NEXT EUROPEAN MAIL CLOSES Sunday, Ionian, 10 a.m.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—Fair and mild. Sun rose to-day at 5.59; sets at 6.15.

95TH YEAR NO. 69 MONTREAL SATURDAY MARCH 22 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

Dept of Agriculture Archives Branch

SOME METHODS OF THE 1891 ENUMERATORS

Gross Padding of That Census in Quebec Proved by Reports of Parish Clergy and Railway Agents.

(From The Herald's Staff Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 21.—The evil that men do lives after them. This is true of political parties and the most recent evidence is the exposure of the fraudulent census of 1891. At the time the census was taken inaccuracies were pointed out in a desultory sort of a way. But no thorough investigation was possible except to the Government of the day which, for prudent reasons, did not investigate its own corrupt practices.

The completion of the census of 1901 showed there was something radically wrong. The growth of Canada in population was out of proportion to people's ideas, to the country's prosperity and to the volume of immigration.

Popular opinion divides in placing the blame. Half the people condemn the policy of the Government for driving the natural increase out of the country and the other half berated the census ennumerators who had, they said, failed to count the entire population.

Popular opinion was wrong in both cases. The increase, or most of it, has stayed in Canada, the last census was taken with reasonable accuracy. The source of the trouble was of ten years prior date. The enumerators of 1891, padded their returns, and thus stole most of the increase from the enumerators of 1901. The short comings of the National Policy and the bad results it produced were covered beneath a mask of fictitious census returns and ten years later the policy of the present Government was blamed for the failure of the Government which had proceeded to produce prosperity in Canada.

There was a genuine sensation in the House when Sir Richard Cartwright, in replying to the taunts of the leader of the Opposition on the budget, announced that systematic fraud had been practised in taking the census of 1891 and this had been proven by an investigation just completed.

It might be supposed that it would be impossible to prove a fraudulent count made ten years ago. But in the Province of Quebec this was found to be a comparatively easy matter. The parish priests take an annual census of every person in their district and these are filed from year to year. In twenty-one counties of Quebec it was found that the Conservative census enumerators had found 40,615 more people than the parish priests reported in 1891.

MR. COTE'S INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was made under the direction of Mr. Thomas Cote, the results are contained in the following report made by him to the Minister of Agriculture.

I have the honor, Mr. Cote says, to submit to you an analysis of the last census made in the Province of Quebec, together with a comparison with that of 1891.

The increase of population, during the last decade, represents a proportion of 10.77 per cent., which is 1.25 per cent. more than the increase during the period from 1881 to 1891. This rate, although superior to that found in the census of 1891, is nevertheless disappointing. The increase of population should be larger.

This comparatively small rate of increase may be attributed to three causes: (1) Emigration; (2) increase in mortality; (3) decrease of births. The latter may itself be a result of a decrease in marriages or a decrease in their fecundity.

The results of last census show that the number of marriages in the Province of Quebec has not decreased, but, on the contrary, has increased at a larger rate than from 1881 to 1891.

In 1881, there were in that province 436,343 married persons. In 1891, the number was 481,431, the increase being 53,088 or 12.16 per cent.

In 1901, there are 550,820 married persons, which shows an increase of 61,389 or 12.54 per cent.

The number of inhabited houses has also during the last ten years increased at a larger rate than during the period from 1881 to 1891. In 1881, there were 216,152 inhabited houses in the Province of Quebec and in 1891 there were 244,641, or 23,532 more, which means an increase of 13.20 per cent.

In 1901, we have 291,318 inhabited houses; which shows an increase for the last decade of 46,674, or of 14.99 per cent.

The same is to be found as to the number of families. In 1881, there were in the province 254,341 families, and, in 1891, there were 271,991; the increase being 17,150 or 6.72 per cent. In 1901, we have there 307,288 families; this shows an increase, during the last decade, of 35,297 or of 12.97 per cent.

The comparatively low rate of increase that we find in the population of the Province of Quebec is therefore not due to a decrease in the number of marriages nor to a decrease in the number of families. Would it be due to a decrease in their fecundity? One would be tempted to believe it, were one to take as a basis of calculation the figures of 1891. In 1881, the number of persons per family averaged 5.3; in 1891, the mean was 5.5 per family; and in 1901 the average falls back to 5.3, or what it was in 1881.

The families in the Province of Quebec are as large as they were in 1881, and they are not less so than in 1891. It will be shown later on why the statistics of ten years ago show an increase in the size of the families.

EMIGRATION LARGELY DECREASED

There remains to be examined whether the low rate of increase in the Province may be traced to emigration. After careful and exhaustive searches I have no hesitation in saying that emigration from the Province of Quebec towards the industrial centres of the United States has largely decreased within the last ten years in many parts of the Province and completely ceased in others.

Emigration of the French-Canadians to the United States commenced about 1840. At that time there were some individual and isolated cases of departure; but emigration had not as yet taken the character of a veritable exodus. From 1840 to these last years, it may be said that the emigration of our people to the neighboring Republic was permanent and disastrous. But for the last six or seven years this emigration is hardly perceptible.

With the view of obtaining as complete information as possible upon the movement of the population in the Province during last decade, the following circular was addressed to the Roman Catholic clergy of the different parishes in the Province of Quebec:

"Census Office, Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1901.

"Sir,—I have received in due time the information which you were kind enough to furnish me concerning the persons who left your parish and emigrated to the United States in the course of last year. cordially thank you for the courtesy with which in giving me that information you have answered my request of the 1st of last March.

"Will you now allow me to ask you for some further information and to beg of you to let me have, as soon as your duties and numerous occupations will allow you, your answers to the following questions:

"1. What has been the movement of population for the last ten years in your present or former parish?

"2. Did emigration to the United States have, during the last ten years, a character of permanence, or was it simply manifest at certain periods of the decade?

"3. How many whole families have emigrated each year on an average?

"4. How many persons emigrated singly each year?

"5. Has emigration from your parish been generally by families, in groups, or was it individual?

"6. How many families or individuals have, without emigrating to a foreign country, left your parish to go and live in industrial towns or cities in Canada?

"7. How many families or individuals have left your parish to go and farm in other parts of the Province or of the country?

"8. What was, in your opinion, the probable cause of the outgoing?

"9. Among the people of your locality who had emigrated to the United States, how many have come back to this country to stay permanently?

"Again I depend upon your kindness for your answers to the above questions before next December 1st, if you find it possible.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

(Signed) "THOMAS COTE."

Answers were received from 44 rural districts or 362 parishes.

OUTGOINGS COMPENSATED BY RETURNS.

It will be seen by a perusal of the information furnished by the Roman Catholic clergy of the Province, that in most cases the outgoings are compensated by the return of people who had left the country a few years before and came back either to take possession again of their former lands or to take up new ones in new districts of colonization. Emigration is still taking place in some of the counties, especially those adjoining the American line, but they are exceptional. During the latter part of the decade particularly, emigration showed a tendency to cease altogether.

On another hand, a great number of French-Canadians who had emigrated to the United States have come back to the Province. The Quebec Government has an agent at Worcester, Mass., who, each year, sends to the Commissioner of Colonization a complete list of the French-Canadians who leave the New England States to come back to the Province. The agent is Mr. J. P. Lucier.

..According to Mr. Lucier's returns, 36,081 French Canadians returned from the United States to the Province of Quebec, with the intention of settling permanently, from 1897 to the 30th June, 1901, inclusive; 3,905 in 1897; 8,234 in 1898; 5,561 in 1899; 8,241 in 1900, and 10,140 in the first six months of 1901. All these people came back by the Fitchburg Railroad.

No statistics were furnished the Commissioner of Colonization for such traffic over the other railways of the United States. It is not possible to suppose that all the French-Canadians who, from 1897 to 1900, returned from the United States to settle in the Province of Quebec, came by the Fitchburg Railroad. A large number must have come by the Boston and Maine, the Canadian Pacific, the Central Vermont, the Delaware and Hudson, the Quebec Central, the Grand Trunk, in a word, on all the railways on the lines of which French-Canadian centres are to be found in the United States. Therefore, a decrease of emigration on the one hand, and the return of a great number of those who had gone on the other hand, such is what we find in the information furnished by the Roman Catholic clergy of the Province of Quebec and in the official statistics of the Quebec Government agent Worcester, Mass.

PRIESTS CORROBORATE 1901 CENSUS

The enormous decrease and the small increases shown in some counties of the Province of Quebec, like Bagot, Rouville, Joliette, Maskinonge, Richelieu, Berthier, etc., were so striking that at first it was thought that the enumerators employed in April, 1901, had omitted many people. It was therefore found advisable to inquire whether or not the statistics collected by our officers were complete and accurate.

The persons from whom it was possible to obtain the best information on the matter were the parish priests of the various municipalities of the province, and therefore they were communicated with and asked to furnish the census office with the parochial statistics collected by them in January, 1901. In some instances, the information could not be got from the parish priests, but it was obtained from the chancery of the various archbishops or bishops of the province. And I may remark right here that the Catholic clergy has shown itself most cordially disposed to help us all along.

The parochial census of 1901 showed a very small discrepancy with the official figures furnished us by the enumerators. Except in not more than ten parishes in the whole province, the difference from the figures of our enumerators is small; and when it has been found large in some parishes, there are local circumstances to explain the fact. For example, in some cases the limits of the parishes for religious purposes do not exactly correspond with the limits of the sub-districts of the census. But in grouping various parishes and comparing them with sub-districts of censu covering the same territory, the comparison of the totals shows a very small difference in nearly every case.

We were therefore perfectly sure, after having received and analyzed the parochial statistics for 1901, that our enumerators had faithfully and completely performed their duty.

The priests in the Province of Quebec take the census of their parishes once a year. They take down all the names of those actually present in the parish at the time of the census. They do not register people who have gone away for a temporary limit of time, and generally they only estimate the Protestant population when they are to be found in the parish. The parish priests call at the houses of every one of their people, and their statistics are accurate and reliable. They know every family and every person, and every year after the annual visit is made they send their parochial returns to their respective archbishop or bishop.

METHODS OF CENSUS OF 1891.

Having ascertained the accuracy of our census, we tried to find out the exact cause of the decrease shown in some of the richest counties in the province. People from Rouville, Maskinonge, Joliette, Bagot, Berthier, etc., were communicated with and in every case they were unable to understand how, instead of an increase of population, an enormous decrease was shown. It was therefore decided to make an investigation of the census of 1891, and the parochial statistics for that year were also obtained in the manner above described for 1901. The result of the investigation shows that many of the enumerators of ten years ago were anything but scrupulous.

The system apparently adopted by a great number, in 1891, seems to have been as follows:

The enumerator would call at the house of a farmer who had several children, sons and daughters. Some of the boys might have left for the United States or for other parts of the world many years preceding the census of 1891. The enumerator would ask the father for the names of all his children, and he would register them all, whether absent or present. In the case of daughters, who had married persons in other parishes or municipalities of the province, or even in the United States, the enumerator would often enter in the book all the sons-in-law of the father, though they had never lived with his family or in the parish. This is conclusively shown by the evidence. In many other instances fictitious names were added; people were registered twice by the same enumerator. People who had left the country many years previous to the census of 1891 were entered on the census book two or three times. This is also clearly shown by the evidence.

In many other cases persons away for more than 12 months preceding the census were registered, possibly in good faith, by the enumerators, but illegally, all the same, and contrary to the official instructions, which ten years ago were similar to those of 1901.

It has not been possible to make an investigation all over the province, as the time was short, and, indeed, it was an immense and difficult task to get satisfactory and accurate results in the parts investigated. There were also counties where the parochial statistics could not be obtained, or could not be compared effectively with the official figures of the enumerators, because the limits of the parishes and the limits of the sub-districts of census could not be assimilated. This is particularly true of the Eastern Townships, where there are large groups of mixed population. The Protestant people may belong to a certain municipality for religious purposes, and be counted by the enumerator in another census district. The same thing is true for Catholics who go to the church of the parish adjoining the one where they are actually living.

But in all the counties for which the parochial statistics for 1891 and for 1901 have been obtained, the result shown is that in 1891 the official census is in nearly every case a great deal larger than the parochial statistics, while in 1901 the difference between the official census and the parochial figures is comparatively small. Here follows a statement showing the difference between the parochial statistics and the two official censuses. As it will be seen, the comparison for 1891 shows that the official census is in every case larger than the parochial statistics, whilst in 1901 there are four counties (Bellechasse, Bagot, Portneuf and Lotbiniere) where the parochial statistics are larger than the official census.

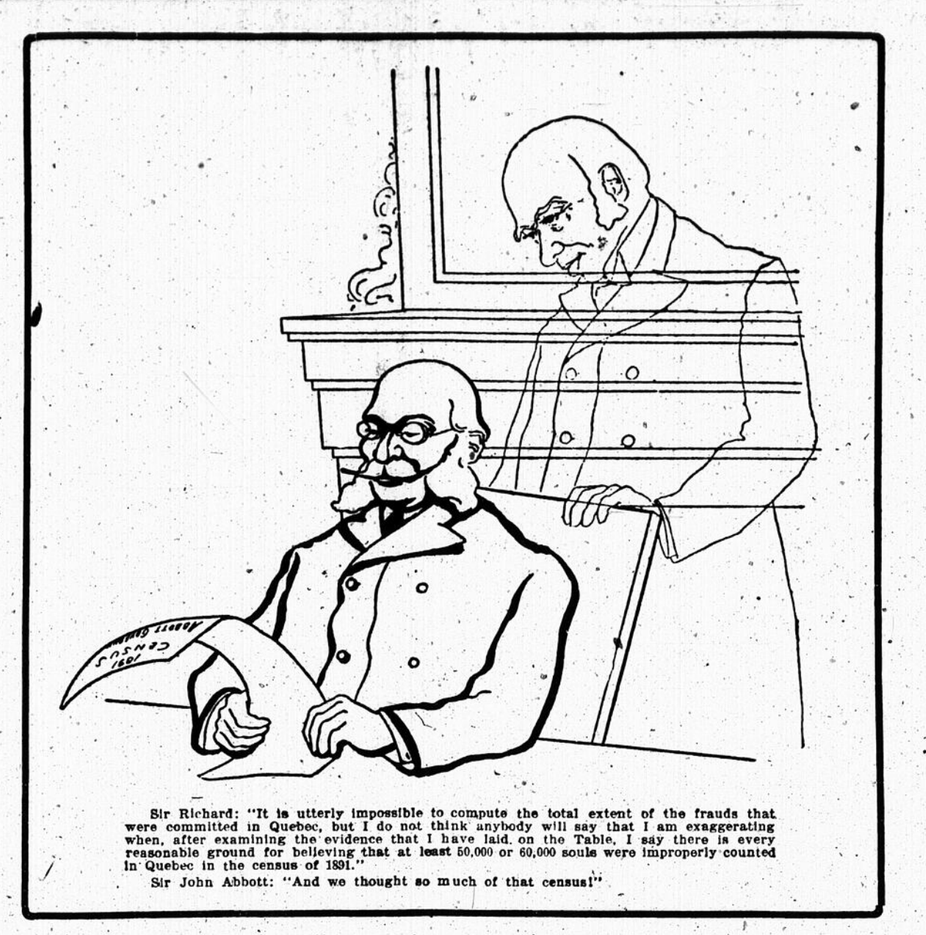
Difference of parochial statistics from official censuses, in plus or minus:

	—1891—		—1901—	
Counties.	Plus.	Minus.	Plus.	Minus.
Bagot	2,743	...	...	321
Bellechasse	1,050	...	...	212
Berthier (Parochial returns incomplete)	3,433	...	...	...
Champlain	2,230	...	957	...
Dorchester	608	...	832	...
Iberville	2,090	...	572	...
Joliette	3,817	...	645	...
Kamouraska	2,003	...	340	...
L'Assomption (Par. returns incomplete)	1,223	...	...	...
Levis	43	...	44	...
L'Islet	1,008	...	607	...
Lotbiniere	1,191	...	...	685
Maskinonge	2,779	...	844	...
Montmagny	1,157	...	702	...
Montmorency	421	...	53	...
Nicolet	2,635	...	549	...
Portneuf	998	...	...	108
Richelieu	3,155	...	321	...
Rimouski	3,783	...	2,739	...
Rouville	3,123	...	27	...
Temiscouata	1,134	...	321	...
	40,615		9,553	1,236
			1,326	
			8,227	

The above statement shows that the enumerators in 1891 registered in 21 counties 40,615 more names than were received three months previous to the census by the parish priests, while in 1901 the number of persons registered by the enumerators exceeds the parochial statistics by only 8,227.

After having compared the parochial statistics with the official census, an investigation in detail was made in some constituencies. Of course it was not possible to make that detailed enquiry all over the province, but we have taken a county here and there in different parts of the province. A copy of the census tables used in 1891 was sent to various people in view of discovering the names of persons registered in 1891 who were absent from the country for more than 12 months previous to the census.

Inquiries were made in the St. Antoine division of Montreal, in Westmount, in Joliette, in Rouville and in Bagot, and the results are absolutely astonishing.



Sir Richard: "It is utterly impossible to compute the total extent of the frauds that were committed in Quebec, but I do not think anybody will say that I am exaggerating when, after examining the evidence that I have laid on the Table, I say there is every reasonable ground for believing that at least 50,000 or 60,000 souls were improperly counted in Quebec in the census of 1891."

Sir John Abbott: "And we thought so much of that census!"

NOW THE TIME OF THE DEFENCE

The Crown Yesterday Closed Its Case Against Edward Laurin.

The case for the Crown in the trial of Edward Laurin was closed yesterday afternoon, and the evidence for the defence commenced.

Judge Lafontaine was the first witness called by Mr. St. Pierre. He said that he was called to the Hotel Dieu on the evening of January 26, to take the deposition of George Wellington Smith. He remained in the room about forty-five minutes, that while he was in the room Smith turned over to his right and asked for a glass of water. Judge Lafontaine said that at the time he was in the room at the hospital Smith's wound was quite visible, and the blood was oozing out of it.

Judge Lafontaine said that he had been in the room some time previous to Mr. Laurin's entering. He did not realize until Mr. Laurin spoke to him that it was for anyone belonging to him that he was going to issue a warrant. The witness said that he saw Detective Gallagher in the room, but he did not remember seeing Detective Guerin there. He may have been there, but he did not notice him. The witness went to the hospital to ascertain if there was any cause for taking Smith's deposition. In reply to a question by Mr. St. Pierre, as to why he did not take Smith's declaration, Judge Lafontaine said when he saw Smith he asked him how he was feeling, and Smith replied, "I feel strong, I think I will get over it." He then asked Smith if he thought he would get better, and Smith gave him the same reply as he had given to him previously.

Judge Lafontaine said when he left the hospital, he asked both Dr. Gravel and Dr. Hingston to call him by telephone if Smith's case became serious, and they promised to do so.

In reply to Crown Prosecutor Cooke, the witness declared he could not say that Smith did not speak to some one else in the room, while he was engaged in writing out the warrants. He could not say that Guerin was not in the room.

After a few more questions had been answered by Judge Lafontaine, his cross-examination was concluded and the court adjourned until this morning.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

SPRING IS FULL of so many glorious uncertainties that the ice and coal men ought to

combine and arrange to deliver both at the same time.

THE 48TH HIGHLANDERS, of Toronto, start for New York to-morrow, but did not receive any instructions from Hon. Scrap Gourley as to whether they should capture Hoboken or move on to Washington and break up Roosevelt's wrestling class.

THE STREETS still look as if they needed a bath.

MR. KIPLING MAY think that the situation justifies him in giving the "flannelled fools and muddled oafs" supplementary poke in the ribs.

THE TWO CHIEF FOES of man are fire and water, says the Boston Globe. And firewater is a good third.

Roosevelt vs. Gourley.

Ottawa, March 22. — (Special.) — The news that Hon. Ted. Roosevelt was taking wrestling lessons with the view of acquiring strength to throw Hon. Scrap Gourley into the middle of next week the first time he meets him, was received with great satisfaction by Mr. Gourley.

Needless to say, Mr. Gourley immediately began the training game himself. In the morning he recites Burns' Paradise Lost backwards to keep his vocal organs in good shape, and in the afternoon writes speeches to himself on: "How I Can Lick 92,000,000 People With One Hand Tied," and "The Gentle Art of Talking Through Your Hat vs. The Art of Wrestling."

After his trainer had rubbed him down with Witch Hazel, Mr. Gourley hastily swallowed a few throat lozengers, and said:

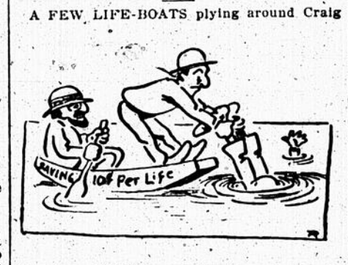
"Roosevelt will be pie for me. By the time he hears the first 10 sentences of my speech I'll have a grapevine lock on him and press him down on the mat. The speech," said Gourley, "is mightier than either the half-Nelson or the strangle hold."

