 18c Per Yard.
1,500 yards of Printed Cotton Crepe, washable,; a wide range of new floral designs and white and colored grounds; 27 inches wide; well worth 18c a yard. As long as they last at, per yard.....12c

BUY YOUR NEW SPRING HAND BAGS AT 98c AND $1.48.
Hand Bags, shown in wonderful variety of good shapes, especially the long and oblong shapes; some in melon effects, in different leathers, Morocco being the favorite. We are showing also Moire, Silk and Velvet effects. All solid frames, some fitted with mirror and purse. Regularly priced, each, at $1.50 and $2.00.
Now at .....98c and $1.48

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.
142 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec.

DYNES'
Novelties in Spring and Summer Goods

NEW NECKWEAR of every Description.
NEW WIDE FRILLING, for Collars and Cuffs.
NEW SILK HOSE, Black and White, from.....45c to 95c
NEW LISLE and COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE, from.... 25c up
NEW 98c EMBROIDERED ORGANDIE WAISTS, equal to any $1.75 line, for..... 98c
NEW IMPORTED "SAND" COLORED EMBROIDERED WAISTS, for $1.00
NEW WHITE EMBROIDERED ORGANDIE WAISTS, Bolero effect, for..... $1.99
NEW CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, from $3.00 up, in white and sky.
NEW KIMONOS and DRESSING SACQUES, in colors, from $1 up
NEW MIDDY WAISTS, navy and red trimmed, from... $1.10 up

SPECIAL.
LADIES' SHOT SILK SPORTS COATS (with Cap), all combinations of colors, any special colors, made to order in three weeks.
"SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY OF NECKWEAR AND SPORTS COATS."

DYNES' **49 John St. Tel. 271**

Double Bons Double Bons
Double Bons On All Your Purchases. Double Bons On All Your Purchases. Double Bons

Myrand & Pouliot, REC'D.
ST. ROCH'S

Recompense for the Purchaser
An Entire Week of Double Bons

AN ABUNDANCE OF BARGAINS ON OUR TABLES. BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. DOUBLE BONS ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES. THE WEEK OF THE 8TH TO THE 13TH OF MARCH WILL PRESENT A VERY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

It is worth remarking that our bargains once offered are never put back in the assortment. They must be sold until they are cleared out. This proves that the Bargains are given you on account of over-abundance of stock.

FOR $7.00.
Come and see the new Spring Mantle, made of good woolen serge; latest model of 1915—$7.00 and Double Bons.

Save the Commercial Bons this week, it is money saved and at a large rate of interest.

FOR $1.75.
Pretty Kimonos, trimmed with satine; a large variety of colors. Cheap at $1.75, and Double Bons.

We take the liberty of drawing the attention of the public to the best place to purchase Christening Trousseaus is at our Store, for the very good reason that we carry the largest choice in the city in this line.

CHRISTENING MANTLES, IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2.00 TO $7.00.

Christening Gowns, of white ninon and embroidery, from.....75c to $4.00
Ninon and Embroidery Christening Underskirts, from.....60c to $1.50
Embroidered Cloth, for Christening trousseaus, from.....60c to $2.00
Christening Bonnets of all kinds, silk or cashmere, from.....60c to $2.50

Come and buy goods at popular prices and get Double Bons on all your purchases. Remember the week of the 8th to the 13th—DOUBLE BONS.

WE SELL THE PICTORIAL PATTERNS.

Myrand & Pouliot, REC'D.

MAGNIFICENT BARGAIN PIANOS AT BIG REDUCTIONS.

Hasten to make your choice of our magnificent bargain Pianos at excessively low prices.

We are offering at almost half price about one hundred good Pianos, very little used, and guaranteed in every way to be like new.

Also two Automatic Pianos, almost new, having cost $750, offered for $450.

Our terms of payment are very easy.

Lavigueur & Hutchison,
81-83-85 St. John Street,
Branch: 54 St. Joseph St

Before the opening of the Spring Season

We will offer an immense job of Axminster Rugs

About 300 beautiful Axminster Rugs of different sizes will be sold at an extremely low price, viz:

Sizes:	Sold at	Worth
3 x 4	$30.00	$45.00
3 x 3 1-2	25.00	35.00
3 x 3	20.00	30.00
3 x 2 1-4	15.00	25.00
2 1-4 x 2	10.00	15.00

all in perfect order, and we keep them in storage for those that don't want them now.

Crewdson and Horrock's Cotton

Crewdson and Horrockse's Cotton Shirting, Sheeting and Pillowing—the best in the world.

Beds and Bedding, Linen Pillowing and Sheeting, Table Linen and Napkins, etc.

Carpets and Rugs a specialty.

P. J. COTE,
29 & 31 ST. JOHN STREET,
OPPOSITE PALACE HILL.