THE REVOLUTIONARY circulars distributed in St. Petersburg might have some effect if more than 10 per cent. of the Russian people were able to read.

WHEN DOCTORS cannot agree they call it heart failure.

A SHERMAN (Pa.) preacher found some of his parishioners playing cards the other day and now complains that they were in a game of poker. How does he know?

A FEW LIFE-BOATS plying around Craig



Street wouldn't be out of the way at this time.

Just a Cigar.

The Editor of the Montreal Herald was called before the bar of the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday. Being a newspaperman, he refused to take anything.—Toronto Star.

ALTHOUGH THE POPULATION of Montreal is less than 310,000, it is estimated that fully 840,000 people saw the first robin, and returns are not all in, either.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE only has a few more days to sit, but it may have time to grab the remaining small section of Montreal that it overlooked in the excitement.

NOW THAT King Edward is taking snuff its sneezy thing to see that the habit will be popular.

The First Robin.

According to reports the first robin was seen in the following places at one and the same time:

Westmount,
Laprairie,
Lachine,
Dixie,
Montreal.

As it was impossible for even such an energetic bird as the first robin to be in five places at once, we suspect that at least four people saw sparrows.

A Sure Thing.

Deacon Grubbs (gloomily)—"I don't know what's the matter with our church. We don't seem to get on."

James Lightly—"Have you tried getting up a heresy trial yet?"

WHILE READING of John W. Gates making $4,000,000 in stocks in one year, it is worth remembering that he had $1,000,000 and a big wire trust to start with.

THE GENTLE SPRING

How We Tell.

When the sap begins to rise,
When the wild goose northward flies,
When the buzzard's in the skies,
When we hear the robin's cries,
When the horsemen advertise,
Then it's spring.

When the geese begin to nest,
When the frogs wake from their rest,
When the hens all do their best,
When the schoolboy sheds his vest,
And takes a bad cold in his chest,
Then it's spring.

When the horse begins to shed,
When the brood-sow makes her bed,
When the gobbler's neck turns red,
When the candidates are bled,
And to the nearest bar are led,
Then it's spring!

Hon. R. L. Borden.

THE ADVENT OF hot weather will depress the smallpox business and boom the mosquito industry.

NOTRE DAME ST. BILL KILLED BY COUNCIL

By Eleven to Eight the Upper House Declines to Pass the Preamble of the Big Grab.

Quebec, March 21.—(Special.)—The fate of the Notre Dame Street East bill was sealed to-night in the private bills' committee of the Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 8. By a majority of three it was mercifully killed. The vote was as follows: For the bill—

Hon. Messrs. Lanctot, Gilman, Sylvestre, Girouard, Perodeau, Audet, Berthiaume, Corimier—8.

Against the bill—

Archambault, Larue, Chapais, de Boucherville, McCorkill, Ward, Bryson, Turner, Pelletier, Methot, Sharples—11.

(From The Herald's Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, March 21.—The Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council this evening, killed the bill presented by the proprietors of Notre Dame Street East to be relieved of the obligation of paying their share of the cost of the expropriation of the street between Lacroix Street and Papineau Avenue. The vote stood 11 to 8. It was upon the preamble of the bill and consequently before any of the clauses had been considered. The debate lasted several hours and presented many interesting features. Hon. L. O. Taillon and ex-Mayor Prefontaine who represented the proprietors made the best of their case. They did not scruple to refer to the city as the wolf in sheep's clothing, waiting a favorable opportunity to devour the lambs in this case represented by the injured proprietors. They appealed to the sympathies of the councillors and expressed the confidence that the little group of proprietors in Notre Dame Street East would not be completely crushed and ruined.

City Attorney Ethier in an eloquent exposition of the city's case revealed the utter absence of any just grounds upon which the proprietors could support their claims. He briefly reviewed the history of the expropriation and concluded by pointing out the imminent danger there was to the city in establishing such a precedent as would be created by the passing of the bill.

Ald. Lebeuf and Ald. Carter spoke against the bill and with force and conviction made several splendid arguments. It might be said the councillors were full of their subject. They had heard it discussed and dissected during an entire day and besides had read its various phases in the newspapers. It was seven o'clock when the crowd retired and left the councillors behind closed doors to consider the question. What transpired is not to be divulged but the result of the deliberation was the rejection of the preamble and thereby of the entire bill by a vote of 11 to 8. The vote was as follows.

Against the bill—Hon. Mr. Archambault, Hon. Mr. Larue, Hon. Mr. Chapais, Hon. Mr. de Boucherville, Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Hon. Mr. Ward, Hon. Mr. Bryson, Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. Mr. Pelletier, Hon. Mr. Methot, Hon. Mr. Sharples.—11.

For the bill—Hon. Dr. Lanctot, Hon. Mr. Gilman, Hon. Mr. Sylvestre, Hon. Mr. Girouard, Hon. Mr. Perodeau, Hon. Mr. Audit, Hon. Mr. Berthiaume, Hon. Mr. Cormier—8.

Hon. Messrs. Ouimet and Mathieu paired while Hon. Pierre Garneau, Hon. N. Garneau, Hon. Mr. Rolland were absent.

THE AFTERNOON'S SITTING.

In the afternoon Mr. L. J. Ethier, City Attorney, finished his argument in defence of the city's opposition to bill No. 49 regarding the expropriation of Notre Dame Street east. He asked that the preamble of the bill be rejected as its allegations had not been proven. There was still nearly a million dollars to collect, and it would be placing the city in a false position if the bill were passed and the proprietors were relieved of their responsibility. He asked the honorable members of the Council to consider the unanimity of the people of Montreal in all sections against the passing of the bill, and if anything were to be done at least to leave the power to the City Council of Montreal to decide the question like all others of its internal economy.

Mr. Catelli, one of the proprietors, began to explain his own particular case when Hon. Mr. McCorkill, remarked that if every member of the delegations present were to speak it would take several days before disposing of the bill.

A wordy discussion followed, and ended in a conciliatory decision of the chairman, Hon. Mr. Perodeau, that the proprietors, if they had something to say could do so.

ALD. LEBEUF EXPOSES CLAIMS.

Ald. Lebeuf, who formed part of the civic delegates, spoke briefly. He asked the committee if they were satisfied with their information upon the case to judge it. The basis of the bill was the complaints committee to take the word of these few individuals who might have misled their attorneys, in view of the terrible consequences the passing of the bill would have for the civic administration of Montreal. The first among the petitioners were the proprietors of Sohmer Park, the one the of the proprietors but who were they—Hon. L. O. Taillon had read a few letters from as many proprietors. But was the atre in Montreal allowed to be open on Sunday, could their claims of injustice stand a moment's examination? No. It could not be said that the widening of the street or the placing of an electric system and paved roads in front of the doors of the theatre had not helped it to progress. In 1889 before the widening of the street the properties of Sohmer Park were valuated at $45,000 while to-day they were valuated at $155,000.

Mr. Prefontaine—"The buildings ve... up before the expropriations were put to

Mr. Lebeuf—"All the better. To therefore could you attribute the inc...th in the value of the property, if not to om widening of the street?" ...ich

In concluding Mr. Lebeuf asked ton, Council to allow Montreal to retain it ...tonomy. The proprietors had not ...tive asked the City Council to redress grievances, but had jumped over i... d come to the Legislature. ...ers

COST OF EXPROPRIATIO...

Ald. Carter spoke of the agreement ...er, passed between the city and the proprietors as a contract and one to be fulfilled. The fact that the sum of $171,000 had been the estimated cost of the expropriation and that the real cost had been $500,000 should be considered in this light, that the sum of $171,000 was estimated to cover the expropriation alone and not the contingencies and miscellaneous expenses inevitable in carrying on the work. One effect of the bill if it were passed would be that the city of Montreal would be saddled with an enormous debt, and what was now an asset would be converted into a liability.

EX-MAYOR MUST REPLY.

ExMayor Prefontaine who insisted on having the reply said he wanted to bring the discussion back to a proper footing. While the proprietors had really asked for expropriation it had been agreed and public documents showed it that the total cost would not have been more than $171,000. It was of that amount that the proprietors had agreed to pay half. But $171,000 had not been the total cost; it had been over $500,000. The long duration of the work had resulted in a loss of traffic which had been aggravated by the construction of the Brock and Berri Street tunnels, through which the harbor trade and that of Commissioner Street now passed to Craig Street instead of as formerly going to Notre Dame Street. That was indeed evidence that the traffic had left Notre Dame Street because of the expropriation. The principle advocated that the Legislature should not intervene in Montreal's affairs was fallacious. What was the Legislature for? There were gentlemen who now insulted the Legislature who when they were members of it had not entertained any scruple to vote against Montreal's interests, to pay out $1,000,000 for a similar case. In that case certain parties who were opposed to legislation in the Notre Dame Street east bill had benefited to the extent of over $10,000.

SAYS PROPRIETORS ARE RUINED.

Montreal asked for the right to govern its own affairs. It was surely a defective argument. Montreal wanted to deprive the Legislature of the power to come to the assistance of a certain number of injured and ruined proprietors. If the proprietors were forced to pay the tax or what was claimed to be their share of it they would be ruined and would be forced to leave their properties for good. What would the city do with these properties? Sell them for low prices, perhaps, but would that be just? It had been said that if the proprietors on the south side of the street had come alone to the Legislature their case would have been stronger than the present one. That was perhaps so, but the proprietors on the north side had a grievance and should have redress.

BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE HERE

A branch of the Consumers' League, an American anti-sweating system organization, will probably soon be established in Montreal. Mr. John Graham Brooks, of Boston, president of the National Consumers' League of America, yesterday afternoon addressed a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. building on the movement, explaining its objects and workings, and at the close of his address the sentiment was in favor of the formation of a local branch, and it is likely that a meeting will be called at an early date for the purpose of organizing.

The speaker referred to the fact that the British and the United States Governments had so far recognized the evils of the sweating system as to refuse to allow any contracts for army and navy clothing to be executed in sweat shops. The London County Council and the London School Board had also taken a similar step, and the Governments of New Zealand and Victoria, Australia, had likewise taken this stand. The Consumers' League was begun eleven years ago, in the United States, and there were now thirty-nine leagues in twenty-six cities.

The method employed by the league is to go to manufacturers who represent a decent, humane standard of living among their workers, and tell them that if they will sign a contract the league will turn as many orders into them as it can influence. Those who sign the contract must obey the factory laws of the state not to employ children under 16 years of age; to pay for overtime, and to do the work in the factory, and not allow it to go into the sweat shops or private home. The league label is given to those who sign the contract, and it is placed upon the goods. So long as the sweat shop is encouraged, so long will it exist, because the order of economic influences worked that way, and it was upon this basis that the Consumers' League had been begun. He spoke of the tenement house system of garment making as being a fruitful source for the spread of disease, and said that no slavery in the United States ever equalled the sweating system.

Prof. A. W. Flux expressed sympathy with the league's efforts. Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Fisher, Prof. Gregor and others spoke briefly.

HIS THROAT CUT.

Adam Kerr in a Dangerous Condition—Too Weak to Explain.

Adam Kerr, aged about 42, years and agent for A. S. Richardson, a Toronto manufacturer of wax and papier mache frames, was found sitting alongside a sink in the rear of his office, 714 Craig Street, yesterday afternoon, bleeding profusely from a wound in the throat. A razor lay near by.

The ambulance from the General Hospital was called, and the physician at that institution pronounced the gash not necessarily a dangerous one.

Kerr is yet in a too weakened state from loss of blood to explain the affair.

What is Going On

TO-DAY.

Academy—"Lovers' Lane."

Francais—"The Devil's Daughter," 8.15 p.m.

Proctor's—"Humbug" and vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Royal—"The Gambler's Daughter," 2 and 8 p.m.

DEATHS.

KERRIN — Died, on the 21st inst., Mary Egan, widow of the late Hugh Kerrin, and daughter of the late Christopher Egan. Funeral will take place from her mother's residence, 45 St. Famille Street, Monday, March 24th, at 7.45 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. 69x

DECARIE — At Notre Dame de Grace, on March 21st instant, Rose Alba Decarie, in the age of 31 years, 4 months and 11 days, wife of Jeremie L. Decarie, advocate. Funeral will leave her husband's residence, at Notre Dame de Grace, on Monday next, the 24th, at 9.30 a.m., to Notre Dame de Grace Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 69x

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

HINTS AS TO PICTURES BEST WORTH SEEING

The event of this season in the Artistic world of Montreal is without doubt the Exhibition now being held in the galleries of the Art Association, Phillips Square, which opened with a brilliant Assembly on Thursday evening, when a private view was given to a large number of invited guests. This Exhibition must not be confounded with the Annual we held here every spring, under the auspices of the Art Association; being of much greater importance and entirely different in administration, in that it is the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, which society holds its exhibitions in the cities of Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal in turn, so that it is now two years since we, in Montreal have had an opportunity of seeing the works of the Academicans, and of such non-members of their Society whose work they consider of sufficient merit to exhibit with their own.

Although the headquarters of the Academy is in Toronto the members hail from all parts of the Dominion, therefore the present collection of pictures cannot be but more strictly representative of Canadian art, than what is to be seen at any of our ordinary Spring Exhibitions which are more local in character. The hanging committee are, as a general rule composed of artists, non-students of the city in which the exhibition is being held, and the effect and aim of the Academy is to raise the standard of excellence each succeeding year and therefore sees more pictures sent in for approval and a corresponding increase in the numbers of rejections. A Royal Canadian Acadamican has the privilege of exhibiting 10 specimens of his handiwork, provided they are accepted by the committee, but a non-member is restricted to space for four. The announcement sent to artists calls for Paintings, Drawings, Sculpture, Architectural designs, and Designs for Stained Glass.

* * *

No doubt the number of visitors during the next few weeks will be unusually great, for there has been rather a dearth of Exhibitions at the Gallery for some time back, the new rates of fire insurance involving too much of an outlay to enable the Council of the Art Association to hold their customary Loan Exhibition of valuable paintings.

On entering the galleries the visitor is at once struck by the varied character of the work displayed, and also that the fact is evident, that more individuality is known as the new gallery and in the two very important steps in the progress of Canadian Art. The display of work is larger than usual, the walls of both galleries being covered, as well as those of the small gallery connecting them. Oils and sculpture are to be found in what is known as the new gallary and in the small one, in the old gallery are hung the Water Colors, Miniatures, Architectural Designs, Pastels, Charcoal Drawings, specimens of Illuminating and Heraldic devices, also two brass scenes for electric lights; at the end of the room arranged on a screen are three very charming oils, the work of Mr. James Barneley and which are marked for sale, although not included in the catalogue.

The use of the old gallery for hanging the water colors, a new departure this year, gives great satisfaction to the water color painters, whose works were never seen to the best advantage in the small room, where the light was poor and lack of space necessitated a most damaging over-crowding. A minor innovation and one of great benefit to the tout ensemble in the appearance of this exhibition, is the method of numbering the works shown; formerly small white tickets, with the numbers printed on them in black made empty little spots on every frame; these tickets are now replaced by labels which are much more harmonious and quite as easy to read and do not detract in any way from the picture. The care and thought in all the arrangements must be appreciated by the exhibitors, no detail ever so trifling seems to have been omitted by those entrusted with the onerous duties involved in the hanging of the pictures.

* * *

Mr. Bell-Smith, R.C.A., exhibits a unique Sketch from Life of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which attracts many of the visitors. The likeness is good and pleasing. Mr. Bell-Smith has likewise some charming bits of old England among his collection.

Eva T. Bradshaw has two refined studies of flowers Nos. 18 and 19 "Violets" and "Roses."

The positions of honor this year are given to the works of Mr. Wm. Hope, Mr. Blair Bruce, and Mr. Harris, president R.C.A. The large picture 94, Eastport, Maine, W. Hope, is attracting much attention, and deservedly so. Mr. Hope has come to the front this year with the stride of a giant, leaving much of the dilettante behind him. He also exhibits some good work in smaller editions.

Mr. W. Blair Bruce's No. 21, Bathers at Capri, Italy, is the most important picture in the collection, and won a gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition. The coloring of the landscape is almost kaleidescopic in its brilliance, the composition and the arrangement of the figures graceful, and the flesh tints admirable.

Miss Florence Carlyle's A.R.C.A. work is always clever if a trifle peculiar. No. 33, "Thoughts," will, no doubt be the favorite of her pictures with the majority.

Mr. Suyor Cote, exhibits three oils and one pastel, No. 272, Soir d'Arage. His landscapes invariably give pleasure, although occasionally a trifle hard, particularly in the painting of the tops of trees against the sky.

Mr. Cruikshank, R.C.A., sends two pictures. No. 39, "Nymph and Dolphin," a decorative panel which is to be found in the small gallery, and a portrait painted in his usual manner of Donald G. McNab.

Three oils by Miss F. A. Dawson bear the labels of the Paris salon, No. 42, "Le Gouter" is the most interesting of these serious studies of peasant life.

Two more studies of peasant life are to be found in the large gallery, painted by Mr. Henri Fabien, 53 and 54. Interieure d'une Chaumiere and Vieux Breton, Finisterre. They might almost be called studies in blue.

A very striking and excellent portrait of John Murphy, Esq., is to be found in the small gallery, and is the work of Mr. Colin Forbes, R.C.A. Mr. Forbes also exhibits three landscapes and a portrait of Miss Baumgarten.

The work of Mr. Harris, the president, this year, consists of four portraits, a genre subject, and a landscape. The portrait of Mrs. W. W. Watson, No. 85, hangs opposite to Mr. Hope's large landscape. A very charming and dainty production is the portrait of "Mother and Daughter," in the painting of children Mr. Harris is a past master. In No. 90, "Oriental Dealer," the blendings and harmonies of the greens and pinks leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of luxuriant tones and delicate contrasts.

Among the smaller pictures on the water color wall are two dainty views of Montreal, Nos. 205 and 206, by Miss H. Kimber. One of thes numbers represents us in winter garb, covered with the mantle of Our Lady of the Snows, the other in summer raiment, both charming souvenirs for "my lady's boudoir."

Not far off are four of Mr. William Brymner's, R.C.A., strong studies of French-Canadian habitant figures, two of which seem to stand like sentinels on either side of the "Village Street," by Miss H. J. MacDonnell, perhaps they lived in one of the quaint white-washed houses in that street. Mr. Brymner's habitants are certainly the best work he has shown so far in water color pure and simple, the figures rely entirely on their merits of draughtsmanship and technique in coloring for their excellence, the backgrounds being left altogether to the imagination; a rather peculiar handling of such subjects.

Mr. Brymner has an oil in the new gallery which attracts much attention, a harvest scene in the Island of Orleans, where the picturesque oxen are still used for dragging heavy loads. Mr. Brymner is not so happy in No. 24, "Girl in Eastern Costume." The pose is awkward, and the scheme of coloring discordant. Nos. 26 and 27, "A Schooner Captain" and "Head of an Old Woman" are well done and faithful studies, but unattractive as a pleasure to be carried away.

Of Mr. Dyonnet's R.C.A. portraits, No. 46 is of C. E. L. Porteous, Esq., too much in its praise can hardly be written. The likeness is excellent, the pose easy and the tone harmonious. This is one of the striking portraits of the exhibition. Mr. Dyonnet also exhibits several landscapes, of which No. 48, "Moonlight," attracts much attention.

No. 52, "The Enchanted Wood," by Mrs. Eastlake, is clever and prettily composed, Mrs. Eastlake also exhibits in the water color gallery 274, "Sea Music," also attractive.

Mr. Atkinson, A.R.C.A., has only one canvas on the wall this year, but that canvas deserves a better position than the one assigned to it. His "Group of Sheep," No. 2, should be hung more on the level of the eye to be thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. James Graham, A.R.C.A., delights in painting cattle and sends three pictures in which they are prominent. 76, "Dinner Time in the Stable," is well thought out and expressed, exception must be taken to the black and white dog in the foreground as being a discordant note in the harmonies of browns, the stiffness of its attitude also offends. "Ploughing in Essex," No. 77, is more pleasing but here Mr. Graham has allowed his Canadian eye to carry with it to England too much memory of our clearer skies which are not seen in the Motherland.

Mr. Hammond, R.C.A., has four large oils painted in his usual manner, a manner much appreciated by the art lovers and critics of Montreal.

Mr. Percival Tudor Hart is not so happy in the two pictures sent in this spring as in some of his former exhibits. 91, "A Scene in Brittany," and 92, "A Spring Day in Brittany." The composition and arrangement of light and shade in the larger canvas is bad, and his sheep are certainly of a most attenuated and forlorn looking breed.

* * *

The studies of still life are not as numerous as usual, but the quality makes up for the lack of quantity. Two large oils by Mr. Charles Huot of "Hares," 100, and "Ducks," 101, look well in the small gallery, and are carefully painted. The background for the hares, a birch tree, is well thought out and most effective.

Among many to be noted, but for which space and time compel silence, are the works of Mr. F. McGillivray Knowles, Mr. T. Mower Martin, R.C.A.; Mr. F. W. Hutchison, Mr. Edmund Morris, A.R.C.A.; Miss Laura Muntry, A.R.C.A., and Miss Tully, A.R.C.A.

The portrait of "His honor Sir Oliver Mowatt," in his gorgeous uniform, by Mr. Patterson, R.C.A., demands attention and is favorably criticized, Mr. Patterson's other portraits are also satisfactory.

Mr. Reid, R.C.A., has but one exhibit in oil, No. 130, "Music," decorative panel, which might also have been named a study of the nude, it is soft, gracious and spirituelle in treatment.

Mrs. Reid has nine pictures, a large number for any one exhibition, No. 139, "October," is most pleasing, and the coloring of the tree changing from yellow to copper, cleverly handled. Mrs. eRid has succeeded where so many fail, in the expression of our gorgeous autumn foliage without a hint of glare or crudity.

Mr. St. Charles, A.R.C.A., sends three strongly painted and interesting portraits, which are well placed.

Mr. Blatchly's, 176, 177 and 178 are three very charming water colors, and Mr. G. L. Patterson's little English bits are delightful, particularly No. 230, "The Old Town, Norwick."

Mr. A. K. Brown, A.R.S.A., has also chosen England for his motif, sending 182, "Ludlow, England," and "Shrewsbury, England."

Mr. Robert Gagen, A.R.C.A., exhibits five water colors, all of merit and of varied character.

Mr. J. B. Abbott's 168 and 169 are painted with care and taste, essentials that do not always walk hand in hand.

Three Water Colors by the late Mr. Charles Moss are much admired, 224, "A Street in Chester," is most interesting and doubtless will find a home in Montreal, where so many of the travelling community never leave England until they have accomplished a visit to Chester, the quaintest bar excellence of all quaint old towns.

Mr. Reid's water colors are fascinating—the whole four being twilight effects—so enchanting to look at, so difficult to transfer with paint to paper. The central picture of the water color collection is No. 238—Low Tide, Katwyk, Holland, painted by W. St. Thomas Smith. It is well worthy of its position of honor, interesting in subject and the treatment rich in color.

* * *

Architecture is represented by but eight exhibitors, but we must remember that the architect's work requires no special exhibition. "Lac Raquette Club House," 242, the design of Mr. A. F. Dunlop, invited us to rest under the shelter of its cool verandahs, let us hope the wily mosquito does not also wish to rest there with us, but a faint hint of a mosquito lurks in the surroundings of water and wood.

A screen of miniatures will repay a careful examination, they are placed in the same gallery as the water colors. Miss Plimsoll sends from Paris three very charming specimens of her work. Miss Edith Hemming's selection is also good. Other exhibitors in this class of painting are Marc Antiqua, whose case contains eight specimens. Miss Weinch and Mrs. Caldwell.

* * *

Among the few pastels is a crayon portrait of Major Pelletier, No. 280, by Mr. J. St. Charles. It is strange that none of our portrait painters have seen fit to paint any of our soldiers in their uniforms for this exhibition. What more striking costume could any one wish to paint than the uniform of Strathcona's Horse, to say nothing of the magnificent physique to be found under the uniforms of our various contingents returned from the South African war? Let it not go down to posterity that no Canadian soldier was painted by a Canadian artist. The fame of Sargents' portrait of General Ian Hamilton is world wide. Where are the portraits of the heroes of Paardeberg.

Some clever portraits are shown by Mr. R. G. Matthews and have attracted much attention. Miss Tully's "The Lady and Dragon," is well drawn and colored.

Mr. Brownell, R.C.A., is represented this year by only one canvas, but it is an important one occuping a prominent position on the main wall. "Salome," may be described as a symphony in yellows, browns of a tawny hue—it is strange that of the comparatively few great pictures in the collection three artists should have chosen the far East for their themes. An interesting little Still Life hangs near "Salome" by Clarence Gagnore, and in the corner of the same wall is a spirited team of horses by Miss E. Ridout, Toronto and entitled "A Fresh Team Herts" The country lane through which the horses are going is fresh and green, the whole composition well balanced and pleasing in every respect.

* * *

Under the head of Sculpture are to be found only the names of five exhibitors. "The Sprinter," by Dr. Tait Mackenzie, has certainly plenty of the needed action. Other exhibitors are Marc Antiqua, Paul Beau, F. Ward and John A. Wilson.

* * *

On looking over the catalogue it is interesting to note that the number of artists represented is ninety-seven, of which number, forty-one are residents of Montreal, thirty-one of Toronto, five of Ottawa, two of Quebec and two of Westmount. The homes of the remainder are scattered widely over the Dominion.

The task of a critic is not an easy one, and it becomes more difficult in proportion as time and space are limited, only a few cursory notes can be taken and hints given. Much meritorious work must perforce be left unnoticed and also, much of the class that "Savage Ruskin" would have wished to stick his tusk in.

Attention can only be drawn to canvasses that require a little more than a hurried glance to enjoy their beauties, and a little assistance given in the picking out of a few gems from quiet corners where their unobtrusive positions may entail partial neglect.

The reader is advised to visit the Exhibition as often as possible, it is the very best that has ever been held in Montreal, and compares most favorably with those held in the great cities of our cousins across the line. Much of the work shown is far above the average and would hold its own anywhere. Canada may well be proud of her artists, and Montreal doubly proud that the majority of those artists are her citizens.

A Child's Cry

Pierces the mother's heart like a sword. Often the mother who would do everything for the little one she loves, is utterly impotent to help and finds no help in physicians. That was the case with Mrs. Duncan, whose little one was almost blind with scrofula. But fortunately she was led to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and so cured the child without resorting to a painful operation.

The great blood-purifying properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have been proved over and over again in cases of scrofula, eczema, eruptions and other diseases which are caused by an impure condition of the blood. It entirely eradicates the poisons which feed disease, and builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh.

"My little daughter became afflicted with scrofula, which affected her eyes," writes Mrs. Agnes L. Duncan, of Mansfield, Sebastian Co., Ark. "She could not bear the light for over a year. We tried to cure her eyes, but nothing did any good. We had our home physician and he advised us to take her to an oculist, as her eyelids would have to be 'scraped.' They had become so thick he thought she would never recover her sight. As there was no one else to whom we could apply my heart sank within me. I went to your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' read your treatment on scrofula, getting the properties of medicines there advised. With five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have entirely cured my child.

"Hoping this will be of some use to you and a blessing to other sufferers, with heartfelt thanks, I remain."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an excellent laxative for children. They are easy to take and thorough in action.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MILLINERY OPENING!

The new Millinery Parlor of the Colonial House will be inaugurated Monday, the 24th inst., with a choice selection of Paris, London and New York

HATS and BONNETS

There will also be a very attractive display of

Spring Jackets and Mantles in all the Newest Styles and Materials.

You are Invited to Attend.

Henry Morgan & Co.

MONTREAL.

SORT OF MODERN ROBIN HOOD

Melvin Hall Never Stole From Those Who Could Not Afford it.

Morrisburg, March 22.—(Special.)—Melvin Hall, who was sentenced by Judge O'Reilly at Cornwall to ten years in Kingston Penitentiary on the charge of stealing a bag of oats from a Mr. Empey, a few miles from here, enjoys the questionable notoriety of being the most discussed man throughout this vicinity. Hall has a history of his own, and so romantic is it that he has lately been styled the twentieth century Robin Hood, and although the comparison is rather far-fetched, yet in one particular he certainly resembled the noted outlaw in that he never was known to steal from a man who was unable to lose the goods stolen, and his generosity to his less fortunate but perhaps more honest neighbor is proverbial. He was born at North Morrisburg about 37 years ago of poor but honest and respectable parents, and in his early youth he attended the country schools, working in his spare moments for the neighboring farmers.

He was always considered an honest and reliable man in those days, and it was with much surprise that the community about ten years ago heard that suspicion had fallen on him for stealing sheep. Search warrants were issued and the country scoured for traces of the stolen sheep, but no trace of them could be found. At last one constable, more inhuman than the rest, invaded Hall's home, and despite the fact that his wife was ill, determined to search the room. There were apparently two sick women in bed, but the one near the wall could not be awakened, and was covered right up to the night cap covering her head. The constable became suspicious, and reaching over Mrs. Hall, pulled down the quilt, when patient number two proved to be one of the missing sheep. Hall was at once arrested and was sentenced to two years in the Central Prison for the offence.

On his release it was hoped that he would return to his usual law-abiding life, but the other course seemed to hold out too many inducements for him, and in a short while suspicion began to point his way again for sundry minor thefts among the farmers. Meanwhile he had organized a band of kindred spirits, and their operations began to grow larger and wider. Hall, however, seemed to be director and to keep clear of the actual commission of crime; but should any junior member be caught, the combined testimony of the others always succeeded in liberating the one accused. Hen roosts, granaries and even stables were visited in all parts of the county, and suspicion always fell on Hall or some of his associates. At last, however, it was thought that he had run his course. A man living in Louisville, N.Y., identified a flock of turkeys found in Hall's possession as having been stolen from him a few days previously. Hall was arrested and in the preliminary examination everything pointed to his guilt. He claimed he bought the fowl from a man who then resided in Ogdensburg, but the man could not be found, and as the Louisville man clearly identified the turkeys as his, the local magistrate committed Hall to Cornwall to stand his trial. Meanwhile the turkeys were confined in the local black hole and a constable set to watch them. Whether iron bars do not make a cage for turkeys or not will never be known, but the fact remains, however, that in the morning the lock was broken on the door and the turkeys were gone. Hall was, of course, acquitted before the judge in Cornwall.

DYNAMITING FOR REVENGE.

He was next heard of in the dynamiting of John McPhee's house in Matilda Township, and some minor thefts in connection with the same. The cause of the dynamiting was the action of McPhee and his wife in swearing against one Bedstead at Cardinal, and securing his committal. Hall and his party threatened McPhee, and it is alleged committed the deed. At any rate, his brother Luther is now serving time for theft committed at that time. The charge against Melvin could not be made to stick and he was released. It was only a short while afterwards when Hall again came to the front. Mr. Alf. Marcellus was returning home one night in his sleigh when he overtook a man carrying a couple of bags of oats. The man dropped the oats and showed fight, but Mr. Marcellus was too quick for him and felled him with a sleigh stake. Marcellus then drove into Mr. Empey's, who came out at once to his assistance, but Melvin was gone. On investigation it was found that Mr. Empey's granary had been plundered, and he at once set to work to capture Hall. In order to do so he wrote Melvin that if he came down and settled the matter he would let it drop. Appointing a time for Hall's visit, Empey arranged to have three constables in the house armed with weapons and authority. Hall arrived on schedule time, and learing his brother in the cutter, entered the house. He was no sooner inside than the constables appeared on the scene and declared that his time had come. Hall, it is claimed, even went as far as to laugh in their faces, and throwing his coat over the head of the nearest man, put his foot against the window sash, and pushing it out, was in a moment driving rapidly up the road even before the astonished constables had recovered from their surprise. The provincial authorities now became interested, and Hall, now a fugitive from justice, was hard pressed. The country got too warm at last and he crossed the frontier into Uncle Sam's domain. Chief Murray, of Toronto, had the case in hand, and it is supposed had located Hall but could not capture him. He went from place to place between Ogdensburg and Rochester, and at last settled in a small place a few miles from Ogdensburg. Here he was captured and proceedings were at once instituted for extradition. The authorities in the United States had a charge against him themselves, however, and the extradition proceedings were fought to the bitter end. When Hall saw his case was hopeless he threw up the sponge and accompanied the authorities to Prescott, where he was met by the Canadian detectives and landed in Cornwall, where the verdict was as stated above.

Hall's career is perhaps unparalleled in the history of these parts. Throughout his whole career he kept steadily at work and was considered one of the best laborers on the works. He also enjoyed a local popularity in the vicinity where he resided, which was so strong that on one occasion there was talk of bringing him out for municipal honors. His reputation for generosity towards those in need was great and perhaps this phase of his character went far towards assisting him in keeping clear of the arm of the law. In his business dealings he was strictly honorable, and his credit was A1 with all the local merchants. While there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the termination of his criminal career, yet it is tinged with regret that a man possessing his intelligence and ability should put them to such a use.

Write A Postal To Get Well.

Send No Money. Simply tell me Some One Who Needs Help.

If you are sick let me know it.

If you have a friend who needs help, tell me his address. Let me send the book he needs. Let me offer the sick one a way to get well.

Do that much, and I will do this:—

I will send with the book an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell the druggist to let you test it for a month. If satisfied then, the cost is $5.50. If not, I will pay your druggist myself.

It shall not cost you a penny.

Please note what that means.

I furnish the treatment, give you my best advice, answer all of your letters.

If I succeed, the cost is only $5.50 and the result is health. If I fail, my effort and my medicine are free.

Can't you see that I must know how to cure?

The reason is this:—I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. That nerve power is the force that operates every vital organ. It is to your body what steam is to an engine.

When any vital organ is weak and fails in its duty, I bring it the power it needs. The results are certain, and most chronic diseases cannot be cured in any other way.

My book will tell you why.

I don't mean that I never fail. I can always bring back this vital nerve power; but sometimes an organic disease, like cancer, makes a cure impossible.

But such conditions are rare. In any case, no matter how difficult, I will take the entire risk.

My records show that 39 in each 40 who get these six bottles, pay for them—pay because they are cured. It is this remarkable record that makes such an offer possible.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you or your friend.

It is absolutely certain that in most chronic diseases my treatment represents the utmost that medicine can do.

It is certain, too, that no other physician will assume the risk, for no common treatment could stand a test like that.

No matter what your prejudice or doubts, remember that I take the risk. I alone am the loser if I fail. And if I succeed, you are well.

Be fair with yourself. At least get my book. I am sorry for the sick one who can say "no" to my offer.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 23, Racine, Wis.

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

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

MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE is a blend of the finest coffees grown; totally different from all others, so vastly superior. It is pure, creamy, delicious. Sold in 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins only, at 40c and 75c.

The Golden Store

NEW EASTER NOVELTIES!

A large shipment of all the Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neckwear and Belts.

Ladies' Fancy Stock Collars, in velvet, with Chiffon and Guipure Designs.

A special line of Ties, nicely finished, made of figured silk, with a turn-over collar, and edge of plain silk, regularly sold at $1.40. **FOR 65c.**

NEW EASTER GLOVES

A mean Glove is dear at any price. We have no place for a Glove of any sort that is not worth your buying, that will not tend to make you come to us again whenever you have a Glove need. Don't judge these Gloves by the prices, but match them at the cost anywhere in town, if you can.

Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, in shades of Mode, Gray, Tan, and Brown, very fine quality of kid, perfect fitting, **ONLY 60c A PAIR.**

Ladies' 2-Clasp Glace Kid Gloves, these are washable Gloves, in colors of Tan and Brown, worth $1.00 a pair. **FOR 60c A PAIR.**

Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, in Black, White, Brown, Tan, Mode and Gray, with Self and Fancy Stitched Backs, worth $1.25 a pair, for

$1.25 a pair, for 75c a pair.

A Shipment of Seconds in Linens.

Seconds are the goods that come from the looms slightly imperfect. On which you save from 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent.

Size 5-8 x 5-8—8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12 1-2c to 25c each.

Size 3-4 x 3-4—15c, 17c, 18c, 20c to 60c each.

BEST ATTENTION GIV EN TO MAIL ORDERS.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STS.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Big Days of EASTER SELLING Next Week!

A FULL RANGE OF ALL THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES!

SOMETHING NEW FOR EASTER! The custom is appropriate. It emphasizes the spirit of the season in a practical, but very significant way.

Our stock of Novelties for the present season is not only larger, more varied, more comprehensive, in all departments, than ever before, but the price values, we are confident in asserting, were never more irresistible in their economical appeal. We expect and are prepared for big days of selling all next week in the following lines:—

Easter Millinery, Easter Ready-to-wear Costumes, Jackets, Raglans, Capes, Silk Blouses, Skirts, etc.

Boys' Clothing, Children's Dresses, Easter Linens, Easter Gloves, Easter Neckwear, Easter Veilings, Easter Laces, Easter Ribbons, Easter Cards, Easter Souvenirs, Easter Novelties in Men's Furnishings.

We have just placed in stock a very nice assortment of CHATELAINE BAGS, in Cut Steel. Also, a lot of separate tops.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341 and 2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740. Corner Metcalfe.

POINT ST. CHARLES

Rev. J. Elliott who has been suffering from la grippe and bronchitis is very much better, but still is unable to attend to his duties.

To-morrow being Palm Sunday the ceremony of the blessing of the palms and the chanting of the Passion will take place at high mass at St. Gabriel's Church.

The milch cow market yesterday was an exceptionally good one. Some forty head were offered, and all were sold at prices ranging from $30 to $50. The cattle offered were of a good class.

After having been out of business for five years Mr. George Clarke has resumed his butcher business at the old stand on Wellington Street. Mr. Clarke is an old resident of the Point, and one who by fair dealing has made many friends, all of whom welcome him back.

Some time ago Rev. Father O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's, made some inquiries through the columns of The Herald for the heirs of Mrs. Downey who died intestate in California. The inquiry resulted in the location of the heirs, Mrs. Flynn and Miss M. Flaherty, at Port Dalhousie.

It looks as though the half-raters would have the centre of the field in boating circles at the Point this season. Mr. Alfred May has nearly completed his new boat Ping Pong, and already has her matched for a race. The boat is his own design and manufacture, and has every appearance of being a good, speedy craft. Mr. T. B. Bentley also has one nearly completed, and Mr. R. Laing has no less than six of these craft under way.

Mr. J. T. Parker, Grand Trunk Street, is going into the ice business this season on quite an extensive scale.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

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

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

HAMILTON'S

Display of

Easter Needs.

To look at our display and then think how little justice a newspaper description can do it, induces us to invite you to come and see our Easter novelties. Come and study the trend of fashion; come and see what Paris and other fashion centres have decreed should be fashionable and smart.

As for value and prices, the following list gives representative hints that appeal to economical women.

Ladies' Kid Gloves For Easter Wear!

We never had a better collection of Gloves, nor values that please us so well as at present. You run no risk in purchasing your Gloves here. We handle only the best makers' productions, such as Perrin Freres', Alexandre's, Trefousse, etc., etc. Maker's name stamped on every pair and warranted by them. It's not safe to buy Gloves without the maker's name inside. Our three special values are:

ELSIE—A Ladies' 2 dome fastening, 3 strand, silk embroidered back, in tans, browns, modes, grays, greens, pearl and white. Sizes 5½ to 7½. Special Easter Price, per pair 69c

MONARCH — A Ladies' Pique Sewn Glove, with over stitched seams, Paris points, 2 dome fastener, colors tans, browns, grays, beavers, pearl, white and black. Special Easter Price, per pair 89c

P.F. — The most popular Dollar Glove in the city. Perrin Freres make. Every pair warranted. White, black and self color, silk embroidered backs, 2 dome fasteners. Colors tans, browns, modes, beavers, grays, blues, greens, ox bloods, pearl, white and black. All sizes. Special Easter Price, per pair, $1.00

SEE OUR SPECIAL LINE OF CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, in tans and browns, silk embroidered backs, all sizes. Special Easter Price, per pair.... 69c

Trimmed Millinery For Early Wear!

With Easter only a week off, the choosing of an Easter Hat is of great interest to the entire feminine world. Monday, and every day next week, we will make a special display of Imported Models, and copies from our own workrooms, that will be appreciated by ladies who desire correct styles, but who do not wish to pay exorbitant prices for the same. For style and elegance our display is second to none, whilst our prices are moderate.

Ladies' Suits For Easter Wear!

From the most costly Imported Costumes which were used as models at our formal opening, to the least expensive suit in our department, you can depend upon it that at whatever price it is marked, it cannot be duplicated for the same money in the city. We invite the public to a grand showing of fashion's leading spring styles, that will be on view every day next week.

Dress Fabrics For Easter Wear!

Every desirable Dress Fabric for Spring and Summer wear is now on view in our SILK COLORED DRESS GOODS, BLACK DRESS GOODS AND WASH FABRICS DEPARTMENTS. Our well-known small profit margin ensures you lowest price quotations. "The following special lines for Monday only:"

45 INCH WIDE WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS, at ..... 7½c yard
44 INCH WIDE COLORED SATIN VIGORAUX DRESS GOODS, at ..... 75c yard
50 PIECES OF IMPORTED FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, at ..... 17c yard
LYON MADE PURE SILK FRENCH TAFFETAS, at ..... 61c yard
COLORED SATIN DUCHESSE AND SATIN DE LYON, at ..... 75c yard

Easter Novelties.

WHITE OPAL EASTER EGGS, hand painted decorations, all sizes, German Novelties, in Animals and Fowl, Bon Bon Boxes ..... 15c and 25c

NOVELTY EASTER EGGS, in Chariot drawn by Donkey, something very new, at 50c
WHITE OPAL TRAYS AND PLATES, with suitable Easter inscriptions, from 10c up

Beautify Your Home for Easter.

MONDAY WE OFFER 50 PAIRS WHITE, CREAM AND ECRU SWISS MUSLIN CURTAINS, with frilled edges, "manufacturers' samples," only one pair of a kind, at exactly the makers' prices.

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

REPORT OF WEDDING OF MR. GEO. HAGUE

It has been learned from relatives of the interested parties that the marriage was arranged to take place in Philadelphia on Thursday last of Mr. George Hague, former general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, to Miss Mitcheson, also of this city. No notification of the transpiration of the happy event has as yet been received in this city, however.

VICS' TABLET CONCERT.

The Armory Was the Centre of Attraction for the Brave and the Fair.

The Victoria Rifles concert last evening in aid of a tablet to the memory of the men of their regiment who served in South Africa, was a decided success. The large hall was filled, and every number on the programme was such as to call for applause. It was gotten up by the sergeants' mess, and Sergeant-Major Holcombe and the sergeants can feel proud of their performance.

The whole armory was open. The officers, sergeants and men were at home in their messes and company rooms, and the bowling alleys, rifle gallery and billiard room were in full swing. Then in the sergeants' mess the trophies held by the regiment were a centre of interest.

The programme was a thoroughly enjoyable one. It combined musical art and the comic. Members of the regiment put on two burlesques. The German band was a great success. Thanks to Messrs. Ellis and Ewing, the Irish and German comedians, "Oom Paul's Farewell" made a great hit. Sergeant O'Hanrahan (in the regiment Corporal Turner) had a squad to be proud of, and he was, too.

A feature of the evening was the souvenir programme, in the shape of the regimental crest, and were well gotten up. They were sold to aid the tablet fund, and were in great demand.

LATE JAMES LEGGATT.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Leggatt took place yesterday afternoon from the chapel of the General Hospital to Mount Royal Cemetery. It was largely attended, and there were many beautiful floral contributions from relatives and friends. Among those who attended were Messrs. T. Henry, W. Morrison, G. Kingan, Dr. Nichol, W. A. Stephenson, A. Tetrault, J. Sutherland, J. Cantin, J. Dowling, W. Meikle and J. M. McDuff.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Pills Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE PROTESTS.

Opposed to the Action of the Licensed Victuallers' Association Regarding Licenses.

The Citizens' League is agitated over the efforts of the Licensed Victuallers' Association to have the right of prosecution for infractions of the license laws taken from the city authorities, and at the annual meeting yesterday a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against this concession.

One of the principal paragraphs in the annual report was the following: "Numerous complaints have been made during the year regarding infraction of the law in various ways. The sale of liquor by the glass in groceries and on Sundays is the most frequent cause of complaint, but we believe that the chiefs of both the provincial and city police are doing much to improve matters in this respect, and we are hopeful that another year will enable us to report a marked improvement. The reform brought about in St. Ann's parish by the energy of Rev. Fathers Scanlan and Strubbe is marked, and to these gentlemen the Citizens' League are largely indebted for the bettered condition."

The officers elected for the years are: President, C. S. J. Phillips; vice-presidents, Hon. J. D. Rolland, Edgar Judge; hon. treasurer, J. Cradock Simpson; secretary, Henry Timmis; executive committee, Dr. Bazin, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, J. H. Carson, Rev. G. C. Heine, S. J. Carter, S. Bell, Dr. L. J. P. Desrosier, H. Dalby, D. A. P. Watt, George R. Lighthall, Rev. T. S. McWilliams, Rev. Hugh Pedley, Rev. R. P. Duclos, Rev. Canon Renaud, Messrs. J. C. Holden, Alex. Murphy, Alex. Robertson, David Watson.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Effort to Establish One for the Province Said to be Well Under Way.

The establishment of a house of correction in this province is said to be the next thing on the tapis. The Lieutenant-Governor, under the provisions of the Quebec statutes, has the power to create such an institution. No such institution as yet exists in this country. A house of correction is a place for the detention of female offenders after their first offence. The difference between it and a reformatory is that the former may receive women of any age, while the latter is for offenders 16 years of age and under. The usefulness of a house of correction is evident from the fact that to-day the courts, in sentencing a youthful offender, have no alternative but to send her to the female jail, which, though well conducted, brings the girl in contact with older and hardened offenders with evil results. It is to avoid this further degradation that the movement is being made, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be requested to do something towards the establishing of such institution.

DILLON INCIDENT.

London, March 22.—(Special.)—There is some reason to believe that the Irish members intend to carry the Dillon incident further, but if any more disorder should take place the Government will not have much trouble in securing the assent of the House to new rules of procedure by which suspensions will be for indefinite periods.

The visiting governors to the Western Hospital for the week commencing 24th inst., are Messrs. H. R. Ives, John M. Kirk and J. C. King.

The Women's Branch of the Antiquarian Society will hold their third "tea" this season in the Chateau Ramezay, on April 2nd. The committee to avoid the uncomfortable overcrowding of the music room at the last "teas," have decided to carry out the musical programme in the large room next to the "Habitant" room and the attention of members is drawn to the facts, only strangers in the city for whom cards of invitation may be obtained from the French or English secretaries, can be invited, and that all cards of invitation must be shown at the door.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paton, Sherbrooke, Street, are at the Colonial, Mount Clemens, Mich.

CAMBRIDGE WINS BY EIGHT LENGTHS

(See also Page 6.)

Putney, Eng., March 22.—The fifty-ninth annual boat race between crews representing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed to-day over the regular Thames course from Putney to Mortlake, and was won by Cambridge in the time of 19 minutes 9 seconds.

The weather, shortly before the start, was showery. The water was fairly smooth and a moderate south-west wind was blowing.

Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river. The race started at 12.45 p.m.. Rain began falling just before the start. Cambridge went away with a slight lead, pulling 36 to the minute; Oxford pulling 35.

12.50 p.m.—At Craven Steps (about three-quarters of a mile from the start), Cambridge was leading by about three-quarters of a length.

12.52 p.m.—At Waldens, Cambridge was a length and a quarter ahead.

12.53 p.m.—At Grab Tree, Cambridge was a length and a quarter ahead.

12.55 p.m.—At Harrod's stores Cambridge was two lengths in the lead.

12.56 p.m.—At the Saccharine Works Cambridge was still two lengths ahead.

12.58 p.m.—Cambridge shot under Hammersmith Bridge (about 1 3-4 miles from the start), a little over a length ahead.

1.05 p.m.—Cambridge won by eight lengths.

MANDARINS ARE IN QUANDARY

Hong Kong, March 22.—The rebels have captured the prefectural town of Kam Chou, in the province of Kwang Tung, and have seized the arsenal and granaries. The Mandarins of the garrison fled and appealed to Canton for reinforcements. The Viceroy of Canton replied that it was impossible to further deplete the Canton garrison and urged General Ma to make the utmost efforts to put down the rebellion.

REJOICING AT THE CITY HALL

There was a general feeling of elation in civic circles to-day over the defeat of the Notre Dame Street bill. The local autonomy of the city has been saved from destruction. It is felt, on all sides, that much credit is due to Premier Parent, who undoubtedly used his great influence in behalf of the city.

Much surprise is expressed at the stand taken by Hon. Mr. Gilman. He had frequently been heard in public, so it is alleged, to have expressed disapproval of the measure, and yet, on division, he voted in its favor. "Mr. Gilman's attitude is inexplicable," said an alderman this morning.

Mayor Cochrane, when seen this morning, said that on his admission to the Legislature he had been in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council; he looked upon it as an expensive piece of machinery that was of very little practical value. After the present indication of its power, however, he was prepared to stand by it through thick and thin.

City Clerk Dawid said that he was glad to see that the Council had voted on the preamble of the bill direct—upon the principle of the measure. That was a point upon which he had insisted while in Quebec. He had not wished to see the door thrown open to innumerable amendments. It had been suggested that the provisions of the bill should be made subject to the approval of the City Council. That, of course, was a concession, but what the civic deputation wanted was a decision upon the question as to whether the Legislature was justified in interfering with the local autonomy of the city. That point had now been decided for the present by the Council. The councillors were evidently not disposed to establish a precedent that might be invoked by the Federal authorities in the future as against the Provincial.

Ald. Ames said that he was pleased with the result. Both at Ottawa and Quebec the principle of home rule for Montreal had been vindicated.

City Treasurer Robb thought that the Legislative Council had succeeded in demonstrating the necessity for its continued existence; it could no longer be viewed in the light of a fifth wheel to the coach.

"The strong declarations from the Chambre de Commerce and the Board of Trade," Ald. Valliéres said, "have certainly aided us at Quebec."

"It is good news," said Ald. Ekers. "I believe the Legislative Council has awakened to the fact that the city needs protection from private bills, and I think all who have helped us deserve congratulations. It is a far-reaching victory."

MR. CLARKE TALKS OF 1891 CENSUS

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—The budget debate was continued in the House yesterday. Mr. Smith, of Vancouver, taking the floor and discussing the Chinese question. He declared that he agreed with the principle of protection to the extent that it prevented the coming into this country of articles manufactured under improper labor conditions. He favored also such protection as would relieve laborers of this country of having to compete against imported servile labor. The opinion of his province was unanimous against the admission of Chinese labor.

Mr. E. F. Clarke spoke at length, and maintained that Mr. Charlton's admissions of the day before showed the Mackenzie Government to be absolutely without convictions. He next claimed that the Government had scarcely modified the protectionist tariff, and immediately thereafter called on Mr. Charlton to quit the Liberal party because he was a protectionist. He denied that the Government had contributed to present prosperity. The test of the soundness of the fiscal policy of this country was to be found in the conditions which obtained from 1891 to 1896, a period of universal depression. The trade returns of these years showed that, slow as was the progress of this country, it was nevertheless greater in proportion to population than in the United States. He asked what proof there was that the 1891 census was fraudulent, and quoted from the census figures to show that the exodus which the Government alleged had been stopped was actively in progress under Liberal rule. The number of native born Canadians in the United States in 1880 was 770,000; in 1890, 980,000; and in 1900, 1,181,778. Did these figures show that the exodus had stopped? Not at all. In 1890, of native born Canadians 83 out of every 100 were in Canada, and 17 in the United States. In 1900 the figures were 82 in Canada and 18 in the United States. The returns of the settlers' effects imported into the United States from Canada showed that in 1897 they were valued at $1,175,000, in 1898 at $904,000, in 1899 at $1,037,000, in 1900 at $1,144,620, in 1901 at $1,042,237. Was this an evidence of the ceasing of the exodus?

Other speakers were Messrs. Hughes, of P.E.I.; Johnston, of Cardwell, and Oliver, of Alberta. Mr. Bell, of Pictou, moved the adjournment of the debate.

CECIL RHODES' RESTLESS NIGHT.

Cape Town, March 22.—Cecil Rhodes spent a restless night and is decidedly weaker.

POWER WAS A LEADING FEATURE

The New York market opened somewhat irregular this morning, with not a great deal doing. Canadian Pacific in N.Y. opened at 115½.

Dominion Steel in Boston opened at 45 bid.

The Montreal market opened with Power active and one of the chief features, the "Street" having the impression that the stock will cross par by a considerable margin within a short time.

Dominion Coal was also rather active, selling off a little.

SALES UP TO 11 A.M.

50 Pacific at 113.
200 Pacific rights at 3⅛.
150 Power at 98.
25 Power at 98.
10 Power at 98½.
1 Power at 99½.
25 Power at 98¼.
25 Power at 98.
100 Power at 98⅜.
100 Dominion Coal at 119.
250 Dominion Coal at 119.
50 Dominion Coal at 119.
75 Dominion Coal at 119.
50 Dominion Coal at 119.
75 Dominion Coal at 118⅝.
10000 Steel Bonds at 87.
5000 Steel Bonds at 87.
10000 Steel Bonds at 87½.
20 Dominion Cotton at 61.
25 Steel com. at 45½.
25 Steel pfd. at 92½.
25 Steel pfd. at 92¾.

MONTREAL PRICES.

	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	113¼	113
Duluth	14	12⅜
Duluth pfd.	28	...
Richelieu	114½	113½
Street Railway	269	267
Toronto Street	118	117
Twin City	116	115¼
Power	98	97⅞
Dom. Cotton	66	60
Dom. Coal	119½	119
Dom. Steel	45½	45
Dom. Steel pfd.	92½	90
Dom. Steel Bonds	87½	87
Halifax Ry.	109	106
Nova Scotia	95	94

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said: Americans steady at a shade below N.Y. close. Preliminary bank figures indicate gain in cash by banks of $479,800, but this does not allow for local movements of cash. Believed that loans and deposits will average decrease again this week. Anthracite miners convention will finally adjourn at 11 o'clock to-day. Soft coal operators meet to-day to determine action at conference next Tuesday between miners and operators. Agreement reached on Penna. Tunnel question, and substitute measure will be submitted to Legislature Monday. Application made to list 10 millions of C.F.I. debentures, 5's of 1911. Commercial agencies report evidence of further improvement in trade and industry. Sixty most active railway securities reached new high record. Senate passed war tax repeal bill yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Received by C. D. Monk over J. S. Bache & Co.'s private wire at 3 o'clock:

DESCRIPTION	March 21 Op	March 21 Cl.	March 22 Op.	March 22 Cl.
Amalgamated Copper.	64⅛	63¾	63	63⅛
Am. Tobacco	....	....	....	....
do do pref	....	....	....	....
Am. Sugar Ref'g. Co.	131¾	133½	134	133¾
do. do. pref	....	....	119	119
A. Smelt'g & Ref. Co.	....	46¾	47	47
Anaconda Mining Co	30½	30	....	....
Atch., Top. & St. F.	77⅜	78⅛	78	78⅛
do. do. pref	97⅜	97	97⅜	97⅜
Baltimore and Ohio.	106¼	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝
do do pref	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid T.	67⅞	66⅞	66⅝	66¼
Chic. & Alton Com.	36	35⅞	36	36⅛
Canadian Pacific	113½	113⅝	113⅝	113½
Canada Southern	....	....	46⅝	46⅝
Ches. & Ohio	....	....	....	....
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	229¼	230⅞	230⅞	231½
Chicago & N. Western	172½	179¾	180	180
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	165¾	167¼	167¼	163⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	....	....	....	....
Contin'tal Toboc. com	....	....	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Gas, N.Y	223	223½	223¾	224½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	107	105¾	106	104½
Cleveland C.C. & St. L	....	101½	....	....
Del., Lack & West.	....	....	103¼	103¾
Delaware & Hudson.	171¾	171½	....	....
Denver & Rio G. pref.	91¾	91¾	....	....
Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	13	13¾	13¾	13⅝
do. do pref.	25¾	25¾	....	....
Great Northern	183½	185	....	....
do do pfd	....	....	....	....
General Electric	315¼	319	....	....
Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
Kansas & Texas com.	21¾	21¾	....	....
Kansas & Texas pfd.	53¾	....	54	54
Louisville & Nash	103⅛	106	106	106
Man. Elevated xd	134¾	133½	33¾	134
Missouri Pacific	100⅝	101¾	101	101⅛
Metropolit'n Trac.	168¾	168	167¾	167⅞
Nor. Pac. com. new	....	....	....	....
do do pref	....	....	....	....
N.Y. Cen. & Hudson	163¼	163¼	163¾	163¾
N.Y. Lake Erie & W	37	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛
do do. 1. pref	65¾	66⅞	....	....
do do. II pref	55	54⅞	55	55
N.Y. Ontario & West	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Omaha com	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	44½	44	45	45
Pressed Steel Com.	40½	40⅝	41	41
do do pref	83¾	83¾	....	....
Peoples Gas	103	103	....	....
Phil. & Reading	55½	55¾	55⅞	56
do do 1pfd	80¾	81	....	....
do do 11pfd	67¾	67⅞	68	68
Pullman	....	....	....	....
Southern Ry. com.	32¾	32¾	32⅞	32⅞
do do. pref	96¾	97	....	....
Southern Pacific	65	65¼	65⅜	65⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	72	72¾	72¼	71¾
Texas Pacific	....	40¾	....	....
Twin City	....	116	115¾	115¾
U. S. Leather com.	11¾	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
do do pref.	81¾	81½	81½	81⅝
U.S. Steel com	42¼	42¾	42¼	42⅜
do do pref.	94¾	94½	94½	94⅝
U.S. Rubber, com	16¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
do. do. pref.	58½	60	61½	63
Union Pacific, com.	99¾	100⅝	100⅝	100¾
do do pref.	87¼	87¾	88	87⅞
Wabash	....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
do pref.	43½	43⅝	....	....
Western Union Tel.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼
Whling & Lake Erie.	....	....	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
W.s. Con. com.	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
do pref.	44	43¾	....	....
Dominion Steel	....	....	....	....
do do. pref.	....	....	....	....
Dominion Coal	....	....	....	....

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Vics concert and reception last night was a delightful affair, with the great attraction of novelty. The soldiers, who made admirable hosts, were most energetic and attentive in finding seats, answering questions and doing the honors of all the Company rooms, the bowling alley, the shooting gallery and the other attractions. The guests were delighted with the beautiful armory and the many cups won by the Vics, which were guarded last night by soldiers, came in for much attention. The bowling match between ladies was one great feature of the evening. The ladies taking part were Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, Miss Beatrice Hamilton, Miss Muriel Greenshields, Miss Amy Hiam and Miss Fisher. Miss Marie Hollinshead, who sang splendidly, wore a rich gown of pale maize brocade with lace, and the colors of the regiment fastened across her bodice; Miss E. Maude Smith wore white silk and chiffon, and Mlle. Decary was in black. The closing item, "Oom Paul's Farewell," was clever and amusing, and made a decided hit. Among those in the large audience were Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, Miss Greenshields, Mr. Travers Allan, Captain Davidson, Miss Florence Davidson, Mrs. T. Hiam, Miss Hiam, Captain Hiam, Captain Fisher, Captain Gascoigne, the Misses Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mayne McCombe, Rev. Canon Ellegood, Mrs. D. Hemsley, Miss Hemsley, Mrs. Peacock, the Misses Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. George Irwin, Miss Ethel Mussen, Miss F. Simms, Mr. T. Birchall, Miss A. Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tasker and many others.

CAR HIT A MILK WAGGON.

At 8.45 o'clock this morning Beaver Hall Car No. 610, collided with a milk waggon at the corner of Atwater Avenue and St. Catherine Street. Mr. Ford, of St. Antoine Street was driving the vehicle and was violently thrown to one side of the road sustaining a severe scalp wound. He was unconscious for several minutes, the accident was evidently a surprise to him as his first words on regaining consciousness were "What's happened?" He was immediately taken to the General Hospital where he received careful attention; his injuries proved to be slight and no bones were broken. The horse was so badly injured that it had to be shot. The waggon and contents were scattered over the street but by the prompt and efficient action of the wrecking crew car service was only delayed about ten minutes.

400 CANADIAN TROOPS WILL GO

London, March 22.—(Special.)—It is stated that there will be 2,500 colonial troops in London for the coronation. Practically every colony will be represented.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—Contingents have been invited from all the colonies to the Coronation, the invitation to Canada being now before the Government, to be considered shortly.

It is thought that the number of Canadian troops will not exceed 400, and the cost $50,000.

General O'Grady-Haly conferred yesterday on the subject with the Governor-General.

India will send a thousand native troops.

SMALLPOX SITUATION.

It Has Vastly Improved, Ald. Ames Tells Hygiene Committee.

Ald. Ames told the Hygiene Committee, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, that the smallpox situation was most encouraging. The number of patients at the civic hospital had decreased to such an extent that the staff was now to be lessened. Only ten houses were under quarantine. Decided reduction in the expenses of the department, which had been $1,000 a week for several months, would naturally result. Ald. Lariviere wanted to know if it was necessary to keep double guards on all the quarantined houses. Ald. Ames thought that there was no other way of maintaining a strict quarantine. The suggestion had been made to lock the rear door, but that would be dangerous in case of fire. In cases where there were no rear doors only one set of guards was used.

PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of the Montreal Philatelic Association was held Thursday evening at the Chateau de Ramezay. The following were elected officers for the next twelve months: President, F. W. Wurtele; vice-president, James Sutherland; secretary-treasurer, W. James Wurtele; exchange superintendent, N. Huguenin; librarian, O. W. Barwick; executive committee, Wm. Patterson, A. E. Labelle, G. H. Wilson. The association meets the first and third Thursdays of the month. Exhibitions of rare stamps are held, and general topics relating to philateley are discussed.

ST. CUNEGONDE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Ste. Cunegonde Town Council was held last evening. Four applications for hotel licenses were received. The Montreal Rolling Mills Company petitioned against being taxed on 36,000 square feet of earth which it did not actually possess. A sum of $50 was voted to the Notre Dame Hospital.

SPRING JACKETS AND CAPES.

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

NARROW ESCAPE.

Wm. Porteous, an employe of the Light, Heat and Power Company, while on a waggon in St. Gabriel Street yesterday was struck by a car, and hurled to the pavement. He escaped without serious injury.

STYLISH GARMENTS.

No more stylish garments can be seen on this side of the Atlantic than those displayed at The S. Carsley Company. They are the pick of the world's best and smartest garments for spring wear, Coats, Capes, Wraps, etc., stylish and inexpensive.—adv.

BOY BREAKS HIS LEG.

O. Blouin, eleven years of age, while at work yesterday in the factory of the Merchants' Cotton Company, St. Henri, broke his leg. He was taken to the General Hospital.

CARTER GETS IN TROUBLE.

John Furlong, carter, was sentenced yesterday to $2 and costs for going into a hall to solicit fares.

CORNWALL'S NEW PASTOR.

Cornwall, March 21.—(Special.)—Rev Robert Harkness, of Tweed, has accepted the call extended by Knox church, Cornwall, and is expected to arrive here about April 10.

CRUEL TO ANIMALS.

A Goyer, of St. Louis, was found guilty of cruelty to animals yesterday and fined $10 or one month.

A FREE BOOK ON FORTUNE TELLING

A Fascinating Study Which Affords Endless Amusement for the Long Winter Evenings.

Your address, along with a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and the statement of where you saw this advertisement, will bring you by return mail a copy of one of the most interesting little books that has appeared for many a month.

It contains in concise form, a complete treatise on palmistry, fortune-telling by the teacup, dominoes and cards, and the true interpretation of dreams.

By a careful and thorough study of this little book you can acquire an accomplishment which enables you to entertain your friends in a most novel way, makes you much sought after at parties and social gatherings and arouses in those around you the belief that you possess the mysterious and occult powers which are attributed to all who tell fortunes.

The Mystic Fortune-Teller, Palmist and Dream Book is composed of 48 large pages, and besides the subjects mentioned above contains interesting valuable information regarding Dr. Chase's famous Family Remedies, and statements from scores of people from all parts of Canada, who have been cured of serious and chronic diseases by their use.

It is truly remarkable how the fame of Dr. Chase's Remedies has spread abroad until the old countries of Europe as well as the far-off colonies of Africa and Australia are ordering these great medicines. It is only a few days ago that we received an order from Belgium for Dr. Chase's Ointment, and still more recently came a letter from France, the very home of the most modern and advanced medical men and scientific investigators. The writer stated that it was in vain that he had searched for a treatment for kidney disease and backache that could be compared to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The Mystic Fortune-teller will prove interesting to you, and will be sent free if you mention where you saw this advertisement, and enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Write your name and address plainly, and address Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

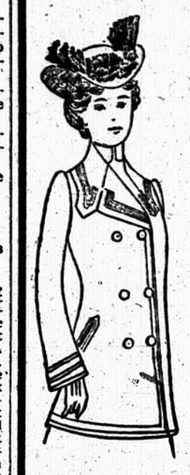
WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, BETween now and 10th April; must be good cook; no washing; small family; references required. Apply 288 Stanley. 71x

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 22nd, 1902.

CROWDS BUYING

Easter Jackets and Suits!



It's surprising where the crowds come from. Thousands upon thousands have visited the Company's magnificent new Jacket and Costume Show Rooms during the week, admiring and buying from the charming gathering of Easter garments now on exhibit.

The Torquay

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

The Lynton

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

The Cromer

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

The Glasgow

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

The Sidmouth

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUIT, in Creighton Cloth, tight fitting jacket, bolero effect, lined satin, well cut, gored skirt. Price $16.00

NEW EASTER DRESS GOODS

Among the new arrivals of Easter Dress Goods, there's a showing of delicate weaves of silk and wool and other soft, clinging fabrics, that are in great demand, though the sturdier cloths for tailored garments are much wanted in certain favored textures.

NEW COLORED CREPELINE DRESS MATERIAL, all wool, spring weight, new shades of silver gray, drab, blue gray, new drab, mauve and reseda, bright finish. Special, per yard 65c

NEW VOILE DE PARIS, a beautiful, soft, wool material, in spring shades of drab, silver gray, Nile green, helio and new blue. Makes a smart costume. Special 69c

NEW WOOL HOPSACK DRESS GOODS, fine quality. It comes in all the very latest colorings. Makes a very handsome Spring Costume. Special 75c

NEW EOLIENNE SILK AND WOOL DRESS MATERIAL, fine make, rich finish, in beautiful shades of old rose, Nile blue and silver gray. Special $1.15

NEW EASTER MILLINERY

Side by side with the rich and beautiful French creations, may also be seen the superb and fascinating styles from our own workrooms. Montreal's smartest dressers have not only admired our Millinery, but sealed their admiration, and paid tribute to its superiority, by purchasing their Easter Hats here.

Trimmed Hats at $6 to $10

Availing ourselves of increased space and improved facilities, we have turned every energy to producing even a more popular priced line of Hats than heretofore. One can find almost as much style and chic in our $6.00, $8.00 to $10.00 Hats as in the higher priced.

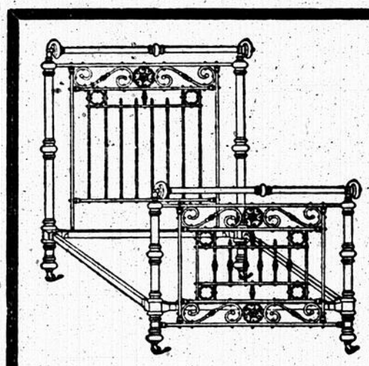
MONDAY'S SPECIAL LIST.

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Fine Creamery Butter	25c	22c	Omelet Pans	12c	6c
Rolled Oats	5c	3½c	Wire Egg Beater	5c	2c
Jam, 7 lb. pails	55c	45c	Steamer and Boiler	90c	65c
Aunt Jemima's P.C. Flour	15c	12½c	Tack Hammer	10c	5c
Cooking Figs	6c	4½c	Paring Knife	8c	5c
Ice Cream Plates	8c	5c	Bread Knife	15c	10c
Decorated Plates	10c	7c	Sugar Shell	8c	5c
Crystal Bon Bon Dishes	23c	15c	Butter Knife	15c	9c
Hand Painted Cake Plates	40c	25c	Coffee Spoon	10c	6c
China Egg Cups, per dozen	50c	35c	Pickle Fork	10c	7c

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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



Brass ...Beds

Wise people are taking advantage of our Moving Sale prices. Are you one of them?

Goods stored and insured until required without extra charge.

The Lockhart Bedding Co.

2243 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

PAINTED WITH **Ramsay's Paints**

THINK IT OVER when you paint your house. It means a lot. Buy the best paints you can get; paints made well; sold on a reputation of many years' standing. Buy

Ramsay's Paints

The best ground, the purest colors, the strongest oil. Made to beautify the house, to preserve it, to give it a stand amongst its neighbors. There is never anything shabby about a house painted with Ramsay's Paint.

Drop us a card and ask for BOOKLET NO. 8 FREE. showing cuts of beautiful homes.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Montreal.

Paint Makers. Est'd 1842.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY.

Mr. W. Hope, A.R.C.A., Made an Academician.—The Officers.

At a meeting of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, which was held yesterday at the Art Gallery, Mr. W. Hope, A.R.C.A., was elected an academician, and Messrs. J. C. Franchere and W. St. Thomas Smith were elected associates of the Royal Canadian Academy. Mr. Robert Harris, Montreal, was re-elected president; Mr. A. C. Hutchison, Montreal, vice-president; and Mr. James Smith, Toronto, secretary-treasurer; Messrs. M. Mathews, and A. H. Howard, Toronto, were elected auditors.

Mr. W. Hope, R.C.A., is a landscape painter. His most prominent contribution to the present exhibition is a large picture of Eastport, Maine, which is a work of more than ordinary merit, and possesses exceptional qualities of light and atmosphere. A number of other meritorious works from the same brush are also on view. Mr. Hope is a native of Montreal, and has spent much time in Paris, devoted to study. He replaces in the ranks of the academicians the late Mr. C. E. Moss.

Mr. J. C. Franchere, A.R.C.A., is best known as a portrait painter, and exhibits this year portraits of Mr. Justice Mathieu and Senator Dandurand. He, however, by no means confines himself to this class of work. He is a resident of Montreal.

Too Late for Classification.

WANTED — A GIRL AS GENERAL SERvant; city references required. Apply 88 Mackay st. 74x

WANTED — A

THE HERALD

Established 1869.

SIR RICHARD'S ALMANAC.

"I would like to say a word to our manufacturing friends. I understand that many of them were pleased to regard me as their particular enemy. Well, Sir, I have no desire to quarrel with the manufacturers of Canada. I desire to do justice to them as to all classes of my fellow-countrymen."

* * *

"I say that this Government has treated them with the greatest consideration. I say that this Government used all possible care to see that their interests were safeguarded in the preparation of the present tariff. And in any alterations that may be made in the tariff, I for one shall never advise that injustice be done to the manufacturers or done to anybody. But, I have got to say to them that they have had most uncommonly good fortune and most uncommonly good times."

* * *

"If they have used these well they ought to be most admirably prepared to-day to meet any reverses which may happen to overtake them, as reverses may overtake them, as reverses may overtake all classes of the community. I hope they have used their opportunities well. But I do not believe that the way to really advance their interests is to impose higher taxes for their benefit on the rest of the community."

—Sir Richard Cartwright, March 18, 1902.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

What is the position of the Government of Canada as regards the ever-present tariff issue? After such a debate as has taken place since Monday in the House of Commons, anyone may fairly put that question. Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Edwards sit on the same side of the House. Taking the speeches of the three one could pick out enough to establish almost any thesis he had a mind to advocate, from the high tariff system of Dingley and McKinley to the free import system of Gladstone and Peel. It suits the purpose of Conservatives sometimes to call the present a protective tariff. It suits their purpose at other times to denounce that tariff and to call for higher duties all round. Mr. Charlton seems to think it would be highly virtuous and patriotic for the Liberals in office to revert to the "moderate" tariff of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Edwards is satisfied, but not over-satisfied, with the progress that has been made towards the abrogation of a wrong fiscal system, and lets it be known he is waiting patiently for another advance. And the actual position, so far, at all events, as interested manufacturers may be concerned, is, it appears to us, pretty well indicated in the remarks quoted at the head of this column as taken from the speech delivered by Sir Richard on Tuesday last. The Government have been careful of the interests of manufacturers, and will continue to be careful of them. But the general good of the community is still the inspiring motive, the foundations of sound public policy are still held to be what by the Liberal party they have always been believed to be, and manufacturers are reminded that they have had five years of most uncommonly good times in which to adapt themselves to changing circumstances. Moreover, Sir Richard holds out no expectation that a return to high taxation will be considered a good thing even in the interest of manufacturers.

The whole fact of the matter is that this Liberal Government is living up to the declaration of principle made by the Liberal convention at Ottawa in 1893, and that the practical work necessary thereto is being done in so statesmanlike a way that none can find fault with it. Tariff revision is a difficult and perplexing task, in any circumstances. But it is perfectly true, as was said by one of them some years ago, that "free traders are not a shrieking brotherhood of pessimists and destructionists." When Sir Robert Peel had some of this work to do—and the English tariff, as the first reformers found it, was far worse than ours—he laid down certain lines of procedure which cannot be safely departed from. The passage has been quoted many times, but is particularly apropos at this juncture. He said:

"If we had to deal with a new society, in which those infinite and complicated interests which grow up under all the old ones in those in which we live, had found no existence, the true abstract principle would be to buy in the cheapest market, and to sell in the dearest. And yet it is quite clear that it would be utterly impossible to apply that principle in a state of society such as that in which we live without a due consideration of the interests which have grown up under the protection of former laws. While contending for the justice of the abstract principle, we may at the same time admit the necessity of applying it partially. I think that the proper object is first to lay the foundation of good laws, to provide the way for gradual improvement which may thus be introduced without giving a shock to existing interests. If you do give a shock to those interests, you create prejudice against the principles themselves and only aggravate the distress."

That was the principle on which Sir Robert Peel, most practical of men, proceeded. That is the principle, as anyone who cares to make himself familiar with the subject may easily discover, on which the present Government have proceeded. Their success has been very great. In branches of industry involving internal divergence of interests, perfect smoothness has not been obtained under this tariff, any more than it was under the one that preceded it. There are differences between yarn makers and carpet makers, between cotton makers and shirt makers. And in these matters there will doubtless be readjustment. But the potential fact remains that a long advance has been made in the direction pointed to by the convention of 1893, with due consideration for established interests, without shock to those interests, even, apparently, with direct benefit to most of them, and with undoubted benefit to the community as a whole.

In that same direction, and in the same cautious manner, progress will continue to be made. Reference has been made to the plan of Sir Robert Peel. But there is more recent advice on the subject, for just after the election of 1896 the late Lord Farrer, best informed of English economists of later days, wrote of Canada's own case thus: "No reasonable free trader wishes to see a system of protection which has been in force for many years, and under which industries of various kinds have grown up, abolished at a single blow. Such a step would be both unjust and unwise. What free traders desire is a much more moderate and a safer course. They wish to see the colonies abandon protection as a theory, and gradually reduce the most obnoxious of their present protective duties. This would probably, by increasing importation itself, increase revenue, and make further reductions possible. Gradually the colonies would thus approach, and ultimately attain, the state of things which attains in the United Kingdom, without undue sacrifice of revenue, and without injustice to existing interests. But it is out of the question to do this except cautiously and by degrees, as, indeed, it was done in this country. This is what we may hope for under the new regime in Canada." Has not this forecast proved accurate in a truly remarkable degree? And even if Mr. John Charlton has become timorous, is not the programme outlined one to which Liberals, jealous of the renown of their historic party, may steadfastly adhere?

SAVED BY THE COUNCIL.

It has been freely stated for some days that Hon. Mr. Parent was using his influence with the Legislative Council to have the Notre Dame street expropriation bill receive its quietus there. Whether there was anything in these statements or not, the bill was quickly disposed of in committee, and until Mr. Prefontaine carries out his threat of having it re-introduced next year, we may breathe freely. It is to be hoped, however, that by that time Mr. Parent and his colleagues will have decided upon a definite course of action in regard to private bills and bills affecting municipalities. There is no good reason why a special committee, of strong personnel, should not have all these municipal measures under study and care, or why a member of the Cabinet should not specially concern himself with private bill legislation. There are indications that some such step in advance will be made next session. As for this session, the interests of the city have been successfully defended.

THE GREAT POWERS IN THE FAR EAST.

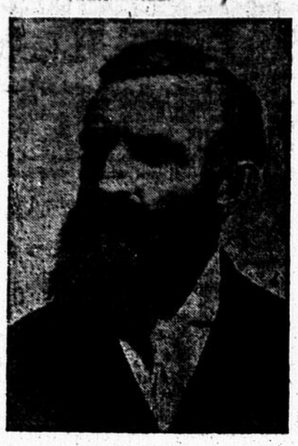
The publication at St. Petersburg of the conjoint declaration of Russia and France, that they reserve to themselves the right to take means to defend their interests in the Far East, is the reply, however futile and ineffectual, to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The agreement between Great Britain and Japan brought a new and important factor into the arena of international politics. The note issued by Russia and France is the re-iteration of a fact which has been known to the world for more than ten years. It was a perfectly reasonable step for the two powers to take. Its meaning is that the principle underlying the policy of dismemberment of China as represented by Russia is still clung to tenaciously by that power, notwithstanding the determination of England and Japan that they will maintain the integrity of the Chinese Empire and defend by the sword if necessary the British policy of the open door. It shows the reality of the line of cleavage between the powers that constituted what was misnamed the concert. But that line of cleavage was shrewdly suspected to be in existence all through the protracted negotiations which resulted in the consolidation of China under conditions which we all hope give the sick man a new lease of life after swallowing the medicinal draughts which were necessary to purge his system. The concert was never more than nominal, and so long as Li Hung Chang was alive the discord of the powers was used by the retrogade and decadent elements in China to delay and if possible defeat the civilizing purposes of the more enlightened powers. His death, however, deprived China of the most powerful champion of inertia and Russia of the well-paid tool for her disintegrating work.

Perhaps the grimmest irony of the situation lies in the fact that France is driven by the force of circumstances to tie herself to the chariot wheels of Russia and to become a reluctant factor in Russian aggressiveness. That her enlightened statesmen have no real sympathy with Russian policy in the Far East is well known, but her alliance with that nation is necessary for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe. It is a paradox of history, as M. Mabilleau, the illustrious savant who recently visited this city while on an education mission for the Government of his country to the United States, expressed it in one of the neatest phrases ever coined by the wit of man, and yet the Franco-Russian alliance, although in itself a necessary evil, has in it an element of hopefulness. It may prove an effectual check to the ambitions of Russia and a preventative of disintegration in the Chinese Empire, just as the agreement between Japan and Great Britain will be a restraint upon any ultimate designs that Japan might have of adding to her Empire at the expense of China before it has been demonstrated that that Empire has lost its power of cohesiveness and has proved inadequate to the task of adapting itself to modern conditions. An article which throws a significant light upon this latest stroke of Russian diplomacy was published a month ago in the Exchange Gazette of St. Petersburg. It was regarded as an accurate expression of the views entertained in authoritative quarters in Russia with regard to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It declared that Russia had no reason to view with suspicion the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, and proceeded: "The rapprochement between the Cabinets of London and Tokio cannot affect the Eastern policy of Russia. That policy is determined by Russia's civilizing mission (!) and by her geographical position. Its ultimate triumph is guaranteed by the successes which have already been gained and by the forces which have brilliantly accomplished their task of establishing order in the province traversed by Russian railways. The interests of Russia in Manchuria, in Mongolia, and in Chinese Turkestan are not in the least affected by any diplomatic bargains concluded by rival powers with one another. Russia can therefore regard such bargains with the most complete indifference. In the present instance the two contracting parties have bound themselves to respect the integrity and independence of China and Korea; that is all that Russia wants. But the integrity and independence of those countries are already secured by the completion of the Siberian Railway, by means of which Russia is able to increase her forces on the shores of the Pacific to any extent she may desire." The article from which the foregoing is an extract is believed to have been inspired by the Russian Foreign Office, but it is evident, from the publication of the Franco-Russian note, that the Muscovite power was not able to look upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance with the "complete indifference" she affected in the article.

The reason why the Northern power has thrown off the pretence at philosophic indifference is not difficult to discover. She has been checkmated in her attempt to Russianize Manchuria and Korea. Russia, there can be no question whatever, aimed at the extinction of the Japanese trade of Newchwang. The island power of the Orient sought to find an outlet there for her manufactures, and the commerce of that port of late years largely drifted into Japanese hands. Naturally the Japanese were extremely reluctant to witness the annihilation of their comparatively thriving trade, and they realized that the occupation of Southern Manchuria by Russia must necessarily have that result. They were convinced that the appointment of Russian officials to positions of control would have effects otherwise inimical to the expansion of Japanese commerce, and have sought accordingly to procure the entire withdrawal of Russia from that portion of the Chinese Empire which lies south of the Amur River. The most effective way was alliance with Great Britain. Moreover, Japan is particularly anxious to maintain her commercial footing in Korea, not merely because the Koreans are large buyers of Japanese commodities, but because the climate of the peninsula is peculiarly suited to Japanese settlers. The emigration problem claims no small share of attention in the Land of the Rising Sun as elsewhere, and it is most desirable that decadent and sparsely populated Korea should continue to be the principal outlet of Japan's surplus population. Had Russia succeeded in the policy upon which she embarked three years ago—a policy which aimed at the annexation of the Emperor of Korea's dominions — it would forever have closed the door against the manufactures of Psaka and Kioto. The Japanese, tortured by the fears engendered by Russian aggressiveness, through themselves into the arms of the only nation which, by her commercial traditions and interests, would be likely to sympathize with their objects, and which had at the same time the power and the weight in international councils to secure for Japan and the whole world the entire Eastern field for commercial and industrial expansion. Russia well knows that the Anglo-Japanese alliance means the death knell to her hopes of undisturbed territorial aggrandizement in the East, and hence her somewhat futile protest in the form of the note from St. Petersburg to the powers.

THE MONTREAL HERALD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY

Canadian Legislators.



MR. M. M'GUGAN, M.P.

Malcolm McGugan, member for the Liberal constituency of South Middlesex, is a Canadian of Highland Scotch descent. His family came from Argyleshire, in 1828, to the Township of Caradoc, where the present member was born, educated and instructed in the profession of farming. He was brought into this world in 1846, and early entered public life. From '77 to '86 he was a Caradoc councillor, and a large part of that time reeve. In '85 he was warden of the county. In '86 he was appointed clerk of the township. Mr. McGugan entered Parliament in '96, by 740 majority. In 1900 his majority was 756.

QUEBEC IS NOT AFRAID OF THE NEW IMPERIALISM

(From The Herald's Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, March 21.—Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Provincial Secretary, delivered an interesting and delightful utterance to-night upon the question of new imperialism as dealt with by Mr. Lane, member for Quebec East. The Minister's views were listened to with particular attention, and will be read with general interest by all who take a patriotic concern in the relations of the colonies with the Mother Country.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon did not deal severely with the motives which prompted Mr. Lane's speech, and in fact he was particularly moderate, because Mr. Lane, instead of pressing a vote upon his resolution, withdrew it.

Mr. J. A. Lane, M.L.A. for Quebec East, found an opportunity to-night, though the hour was advanced—it was 11.30—to speak at length upon his long-talked-of resolution "that this House deems it its duty to pronounce itself against what is called new imperialism and its dangerous tendencies." The member for Quebec East gave a definition of what he understood by the new imperialism. It was a new system of politics, the object of which was to create new ties between the colonies and the Mother Country. That was its immediate object. Its final object was the absorption of the colonies by Great Britain. In following this movement he was in the company of eminent statesmen in the English Parliament whose actions had forestalled the idea of this new imperialism. In doing so he coincided with the views of the leaders of the Liberal party in England. Gladstone never had worked against the autonomy of the provinces, and he had had many invitations. Since he had given notice that he would present a resolution in the Legislature, the Federal Government, through Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had been in correspondence with the Imperial Government upon the very same question. Sir Wilfrid had stated that at the next conference of colonial premiers in England he will be satisfied to discuss commercial questions and not touch any other, as Canada was satisfied with the status quo. He was not disloyal. His resolution was not against Kings as they were, but against innovations, new ties destined to centralize powers or take freedom from colonies. In view of this expression of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he (Mr. Lane) had concluded that there was no raison d'etre for his resolution, and therefore he would withdraw it.

HON. MR. TURGEON.

In rising to speak, Mr. Turgeon was received with applause. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, I do not deny the right of the member for Quebec East to make this motion, and I must say that he has done so in calm and measured terms, but I confess that I do not know its utility, while I contest its timeliness. The power of a legislative assembly to express an opinion on a question beyond its competency and its jurisdiction has been at all times recognized by the authors who have written on constitutional law, and in a speech which made some noise at the time the hon. leader of the Opposition in 1886, I think, defined what should be understood by the 'expressive power or expressive function.'

"Thus on the theoretical question of the abstract power to formulate an opinion there can be no discrepancy. But this right is an exceptional one, which should only be exercised under imperative circumstances, under the impulse of a great public movement, condensing in a sense in the shape of a resolution of thanks or of blame, the gratitude or the alarm of an entire people. The hon. member has evoked the precedent of 1890, but it will be seen that the circumstances are not the same at that period. On the 6th of March, 1890, Mr. David moved the following resolution, seconded by Hon. Mr. Mercier:

"'That whereas the declarations and actions of political men occupying an important position in England and in Canada are of a nature to give a certain official character to the movement which has for some time existed in favor of imperial federation;

"'Whereas the proposed constitutional changes would endanger the material and political positions of Canada and of the Province of Quebec in particular, and it has in consequence become necessary to give expression to the feeling of this province on the subject;

"'Therefore be it resolved that this House is opposed to imperial federation which would prevent Canada from having with the other nations on the American continent relations the most favorable to its commercial and industrial prosperity and its social and political development.'

"At that time the question of imperial federation was on every tongue. It is only necessary to read the speech to see this. Understand, however, that he had to support his supposition on convincing facts of exceptional gravity, and these facts he classified under several principal heads: 1. The speeches of Sir Charles Tupper, who at that period represented the Canadian Government in London. 2. The speech made by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1887 at the conference held in London in favor of imperial federation. 3. The resolutions of that conference itself. 4. The well-known fact that the vice-presidency of the league had been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governors of New Brunswick and Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. 5. The fact that fifty to sixty members of the Senate and House of Commons belonged to the league, and that they regarded this political scheme as serious. 6. The attitude of the press, not only of the English press, but of an important French organ, Le Canadien," edited by one of the most eminent writers of the country.

"Now, what was the object of the league? What was its political ideal? A small pamphlet entitled 'Imperial Federation League in Canada' supplies the answer 'that the self-governing countries of the Empire should contribute upon an equitable basis and in proportion to their national importance to the expense of organization for imperial defence, and should in some constitutional manner have a recognized voice in directing the foreign policy of the Empire.'

THE SITUATION IN 1886.

There was the object of the league, not a hidden design cloaked under the artifices of language, but openly advocated and exulted in. Sir John MacDonald commented upon it eloquently in London on 4th January, 1886. "As regards the question of Imperial Federation, I am thoroughly agreed that an imperial federation is needed. I believe that with the increase of the auxiliary nations of Australia, Canada and South Africa that present relations, however comfortable and agreeable these may be, cannot remain fixed. As these auxiliary nations increase in wealth and population, so also will their responsibilities grow, and speaking as I do myself, for the Dominion of Canada, I can vouch that it is ready to increase its responsibilities, that it is prepared to join the Mother Country in an offensive and defensive league, and to sacrifice its last man and its last shilling in defending the Empire and the flag of England."

"These words fell from the lips of the Prime Minister of Canada, of a man who was then in all the fullness of his talent, and who enjoyed unquestionable political authority. These words, these declarations, these conferences, this league, this adhesion of the most prominent men of a great party, this attitude of the press, did they not constitute facts of exceptional gravity? Was it not the indication of a new direction being given to the mother country, of a renunciation of our character, of our autonomous colony, of our absorption at an early date in the great Britannic all? I sincerely think so, sir, and yet I am forced to recognize that unanimity did not exist in the public mind. The Conservative party in this house, I make this remark not to dig up and revive the quarrels of the past, but solely as an argument, refused to identify itself with that resolution. Was the Conservative party indifferent to the danger, or was it blind to it? I accept the latter explanation, for in spite of our differences of opinion regarding acts of administration, it would be repugnant to me to believe that we all, whether in this House or in the Province, are not unanimous on the maintenance of the status quo on the fundamental question of our Legislative autonomy and our national existence.

THE CONTINGENTS QUESTION.

"Does the hon. member for Quebec East pretend that the situation is as grave as it was then, and if so, how can he pretend it? The imperialistic tendencies which he denounces result from a few facts which he has grouped together in order to throw them into bolder relief. The most serious, the one which has most vividly struck the imagination of the masses, the one which has been most vigorously combatted on the floor of the Commons by a young member, whose doctrine may be contested, but whose courage and ability cannot be set aside (Mr. Bourassa), is the sending of the military contingents to South Africa. The sending of these contingents, their significance from the political point of view, has been strangely exaggerated. I have defended them on the hustings, and I am not afraid to take the same stand on the floor of this House. The case would be very different if contingents raised by authority, if forced levies, ordered out and paid by the public authorities were in question. The political question would then be fully raised. The relations of a self-governing colony toward the Empire, towards the mother country, would then assume a significance which we have never known, and which for my part, I say it frankly, I would repel with the greatest firmness.

"But what do these contingents amount to in reality? To voluntary levies, to the permission granted to some young men to enlist under a flag which is their own and to fight for a country from which they are proud to be the issue, or to which they have sworn allegiance and fidelity. These enlistments were effected, you are aware, Sir, under the impulse of public opinion, under the stimulus of one of those waves of enthusiasm which spread sometimes over a nation and which thrill the very fibres of the soul."

A FEELING BORN WITH THE WAR.

Mr. Turgeon proceeded to quote the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his celebrated speech on the contingents. They were the natural result of national feeling. He did not believe in any secret aim of Mr. Chamberlain to confiscate the political liberties of any colony.

"No, this imperialistic tendency condemned by the hon. member, this ill-defined desire for a closer union between the colonies and the metropolis, which exists in many minds in England, and which is revealing itself in Canada almost exclusively in the Province of Ontario, this desire is born of the war and the feeling aroused by a struggle the most formidable since the wars of the first empire, and be it said also, of the provoking attitude of a small number of our own people who, at the news of reverses sustained by the British arms in South Africa, have been able to hide neither their satisfaction nor the sentiments which they should have kept buried in their hearts."

This tendency would disappear with the war itself. In view of the attitude of the Federal Government, he challenged the utility and timeliness of Mr. Lane's resolution.

"Already the Tory press of Ontario, so hostile to our race and our institutions; let us say it also plainly—to our existence—are eagerly seizing upon it to represent us always discontented, restless, and never satisfied with the very liberal regime which we enjoy. Under actual circumstances the sole result of this motion is to disturb the peace, to spur the ultras of all parties, the intemperate and mischief-making spirits, and yet, gentlemen, now more than ever, to my mind, have we need of calmness and mutual good understanding."

GIVEN A PURSE OF GOLD.

Miss Beatrice Brady was to-day presented by the employes of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company with a handsome purse, well filled with gold, on the occasion of her approaching marriage to Mr. Geo. M. Wight, chief electrician of the Dominion Cotton Mills. In addition to this handsome remembrance of the good will of the employes, Miss Brady carries away with her the very best wishes of one and all.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Mr. E. Mansfield, the Shoeist, corner of St. Lawrence Main and Lagauchetiere Streets, is giving up the retail store and entering upon wholesale business under the name of the Empire Shoe Company. Mr. Mansfield met with marked success in the retail trade and it may be safely stated that he sold one of the finest $3 shoes for men and women ever sold in this city. The stock at the old stand must be cleared before the middle of April and some bargains are available at the store. Attention is called to an announcement elsewhere in this issue.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MOST PERFECT MADE.
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

DOMINION PIANOS AND ORGANS
Are moderate in price, but the best in quality that money, brains and experience can produce. They are
Substantial Pianos for SUBSTANTIAL PEOPLE,
Used and endorsed by over 60,000 satisfied purchasers.
Old Instruments of any make taken in part payment, balance on
EASY TERMS.
WILLIS & CO.
Empire Building, 2470 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

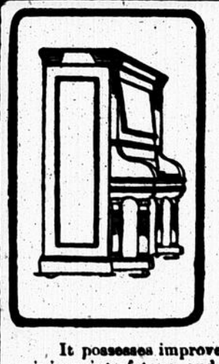
RESIDENCE TO LET
No. 820 Sherbrooke Street, From 1st May Next.
Facing the beautiful McGill College grounds. Very roomy and comfortable, with every possible convenience, electric light, etc. One of the best appointed houses in the city. Large stables and coach house recently built on most modern plans, with comfortable quarters for the coachman. Wide lawn in rear. For particulars and permit to view, apply to Estate Wilson, Jas. C. Beauchamp, manager, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

GOOD VALUE IN
Desks
TEES & CO., 300 ST. JAMES ST.

RETIRING!
As I am giving up the retail business every pair of boots in my store must be cleared regardless of cost. We are selling Men's Tan Boots at $2.00, worth $4.00 and $5.00. If you prefer we shall stain them black at an advance of 25c.
Ladies' Gilt Edge Dressing, 25c bottle for 18c; Whitmore Box Calf Polish, 25c bottle for 18c. And all Boots at a similar reduction. Do not wait. Come and have first choice.
E. MANSFIELD,
124 Main St. COR. LAGAUCHETIERE ST.

Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, etc.
ALL POULTRY CLEANED FREE OF CHARGE . . .
PHELPS & BINNS,
Bell Tel. Main 417-418. 56 Victoria Square.

ARE YOU IN LOVE?
Does Your Young Man Love You?
Do You Ever Invite Him to Tea?
IF HIS INTENTIONS ARE SERIOUS,
and you would like to be HIS wife, your Pastry, and Cooking, and Housekeeping will decide him quicker than charms of face or style.
Use the Purest, Strongest and Best Baking Powder on earth, and you win. —"Regent"—is the Brand.
REGENT BAKING POWDER



THE PIANO
Made by HEINTZMAN & CO. is the favorite and most famous of all Canadian Pianos.
It possesses improvements unknown to other pianos, and is in point of tone and durability unexcelled by any piano manufactured. Splendid stock now in warerooms.
Prices and Terms Attractive.
Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.
2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
East End Branch—1622 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

When ordering your House supplies be sure to include a case or two of
"Sparkling Radnor Water."
It is a very pleasant addition to a dinner table, blends perfectly with all the most delicate wines and liquors, fruit juices, milk, etc., in fact it
"MIXES WITH ANYTHING."

Scroggie

Most Interesting Exhibit of the

New Styles in Easter Millinery

Await your inspection and approval, here, on Monday, ladies.

Very complete in every detail.

—The latest models in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets from London and Paris.

—The clever conceptions of American designers.

These who prefer to plan the trimming of their own head-pieces will find everything they require; every correct shape, as well as the latest fads of fashion in Flowers, Chiffon, and all other prescribed forms of trimming.

Extensive Range of

Black Dress Silks and Satins

An assortment that is equal to all demands, and meets every requirement.

Bonnet's Celebrated Black Peau de Soie—famous the world over for all-round excellence. The maker's guarantee stamped on every yard of the selvedge. Prices run from $1.25 up.

Other lines, in Black Peau de Soie, 59c to $1.55 yard.
Black Satin Merveilleux, 65c to $1.39 yard.
Black Gros-Grain, 95c to $1.75 yard.
Black Satins, 58c to $1.50 yard.

Black Satin Duchesse, $1.69, $1.89, $1.95 and $2.25 yard.
Black Moire, $1.10 to $2.45 yard.
Black Moirette, for foundations, 65c and 75c yard.
Black Bengaline, $1.00 to $1.55 yard.

Easter Wedding Gifts

Something in Crockery will prove very acceptable. We make several suggestions, directing particular attention to the fact that a special sale is in progress, and prices have been reduced.

Dinner Sets, consisting of 97 pieces, plain white Grindley ware (the finest semi-porcelain on the market). Usual price of the set, $10.00. For $6.75

China Tea Sets, 40 pieces, value $7.50 for $4.50

Fine French China Chocolate Sets, consisting of chocolate pot, 6 cups with saucers, and 1 tray $5.75

China Biscuit Jar 60c

Porridge Set 39c

Flower Vases, different styles, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50

Fancy Colored Glass Water Sets, consisting 1 jug, 6 tumblers and 1 nickel tray 75c

New line of Empress Jardinieres, value $1.50 each, now at half price.. 75c

Generous Value in Groceries— Monday's List of Specials

Good Creamery Butter, per lb 21½c
Grape Nuts, per package 12½c
Strathcona Baking Powder, 2 packages for 25c
Good Breakfast Cocoa, per lb. 15c

C. & B. Marmalade, 2 lb. can 25c
Keiller's Marmalade, 7 lb. can 75c
Macaroni and Cheese, 3 lb. can 15c
Dried Apples, 3 lbs. for 25c

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

AUCTION SALES.

Trade Sale

—ON—

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

26th and 27th instant,

Balance of three Bankrupt stocks, besides a big lot of consignments.

GENERAL DRY GOODS

Tweeds, Meltons, Serges, Suitings, Handkerchiefs, Linens, Dress Goods, Top Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Farmer Satin, Linings, Collars, Cuffs, Embroidery, Lace, Trimmings, Cashmeres, Skirts, Jackets, Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Caps, Velvet, Silk, Towellings and about 50 cases of other goods.

Sale at 10 o'clock each day, without reserve and in lots to the trade.

Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

No. 35 Chomedy St.

Mrs. W. M. Briggs has instructed us to sell at her residence all her valuable Household Furniture, Edson Paintings, Brass Gasaliers, etc., etc.

INCLUDING

"T. S. Berry" Square Grand Piano, Water Colors, by Allan Edson, Loemans, Bourgois, etc.; Best Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Engravings, Wire Back Sofas and Chairs, Mahogany Cabinet, Centre and Fancy Tables, Ornaments, Marble Clock, Silk Portieres, Swiss Lace Curtains, Brass Gasaliers, Mahogany Card Table, Ebony Table, Walnut Bookcase and Desk, Revolving Office Chair, Lounge, Library Set, Massive Walnut Sideboard, Ex. Dining Table, Leather Chairs, Crystal Gasalier, Doulton Dinner Set, Tea Sets, Glassware, Silver and Plate, etc., Hall Light, Hat Rack, Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets, Handsome Carved Walnut Bedroom Sets, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Toilet Ware, Lounge, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Carpet Squares, Fine Curtains, Gas Stove, Refrigerator, Ice Cream Freezer, Mangle, English Oilcloth, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Everything in perfect order and as good as new.

—SALE—

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 24th,
At 10 O'Clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Announcements.

MONDAY, 24th, at 10 O'Clock—Splendid New York Piano, superior Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, fine Carpets, Pictures, Ornaments, China, Glass and Silverware, etc., being all the excellent household appointments in the large, handsomely furnished residence, No. 92 Cherrier Street, off St. Denis, just above Sherbrooke Street.

TUESDAY, 25th, at 10 O'Clock—New York Decker Upright Piano, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Crystal Gasaliers, B.P. Mirrors, Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, etc., at the residence, No. 83 St. Mark Street.

TUESDAY, 25th, at 2.30—Horses, Waggons, Buggies, Harness, etc., at our Depository, No. 131 to 137 Inspector Street.

WEDNESDAY, 26th, at 10 O'Clock—Superior Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, best Brussels Carpets, valuable, nearly new Heintzman Upright Piano, Mirrors, etc., etc., at the residence, No. 395 Kensington Avenue, corner Sherbrooke Street, Westmount.

THURSDAY, 27th, at 10 O'Clock—Extensive, regular weekly auction of Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc., at our Salesrooms, No. 453 and 455 St. James Street. (Usually held on Friday.)

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Sale of Groceries

At our Rooms, 29 St. James Street, on

Wednesday, the 26th inst.,

At 10 O'Clock,

Without reserve and in lots to the trade.
200 gallons of Gin.
35 cases of Clicquot Champagne.
15 casks of other Champagnes.

100 cases of Black Teas, 250 cases of Washing Soap, 300 boxes of Toilet Soap, Nuts, Wines, Pickles, Tobacco, Shoe Varnish, and a large quantity of Crockery and Glassware.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE

Two Second-Hand Safes.
One Remington Premier Typewriter.
Desks, and a Lot of Office Furniture.

All in first-class order. Also,
Bankrupt Stock of Silverware at a Great Sacrifice.

THE TIMMIS-NOBLE CO.
789 CRAIG STREET.

LABOR NEWS

(Contributed.)

LABOR MEN ARE ORGANIZING

Growth of the Movement in Montreal in the Last Four Years.

In Montreal during the past three or four years the labor movement has made most remarkable progress. The great interest that international trades union officials have recently manifested in matters here is a striking testimony to the development and possibilities of the movement in Montreal. In the past the independent union has been a favorite form of organization here, but the last four years has shown the inefficiency of the isolated society, and as a consequence nearly all these bodies have been merged into the international unions of different trades.

All recent developments tend to show that the workers of this city have come to the conclusion that their best course lies in allying themselves with the movement inspired and directed by the American Federation of Labor.

Four years ago the Knights of Labor practically controlled the policy of organized labor here, but to-day the trade unionist is chiefly in evidence. Four years ago the Federated Trades Council represented four trade unions; to-day it represents forty-five or more large and progressive trade unions, all of which are affiliated, with an international organization.

The Knights of Labor have made considerable progress, too, but all new assemblies formed have been organized on trade union lines, with a view to preserving trade autonomy. That is, each assembly has practically restricted its membership to a particular trade, thus discarding the old method of admitting members without reference to their occupation.

THE PLUMBING BY-LAWS.

The Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union held their regular meeting last evening and transacted considerable business. The City

MR. JOHN STUART.

Mr. John Stuart is Master Workman of the Wall-paper Printers' and Color Mixers' Assembly, No. 6292, Knights of Labor. He is also a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council, and statistician of District Assembly, No. 18, K. of L. Mr. Stuart was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and apprenticed to his trade there. He came to Canada about six years ago, having previously worked some time in the United States.

Mr. Stuart has done much quiet and effective work for his own organization, but has not taken a very active part in the general labor movement. The wall paper printers and color mixers are one of the best paid crafts in the city.

Hall committee submitted an interesting report of their interview with the Health Committee, stating that their suggestions had met with approval. They had pointed out a number of errors regarding the sizes of pipes, etc., in the new by-laws, and the Health Committee instructed the superintendent to make the necessary corrections.

The suggestion that the sanitary inspectors be classified also met with approval. The union desires that the inspectors be classified as plumbing and nuisance inspectors, so that when instructions are given for improving the plumbing in any building the journeymen will know just what to do.

Another suggestion was made to the effect that all journeymen plumbers be obliged to pass an examination, and that the Health Committee open a small shop for that purpose. This was taken into consideration.

K. OF L. IS SATISFIED.

The executive committee of District Assembly, No. 18, K. of L., met last evening. The proposal of the Roads Committee to construct and repair sidewalks, streets, etc., on the day's work system under the direct control of the committee, and thus eliminate the contractor, was heartily approved. The action of Mayor Cochrane in recently refusing to listen to the representations of an alleged labor delegation, which was not supported by any bona fide labor organizations, was also commended.

TOBACCO WORKERS.

At the meeting of the Tobacco Workers' Union this week, the efforts of the independent manufacturers to induce the Government to regulate the tobacco trust were commended. It was claimed that the trust obliged retailers to refrain from handling the products of independent manufacturers under penalty of refusing to provide them with cigarettes, the market which it practically controls, and other brands of tobacco. The union decided to memorialize the Government in this connection.

THE LABOR MARKET.

The Municipal Labor Bureau reports that day laborers are wanted to work in places outside the city, but that there is little demand for unskilled workingmen in the city itself.

The building trades are manifesting considerable activity, and nearly all tradesmen connected with building operations are securing employment. In the other skilled trades there are few idle men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Montreal Printing Pressmen's Union held a large meeting this week, President Boudreau in the chair. Three new members were enrolled and five applications received.

Social League, No. 1, will hold a social supper Tuesday evening in Fraternity Hall.

The Clothing Pressers will hold a meeting for organizing purposes at 560 Dorchester Street.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will hold a public meeting for English-speaking carpenters at 560 Dorchester Street on Tuesday evening.

SATURDAY MEETINGS.

Bakers' Union, 1796 St. Catherine Street.
Cigar Makers' Board, 560 Dorchester.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Ship and Dock Laborers' Union, 1647 Notre Dame.
Carpenters' Assembly, K. of L., 7 St. Lambert's Hill.
Barbers' Protective Union, 251 St. James.
Socialist League, No. 1, 713 Wellington.
Granite Cutters' Assembly, 7 St. Lambert's Hill.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, 590 Wellington.
Economic League, St. Joseph's Hall.

Opening Days!

Every day is an opening day here, because not a day throughout the year but we show something new from the tailors' hands.

These days the new things rush in and out. Ladies say its a pleasure to come here—they see styles no other store has.

Don't compare our styles with any you see in Montreal—we keep step with New York and Paris.

Costumes, $10 to $75.

Opening New Wardrobes this month at 1552 St. Catherine St., E., 166 Sparks St., Ottawa.

Novi-modi Wardrobe,
2354 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Easter Lesson—John xi., 6-18.
Golden Text.—Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life.—John xi., 25.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

The story of the resurrection of our Lord treated in the simplest possible manner is the fittest lesson for Easter Sunday. Our working outline is: 1. Peter and John within the Tomb; 2. Mary Magdalen outside the Tomb; 3. The Risen Saviour.

For the application of this lesson take two sentences in the passage:

1. The message Christ sent to the disciples (verse 17)—"Go to my brethren," etc. She was to go to those who had denied and forsaken Him. Was the message one of wrath, dismissing them from His service? They deserved that, but He was not "ashamed to call them brethren" (Heb. ii., 11). We, too, are sinners, but our Elder Brother has not cast us off, but "ever liveth to make intercession for us."

2. Mary's announcement to the disciples (verse 18)—I have "seen the Lord." It was personal testimony. Not some one has seen Him. Not merely you may see Him. But I have seen Him. Is that our testimony concerning Christ? Nothing else has so much weight. "That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you."

ANGLICAN.

Christ Church Cathedral.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Cathedral Service; preacher, the Vicar. 4.15 p.m.—Litany. 7 p.m.—Cathedral Service; preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday School and Bible Classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. The services during Holy Week will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; addresses by the Cathedral clergy will be given at the 5 o'clock service. Tuesday being the festival of the Annunciation, celebration of the Holy Communion at 10 a.m. Good Friday, services at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle; and 5 p.m., address by the Vicar.

St. George's.—Holy Communion after Evening Service. 11.05 a.m.—Morning Prayer, preacher, Dean Carmichael; 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7.05 p.m.—Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague. All strangers and non-seat holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine Service begins. During Holy Week a short service will be held every morning (except Good Friday) at 9 o'clock, closing at 9.30. Good Friday Divine Service will be held at 11 a.m.; Dean Carmichael will preach. 5 p.m., preacher Rev. Dyson Hague. Offerings at the Morning Service will be in aid of parish charities.

St. James the Apostle.—Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., Rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer; preacher at both services, Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A. Seats free after 7 p.m. Good Friday Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. During Holy Week at 5 p.m. daily except Saturday, in the Chapel.

All Saints, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets.—Divine Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, rector. Seats free.

St. Cyprian's, under St. George's Y.M.C.A.—Morning Prayer at 11; preacher, Rev. G. Abbot Smith. Sunday School at 3. Evening Prayer at 7.

St. Martin's.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector. 8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and sermon; preacher, Rev. William B. Heeney, Rector of Christ Church, Belleville. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rector. Subject, "Victory all along the line." All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

Trinity, corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square.—Rev. Charles G. Rollit, Rector. 8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, preacher, the Rector. 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. W. B. Heeney, M.A., Rector of Belleville, Ont. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

Belcher Memorial, Verdun.—Rev. H. Gomery, Rector.—Morning Prayer at 11; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Evening Prayer at 7. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Church of the Redeemer, Cote St. Paul.—Rev. H. Gomery, Rector. Morning Prayer at 11; preacher, Dr. Leo H. Davidson, K.C. Evening Prayer at 7; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

St. Stephen's, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Rector. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's.—Morning Service at 11; topic of sermon, "David and Jesus on Olivet—a Contrast." Evening Service at 7; topic of sermon, "Conscious Judgment" (continued). Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Paul's, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., Pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning Service at 11 o'clock: Evening Service at 7 o'clock; Sunday School at 3 o'clock; Wednesday evening Service at 8.15 o'clock. Service on Good Friday morning at 11 o'clock; collection for St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle, Tuesday at 10.30. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary, first Tuesday of month, at 4. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Sewing Class Friday, 3 p.m.

Taylor, corner Papineau Avenue and Logan Street.—Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., Pastor. Morning Service at 11 a.m.; Evening Service at 7 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m.; C.E. Society on Monday at 8; Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; Pastor's Bible Class for young men at 3 p.m. on Sunday. All are cordially invited. At 11 a.m. Evangelist Russell will speak on "The Disposition of the Camel in the Christian; and at 7 p.m., "The World's Curse and Cure."

St. Gabriel.—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D.; evening subject, "Hagar and the Angel. Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Col. Fraser at Bible Class, 3.15 p.m. on "How to Keep Holidays." C. E. meeting at 8.15 p.m.

Crescent Street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. I. W. McMillan, of Lindsay, Ont., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

Chalmers, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Streets.—Morning service at 11 o'clock, Holy Communion. Evening Service at 7 o'clock; preacher, Rev. Prof. Scrimger, D.D. The ordination of elders will follow, the pastor offering ordination prayer. Rev. E. Scott, M.A., moderator of Presbytery of Montreal will address the elders, and the Rev. S. T. Taylor the people. Chinese Sunday School at 9.45 a.m.; teachers desired. English Sunday School at 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible Class for young men at 3.15 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m., meeting for praise and prayer. Answered prayers of the Old Testament. A welcome is assured to all. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., Pastor.

METHODIST.

Dominion Square.—Rev. C. E. Manning, Pastor.—Sunday Services, Morning at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. G. R. Turk will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Subject, "Christ's Last Entry into Jerusalem." O. Steward Taylor, musical director. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

Sherbrooke Street.—Rev. P. I. Richardson, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D., will preach in the morning and at night. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Monday evening service withdrawn this week in view of the union evangelistic services in St. James Church. Service at 11 o'clock on Good Friday morning.

Centenary.—Rev. C. J. L. Bates, M.A., will preach at the morning service, taking as his text, "Love is the Fulfilling of the Law." At the evening service Mr. George Irving, of McGill Y.M.C.A., will officiate.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Point St. Charles.—Rev. W. R. Harvey, Pastor, will preach at both services. Morning topic, "The Liberty of a Christian"; evening subject, the last of the series on "Life Lessons from Common Things"—"Things We Meet in Our Walks."

Zion, corner of Mance and Milton.—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., Pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Rev. Dr. Warriner will preach at the morning service and the pastor in the evening. Strangers cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christian Science.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; subject for the day, "Reality." Wednesday at 8 p.m. All cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public from 10 till 12 noon and 3 to 5 p.m. Visitors welcome.

Advent Christian, Drummond Hall, Drummond Street.—Service at 7 p.m.; Mr. John Dufty, officiating.

German Lutheran Church.—Morning Service at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Pastor. Sunday School, 9.30 a.m. Examination of confirmands. No evening service. Good Friday Service at 8 p.m.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

The special services conducted by Evangelist Russell in Taylor Presbyterian Church this week are well attended and are growing in interest as the days go by. The pastor, the Rev. W. D. Reid, is much encouraged and is looking forward to a good work being wrought amongst the members of his congregation and adherents. Next week Mr. Russell will preach at both services on Sunday.

EASTER SERVICES AT ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 6.15 and 7 a.m.; Matins and address, 10 a.m.; Service with instruction for children, 5 p.m. On Thursday there will be a third celebration after Matins.

Good Friday—Devotional Service at 6.15 and 7 a.m.; Matins, 10.30 a.m.; Ante Communion and sermon, 11 a.m.; the Three Hours' Service, 1 to 4 p.m.; Service with instruction for children, 5 p.m.; Evensong and address, 8 p.m.

Holy Saturday—Ante Communion, 6.15 and 7 a.m.; Matins, 10 a.m.; Service with instruction, 5 p.m.; Evensong and address, 8 p.m.

Subjects of the addresses—10 a.m., "The Events of the Day"; 5 p.m., "Good Children of the Bible." 8 p.m. Monday, "The Garden"; 8 p.m. Tuesday, "The Crown"; 8 p.m. Wednesday, "The Title"; 8 p.m. Thursday, "The Mother"; 8 p.m. Saturday, "The Sepulchre."

On Good Friday all the addresses (including the three hours') will be given by the Rev. Dr. Whitney, principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The addresses at 8 p.m. will be given each evening by the rector; those at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. by the Rev. Arthur French. Persons attending the three hours' service not wishing to be present the whole time are requested to enter and depart during one of the hymns.

Easter Day.—Holy Communion at 6.15 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., all being in the church except 7 o'clock. Other services as usual on Sunday.

Easter Week.—Holy Communion every day at 6.15 and 7 a.m.; other services as usual.

PRETTY EASTER NOVELTIES.

The ladies of the Decorative Art Society are holding their regular Easter opening at the rooms, on McGill College Avenue, when a number of pretty articles are on exhibition. The latest novelties in fancy work are to be seen in the upstairs room, and those interested in such matters can learn the fashions. One very useful, as well as ornamental article, is a cabinet for holding stocks and other small accessories of dress. The woodwork is ivory white, and the drawers are covered with fancy chintz, with brass handles, and lined with sachets. Exquisite white lace and embroidered centres and doylies are in demand, and a pretty novelty is a small tray used for passing the tea and coffee in the drawing room, which is embroidered, covered with glass, and mounted in ivory white. Frames, cushions, pen wipers, veil cases, letter books, telephone lists, glove boxes, and all the knick-knacks dear to the heart of women, are to be found at their prettiest. The society, as is well known, is for the purpose of giving employment to ladies in reduced circumstances.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

Violet—In reply to your questions: (1) Two weeks, sometimes longer. (2) Mrs. Blank. (3) Very pale gray. (4) Have the refreshments served informally, as at an afternoon tea. The refreshments should be on a long table in the dining room, with plenty of plates, forks and spoons and napkins, and the guests help themselves, with the assistance, perhaps, of some of the intimate girl friends of the family. Bouillon, salads, oysters, small sandwiches, croquettes, cakes, coffee, lemonade, ices, would be suitable. (5) Yes, the clergyman should be invited.

EXTENSIVE Trade Sale —OF— DRY GOODS

Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, etc., etc.,

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

Sale without any Reserve. Liberal Terms

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

PROCTOR'S..

TO-DAY, Last Times of "HUMBUG."
Geo. Thatcher and Aurie Dagwell.

Monday Afternoon, at 2 O'clock

"Don Caesar de Bazan."

Special Scenery! Elegant Costumes! Novel Light Effects! Cast of 35.

An Extremely Attractive Novelty.

The Royal Hungarian Orchestra.

Startling, weird Gypsy Music, played by Skilled Artists.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT — Paley's Moving Pictures will be revived on Monday, with entirely new Views.

NEXT WEEK—"OUR STRATEGISTS."

Orchestra Seats Reserved. Phone Up 2425.

10c LADIES Every Afternoon, except Saturdays and Holidays to all parts 10c

WINDSOR HALL

GOULET'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SIXTH CONCERT,
MARCH 28th, GOOD FRIDAY, at 4.30.

SOLOISTS—Miss Marier, soprano; Mrs. Desmarais, contralto; M. C. Bethune (Ottawa), Basso. Reserved Seats 75c and 50c. Admission 25c. Plan at Shaw's.

WINDSOR HALL,

Easter Monday, March 31,

Only Appearance in Canada of Mdme. Lilian

NORDICA

(Unquestionably the Greatest Concert Attraction in the world to-day), assisted by

MR. ROMAYNE SIMMONS, Pianist,

Will give a Song Recital under the distinguished Patronage of the Governor-General and Lady Minto.

Plan of Seats now open at Shaw's Music Store.
Prices—$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

The Associated Board

—OF THE—

Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music.

In Conjunction with McGill University.

PRESIDENT FOR CANADA,

H. E. the Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto, Visitor of the University.

Examinations will be held as follows:
Theory (paper work)—June 6th.
Practical—Between the 19th May and 6th June.
The exact dates will be duly announced.
Entries close on April 8th.
All information, syllabus forms of Entry, specimen theory papers, etc., can be obtained from

J. A. NICHOLSON,
Registrar, McGill University, Montreal.

Montreal Women's Club

HON. PRESIDENT—The Countess of Aberdeen.

Paper by Mrs. Logan.

SUBJECT:— "Some Reflections on The Victorian Novel."

MONDAY, March 24th
4 O'Clock.

Y. M. C. A.

Non Members - - - 25cts.

Royal Canadian Academy

28rd ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

In the Galleries of the

Art Association, Phillips Square.

Open Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday & Thursday Evenings, 8 to 10.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY

All This Week. Mat. Saturday.

WM. A. BRADY'S Famous Production of CLYDE FITCH'S Most Charming Play,

LOVERS' LANE

WITH THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.

PRICES—Ground Floor or Dress Circle, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50; Top Gallery, 25c.

Coming March 26—FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. The Great London and present Boston Musical Success "Morocco Bound."

ACADEMY

SPECIAL
Four Nights Only

Beginning WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.
Special Mat. Friday. Regular Mat. Saturday.

The Chamberlyn Amusement Co.

Presents direct from its RECORD-BREAKING ENGAGEMENT OF THREE MONTHS at the Park and Columbia Theatres, Boston, THE ENGLISH MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,

MOROCCO BOUND

Book by Arthur Branscombe,
Music by F. Osmond Carr.
(As played for two years in London at the Shaftesbury Theatre.)

The Boston Company and Production in Its Entirety Will be Seen in This City.

60 IN CAST AND ENSEMBLE 60

Including Dan Collyer, Philip Branson, W. Herman West, Lovat Fraser, Bertram Godfrey, Harry Braham, Gordon Tompkins, May Baker, Florence Holbrooke, Tillie Salinger, Inga-Belle, Hattie Moore, Grace Spencer, Vasti Hollis, and the PRETTIEST GIRL CHORUS IN THE WORLD.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

FRANCAIS | This Week.

Miner & Van Osten's Mus. Extravaganza

THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.

NOTE OUR MATINEE DAYS: Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c.
NEXT WEEK—"LOST RIVER."

FRANCAIS

ALL NEXT WEEK.

Matinees WED., THUR., FRI. and SAT.

The Great Big Success of the New Century.

LOST JOSEPH ARTHUR'S Pastoral Melodrama **RIVER.**

40—People in the Cast—40
HEADED BY
PAUL GILMOUR

PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c.

THEATRE ROYAL

Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK, MAR. 17.
The Sensational Melodrama
THE GAMBLER'S DAUGHTER
And the Cycle Whirl at 4 and 10 p.m.
Prices—10, 20 and 30c.
Next Week—A BUNCH OF KEYS.

Conservatory of Dancing, Deportment & Physical Culture

DRUMMOND HALL, 81 Drummond St. Classes now open. Beginners, Tues., Thurs., at 8 p.m. Juveniles, Tues. and Thurs., at 4 p.m. Assembly Sat. evening, at 8.30, orchestra. Join at once and receive benefit of first lessons. Tel. Up 1435 for prospectus. GEO. F. BEAMAN.

CORONATION ADDRESSES AND OTHER ILLUMINATED HANDSOMELY EDWIN COX & CO

"With the Royal Canadians in South Africa."

LECTURE BY COL. LAWRENCE BUCHAN, C.M.G.,

Under the Patronage of Lt.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., and the auspices of the Montreal Military Institute. **Karn Hall, Tuesday Evg., March 25th**

Reserved Seats, 75c and $1.00. Admission, 50c. Plan of Hall at Karn's Music Store.

THE ZINGARI CLUB ENTERTAINMENT!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Tuesday Evening, March 25th.

THE BANJO, MANDOLIN AND GLEE CLUBS, assisted by the following: FRED. S. HICKEY, J. LESLIE TEDFORD, E. J. WILKES, J. E. MONDAY and MR. DIONNE, Soloists; R. McGLAUGHLIN, Humorist; and J. BEVANS GILES, Elocutionist.

TICKETS—$1.00, 75c and 50c. Can be secured at the Academy of Music; French & Smith's, 235 St. James and 2350 St. Catherine; Thos. Simpson's, 2379 St. Catherine; T. J. Quirk, 2643 St. Catherine; and W. S. Stone's, 4191 St. Catherine.

"MESSIAH"

WINDSOR HALL.
Holy Thursday, March 27, Open Rehearsal.
Good Friday, March 28th,
GRAND PERFORMANCE.

Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Cleveland; Madame Mary Louise Clary, New York; Mr. Hirwan Jones, London, Eng.; Mr. Cecil Bethune Ottawa. Horace W. Reyner, Conductor.

Seats—Holy Thursday, 50c and 25c. Good Friday, $1.00 and 75c. Now on sale at Shaw's.

CLARKE'S, 2270 St. Catherine St.

EASTER CARDS, EASTER SOUVENIRS, EASTER NOVELTIES

We have this season the most attractive line of EASTER SOUVENIRS and NOVELTIES that can be seen in the city—artistic Easter Souvenir Cards, made of aluminum; beautifully decorated Easter Cards, by the best publishers; Easter Eggs, made of aluminum, Easter Chickens, Easter Doll Candy Holders, Roosters, Cranes, etc. Easter Novelties in Silver and Oxidized Silver Chain Bags and Purses, from 50c to $3.50 each. Cut Steel Chatelaine Bags, from $1.50 to $7.50 each. New Stick Pins, Brooches, etc. Fine Leather Chatelaine Bags, Real Seal Purse, $1.00 and upwards. Leather Bags from 50c. 2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Calling! Calling!! Calling!!!

FOR **Brock's Bird Seed and Treat .....**

Every bird that has once tasted it refuses other foods. It is as necessary to the health of the bird as bread is to man, it being the one bird food on the market that restores lost health and song. Ask your grocer and druggist for it.

1-2-lb. Packets, 5c. 1-lb. Packets, 10c.

Just Received—

A Fresh Stock of Palms for Easter.

MISS CAIRNS, 2174 St. Catherine St
Tel. Up 2581

Society Women Are Cultured Students

They know the power of beauty, and they study their faces as tender plants. The grimaces incident to being constantly agreeable all leave their traces. "Smirks," sometimes called smiling against one's will, all bring lines. We remove these lines, and all lines permanently, and with the most delightful system of massage.

Women attendants. Handsome parlors. Consultation by appointment only.

Montreal Dermatological Institute,
2303 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for

Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

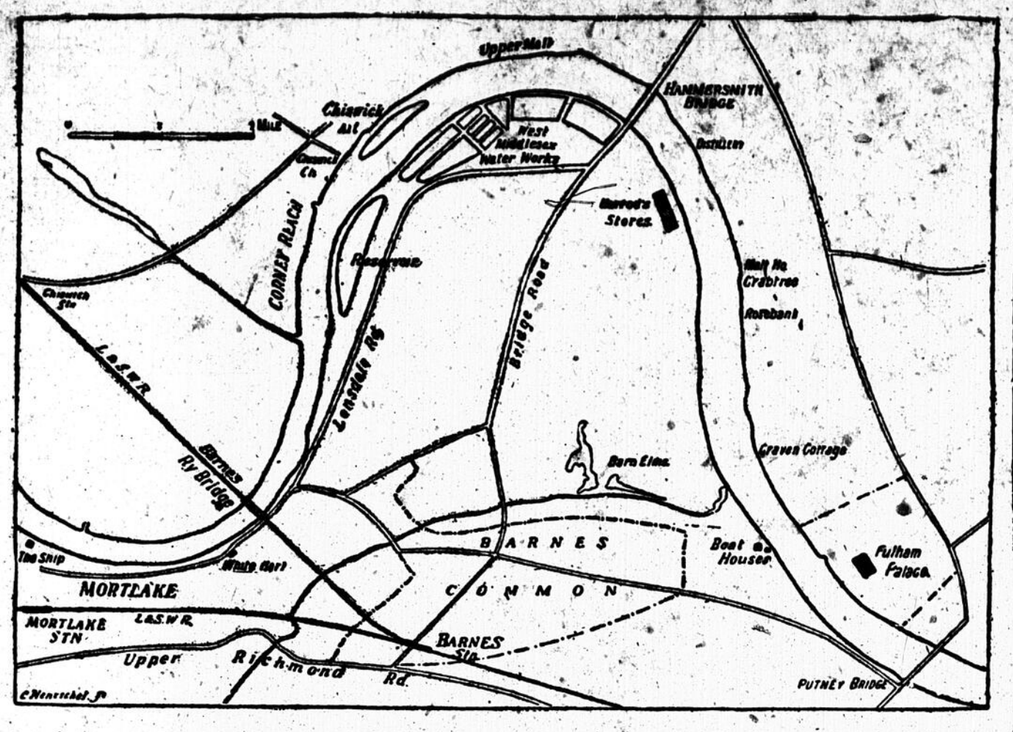
FOR SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

POINTE CLAIRE

A very fine country house, built on stone foundation, overlooking the Lake, with fine lawn and shade trees in front; deep front garden in rear; 11 rooms, stables, coach house, boat house, bath house, etc. Cost $6,000, but will be sold at a great bargain. Half an acre of land surrounds the house. For photo, and all particulars, apply to

W. ERNEST BOLTON,
1703 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE LANDMARKS ON THE COURSE WHERE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ROWED TO-DAY



The course over which the Oxford-Cambridge University boat race was rowed to-day extends from Putney Bridge to the ships at Mottlake, and is shown on the accompanying cut. It is generally known as the Thames championship course. For boat racing purposes it is undoubtedly the best four miles of river to be found anywhere above London bridge.

The only question is whether four miles 440 yards (for that is the exact length of the course) is not too long a course to afford a close contest over its whole length. Flesh and blood cannot stand the strain of top pressure for such a length of time, and what generally happens is this—the crews race neck and neck for a certain period until the cracking point of one or other is found, the stronger, more skilful, or better-trained crew then definitely forges ahead, the other drops into its wake, and the remainder of the race is merely a procession.

As a rule this breaking point comes by the time Hammersmith Bridge is reached, and only once in the history of the race has the crew first through Barnes bridge failed to win the race. So little was a close finish of this kind expected, that incredible as it may seem, in 1877, the year of the dead heat, there was no definite winning post fixed. Phelps used to go down in a boat as judge and fire a gun when the first boat passed him and that ended the race, but there was no definite line by which a close-rowed race could be judged. There was a general impression that the race was always over at Barnes Bridge, and so things had been allowed to drift on in a haphazard fashion. After 1877 all that was altered; but as a general rule the race is decided long before Barnes Bridge is reached. Only it is necessary to provide for exceptions.

Features of the Course.

In order to follow accurately the fortune of the race in its changing phases it is necessary to know something of the points natural or artificial which are used as landmarks. These are marked on the accompanying chart of the course.

The start usually takes place from skiffs moored about fifty yards above the fine five-span new stone bridge which was opened at Putney in 1886. At first the points of interest come thick and fast as the rival crews struggle to get the best of each other at the start. The first landmark is the Star and Garter which lies on the right or southern bank of the river only a few yards from the starting point. Next to this comes Alexander's boathouse, a little further up on the same bank. Soon after this the embankment begins, which extends nearly to Hammersmith Bridge. Almost opposite the beginning of the embankment on the left or Middlesex bank of the river, lie Craven Point and Steps. The Point marks the first distinct bend in the course, which here slants to the north of Hammersmith.

The First Bend.

Up to here, the boats have had a straight line and fair sailing; but now the boat which has the Middlesex berth gets the advantage of the turn, which coming at this early point in the race, is often of the highest importance. In this connection, it is well to note that during the history of these races the crew which has won the toss, has also won the race in far more than the proper proportion of times. It is only where a distinct superiority exists on one side or the other that the position becomes a matter of minor importance. Later on, in the race the advantage rests with the boat which has the Surrey side; but by that time the struggle has been generally fought already, and the boats are no longer abreast.

The Crab Tree.

Just above Craven Point comes the grass wharf and Walden's Wharf on the same bank, and then the well known public house, the Crab Tree, marks a point just a mile and a quarter from the start. By this time the crews have got their second wind, and there is a broad and fairly straight reach before them leading up to Hammersmith Bridge. If they are evenly matched this reach affords an opportunity for a ding-dong struggle, which should find out the weak points in one or other of the opponents; but the advantage naturally rests with the boat which has first turned the corner of Craven Point into the straight. Between the Crab Tree and Hammersmith Bridge the chief landmark is found on the opposite or Surrey bank. This is the old Soap Works, which is now Harrod's Stores Wharf. At this point the river begins to bear round again, so as to give the advantage to the boat on the Surrey side, which is increased by the necessity of shooting Hammersmith Bridge on the slant. If the boats are still abreast here, the berth on the Surrey side brings all the best of the position right up to Barnes Bridge.

The Stretch.

Beyond Hammersmith Bridge the odds are that the struggle is not quite so close and therefore not so many landmarks are required. A little more than a hundred yards through the bridge comes the Doves, a very old and picturesque public house, much frequented by oarsmen. The Waterworks, a little farther on, separate Hammersmith from Chiswick, and from this point the river trends rapidly away to the south. Round the corner comes Chiswick Eyot, to the south of which the boats have to pass, and beyond the point of the Eyot, on the Middlesex bank, is Thorneycrofts' world-renowned torpedo boat works. From here, again, there is a long reach, with only a slight curve extending to Barnes Bridge.

At the bridge the river once more turns northwards, and gives the benefit of the bend to the Middlesex position; but by that time the race is generally all over bar shouting, and it is only a few hundred yards more to the Ship and the winning post.

History of the Race.

It is not clear when or how college boat racing, from which the inter-university race evolved, began, but to Oxford belongs the credit of having started college racing, and in 1822 certainly bumping races were held. It took seven years for the "boat race" to crystalise, the first race being rowed on June 10th, 1829, from Hambledon Lock to Henley, when Oxford won. Cambridge, by the way, wore pink on this occasion and Oxford the striped blue and white of Christ Church. Seven years elapsed before the 'Varsities met again. Cambridge won the second race in 1836 from Westminster to Putney. The third race was rowed in 1839 and from that date, although the race was not a regular fixture, the two universities, or their head college crews, met nearly every year at Henley or Putney. Only since 1856 has the race been an annual fixture at Putney. 1843 was celebrated "seven-oar" year. The final heat of the Grand Challenge Cup at Hedley lay between the Oxford University crew and a crew which was practically Cambridge. Just before the race, the Oxford stroke, Menzies, fainted, and a substitute being refused by Cambridge, they decided to row with seven oars and won by a length. In 1849 there were two races, Cambridge winning the first in March and Oxford the second in December. The year 1859 was noticeable from the fact that Cambridge sank. The first race was rowed in men-of-war galleys; outriggers were first used in 1846; in 1857 boats without a keel and oars with a round loom were used; sliding seats appeared in 1873. The first race of 1829 was a veritable triumph for the Church. In the Oxford boat, No. 4 became Bishop of St. Andrews, and one of the greatest preachers of his day; No. 5 later filled a prebend's stall at New York; No. 6 took his seat in the deanery of Lincoln; stroke and 7 became country clergymen of repute; and the cox. Dean of Ripon. In the Cambridge boat one man became Dean of Ely and a great historian; another the first Bishop of New Zealand. Lord Esher rowed for Cambridge in 1839, as did Mr. Justice Denman in 1841 and 1842. Mr. Justice Chitty rowed in the Oxford crews of 1849 and 1852, and with J. J. Hornby, head master of Eton, won the Paris and Goblets. M. Waddington, late French ambassador in London and Mr. de Rutzen were both in the brilliant Cambridge crew of 1849. Baron Macnaghten was bow of the Cambridge eight in 1852; and among other public men whose names occur readily to the mind are Dr. Warre, the Rev. R. W. Risley, and Bishop Selwyn, the second of the name to distinguish himself in the race. The earliest hour at which the race has been rowed was 7.48 a.m., in 1866, and the latest 6.10 p.m. in 1841.

A Little Maid's Recovery

The Touching Story of the Saving of Pretty Alice Marsan of St. Hilaire, P. Q., from Consumption.

The Facts Are Sworn To.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } To-wit: IN THE MATTER OF THE CURE OF ALICE MARSAN.

I, JOSEPH MARSAN, of St. Hilaire, in the Province of Quebec, Fruit Grower, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT I am a resident of Mount St. Hilaire and have been for the past ten years. THAT my daughter Alice, now thirteen years of age is a resident pupil of the Institute Methodiste Francais, 95 Greene Ave., Westmount. THAT some four years ago, she with other members of the family, took la grippe, which in her case resulted in a chronic cough that could not be checked. THAT her disease was finally diagnosed as "Consumption," and no hope was held out for her recovery. THAT she was taken out of school in January, 1900, to end her young life at home. THAT she expectorated heavily and the night sweats were very severe. She had no appetite and was much wasted in body, while rest was almost unknown to her. THAT she received hospital treatment for one whole summer and also used large quantities of cod liver oil to no purpose. THAT early in August, on hearing of the wonderful curative powers of Powley's Liquified Ozone, I at once procured a bottle and began giving it to our dying child. THAT the peculiar and powerful action of this marvelous remedy brought the diseased matter from her lungs in such volumes that she had to be rubbed three and four times a night to keep her from choking. THAT on finishing the first bottle my wife and I were overjoyed to notice her appetite improving, while the night sweats and cough were less severe. THAT we hopefully continued the treatment and after using six large bottles she eats, sleeps and looks well. Her cough is no longer a source of annoyance and she has been going to school since October 1st of this year. THAT we honestly consider Powley's Liquified Ozone a blessing to mankind and cannot too warmly express our appreciation of it. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893. JOSEPH MARSAN.

Alice Marsan, Mount St. Hilaire, P. Q.

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twenty-fourth day of December, A. D., 1901. *R. A DUNTON, Notary Public.*

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } To-wit: IN THE MATTER OF THE CURE OF ALICE MARSAN.

I, JENNIE DUVAL, wife of Alfred Duval, of 1853 St. Catherine Street, in the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT my niece, Alice Marsan, of Mount St. Hilaire, thirteen years of age, is a resident pupil of the Institute Methodiste Francais, Westmount. THAT some four years ago she contracted a distressing cough, the persistent continuance of which was a source of painful apprehension to her parents and relatives. THAT on the failure of every effort to restore her she was taken home from the Institute about a year ago with the conviction that she would never return. THAT she suffered much from night sweats, loss of appetite, heavy expectoration and want of sleep. THAT she continued to sink, (though using quantities of cod liver oil) until mid-summer, when her parents dropped all other remedies and began giving her Powley's Liquified Ozone. THAT an improvement was manifest from the first bottle, and after using six of the large size, she was able to return to school and resume her studies. THAT she is now more rosy and healthy in appearance than ever, and seems to enjoy life with all the natural vivacity of youth. THAT though I personally have but a slight knowledge of the "New System of Curing Disease," still this remarkable instance of its efficacy in, I might say, my own family, is sufficient to establish it as a very superior one, and to commend it to all thinking people. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893. MRS. JENNIE DUVAL.

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D., 1901. *R. A. DUNTON, Notary Public.*

Fancy the joy and gratitude occasioned by the recovery of Alice Marsan from pulmonary tuberculosis. The same experience is being repeated all over this broad Dominion. Wherever the beneficial effect of Powley's Liquified Ozone has been felt you will find thankful people who praise it for saving them from consumption—a living death. Cases such as these are very significant. They prove in an absolutely convincing way that Ozone will cure consumption permanently. It cures it in the right way, too—Nature's way. It increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, forms sound, healthy flesh and destroys the tubercle bacilli. If you have any lungs at all and they are diseased, Ozone will arrest the germ attack and restore the tissues to their proper and normal condition. We state actual cases and give you simply the facts. The extraordinary power of Powley's Liquified Ozone to cure pulmonary consumption compels these statements. We will furnish you with the original sworn statement of these or any other case we have ever published—we will do anything in our power to assist you in a searching investigation of the merits of our preparation. Write us.

50c & $1.00 a Bottle at all Druggists. THE OZONE CO. of Toronto, Limited, Toronto & Chicago.

MANY NEEDS BUT LITTLE MONEY

Seven thousand dollars has been voted this year towards the improvement of the City Hall, and will be expended under the direction of Ald. Sadler and Ald. Payette. As the civic buildings were, until last year, in a deplorable state, it is not anticipated that the $7,000 in question will suffice to overtake all that remains to be accomplished.

The sub-committee of the Finance, comprising the gentlemen mentioned, asked for $10,000, which they conceived to be little enough, but were, in the end, forced to content themselves with what they could get. That $7,000 will be little enough is readily seen when it is remembered that the entire building requires a new roof. The present one is metallic in construction and the new one may be of like material, Ald. Sadler says that the difficulty is to know just what should be done to the roof. At first he was of the opinion that extensive repairs would be all that would be required, but subsequent examination had proven this to be impracticable. In view of the small amount of money at the disposal of the sub-division it is just possible that a gravel roof may be adopted as a solution of the difficulty.

But the roof is only one feature of the external work demanding execution. All the stone work requires to be painted, this not having been done for many years, and the water, especially near the copings, running into the building. Nearly all the window sashes need to be fixed, as the wind blows through them, with few exceptions. The Recorder's Court, the Long Room and the Assessment Department, have yet to be painted and decorated. So that, with all this work in view, Ald. Sadler feels assured that an additional appropriation will have to be voted.

SOAP AND BOILERS.

Grosse Isle Quarantine Establishment Worries Some Members of Accounts Committee, But Items Are Explained.

Ottawa, March 21.—(Special.)—Dr. Martineau, medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, was examined at the Public Accounts Committee this morning by George Taylor. The price of soap was the principal item discussed. Mr. Taylor thought the price too high. Mr. Beland, clerk of works at Quebec, was examined by Mr. King in regard to some small accounts. Mr. Kemp, in the House, said that a certain boiler which cost $84 could be purchased for $35. Mr. Beland said that the boiler was specially made for a certain position and cost $84 which was a fair price.

PEER DIVORCES ACTRESS.

Lord Francis Hope Gets Decree Against May Yohe on Ground of Misconduct With a New Yorker.

London, March 21.—Lord Francis Hope was granted a divorce this morning on the ground of the misconduct of his wife (May Yohe) with Putnam Bradley Strong, of New York.

Counsel for Lord Hope lengthily detailed the marriage of his client to May Yohe, their visit to the United States in 1900, the meeting with Strong, and the subsequent intimacy of the respondent and co-respondent, ending with their departure for Japan under the name of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith.

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

Ottawa, March 20.—The Minister of Justice will, it is reported, introduce a bill in the House to provide for the appointment of assistant judges of the Supreme Court of Canada in cases when, through absence or inability from other causes to sit on appeals when attendance of a quorum of judges cannot be secured.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.

TRADE-MARK.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

NO MORE MEAT UNTIL EASTER

The Fish Dealers Will Reap a Rich Harvest Next Week.

The Lenten season is drawing to a close, and, as is customary, the observance of the period grows more punctilious as Good Friday approaches. This observance, as every one knows, consists principally in fasting, or more correctly speaking, in the avoidance of flesh food, except that of fish. As a consequence Lent affects the business of the dealers in meats and poultry, and those in fish to a considerable extent, especially during the last ten days of the season when the cords of abstemiousness are drawn more tightly and the ultra-faithful deny themselves a diet of any species of flesh whatever even to that of the unpretentious egg.

Whatever may be the experiences of the meat dealers in Montreal just now, certainly the purveyors of fish are doing a rushing business. One well-known firm had to take on extra help this morning, such was the rush for ichthyological delicacies and crustaceans.

"There always is a rush just before Palm Sunday," a member of the firm said as he slammed a flabby haddock on the scales with one hand and grabbed a squirming lobster with the other. 'Yesterday and to-day, there was a big rush on the fancy fish—salmon, halibut, whitefish, bluefish, weakfish, smelts, lobsters, and especially on oysters for Sunday. Next week, you know, its fish dinner every day.

"There has been an unusually large run on halibut. I ujst sold thirty pounds of it to a man from the country for his family use. But we sell more haddock than anything else. It's a great boarding house fish you know and the restaurants favor it too, because it's not only good eating, but it's cheap and fresh. We sell six times more of haddock than of any other kind."

In a box on the floor was a box containing some fifty lobsters in the green and squirming era of life. It was an order from a hotel in the city.

"We sell more live ones to-day than ever before," the dealer said, and a lady just then came in and bought three live ones. "One reason is that they are better for transportation purposes, and then the purchasers know they are not buying mummies. Prawns? Yes ma'am," and the dealer disappeared in a refrigerator.

Certainly the observers of Lent have no reason to complain of the wherewithal for a fish menu in Montreal to-day. A visit to one of the large fish dealers' establishments would show him a variety all the way from a smelt to a huge halibut, which would open his eyes. And they are all fresh—frozen. They are kept in a refrigerator the thermometer in which constantly registers 20 degrees of frost. So the strict observance of Lent is not such a penance after all, especially if one is a gourmet.

A visit to a large fresh meat firm elicited the fact that notwithstanding the rush on fish there has been little or no falling off in that business.

"Trade has kept up wonderfully," the dealer said, "in fact I may say that our Lenten trade in meat and poultry is better than ever before, and I anticipate very little falling off during the next ten days."

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Makes the Weak Strong and Keeps the Strong in the Bloom of Health.

It is well known to medical men and food scientists that half of the stomach ailments to which men and women are subject, have their origin in the use of impure and badly prepared breakfast cereal foods. Quite often, the use of oatmeal, hominy, wheat granules or cracked wheat at the morning meal proves a source of misery and wretchedness for the whole day. Such foods are full of insoluble starch which hamper digestion heat and irritate the blood and produce unsightly skin troubles; they commonly give rise to stomach derangements, waterbrash and heartburn.

Malt Breakfast Food is the only cereal preparation that can guarantee perfect digestive vigor, purity and normal temperature of the blood, regular and natural appetite. No other product in the world can equal Malt Breakfast Food as a flesh, muscle and tissue builder.

Ask your Grocer for it.

HIGH SCHOOL AT NORTH BAY.

Toronto, March 22.—(Special.)—The Ontario Government has authorized the establishment of a High School at North Bay.

LARGE OTTAWA ASSIGNMENT.

Ottaw, March 22.—Mr. N. C. Sparks has assigned to the Ottawa Trust and Deposit Co. His liabilities are said to be in the neighborhood of $300,000, including $96,000 to the American Tire Co. of Toronto, now in liquidation. $125,000 with the 43rd Mining and Milling Company, of Cariboo, Limited, and about $30,000 through the failure of Mr. W. H. Fligg, bicycle dealer.

Octagon Bar

SUNLIGHT SOAP

If your Grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending the name and address of your grocer, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

REDUCES EXPENSE

One woman with Sunlight Soap will do better work than two will with impure soap. Ask for the Octagon Bar.

For Laundry

REGISTRARSHIP FOR MR. LOUGHRIN.

Toronto, March 22.—(Special.)—John Loughrin, ex-M.L.A. for Mattawa, has been appointed registrar of deeds for Nipissing district.

AVOID DECEPTION AND LOSS.

See That the Name

DIAMOND DYES

IS ON EVERY PACKAGE YOU PURCHASE.

Some profit loving merchants buy package dyes to supply their customers with that are so poor and weak that it requires fully three packages to give the same depth and richness of color that is obtained from one package of the Diamond Dyes. These weak dyes—dear at any price—are sold to consumers at ten cents per packet, same price as the full strength Diamond Dyes.

Any woman who is urged by a merchant to buy the weak and adulterated dyes referred to, should stoutly refuse to be swindled. Loss, trouble and irritation of temper can be avoided by always using the Diamond Dyes. Examine each package; when you see the name "Diamond Dyes," you are fully protected.

Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns richly colored on the best quality of Scotch Hessian, can be ordered by mail. Send for free sheets of designs to select from. Send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St. Montreal, P.Q.

SHARP RETALIATION.

Secretary Wilson Prepares a Tit-for-Tat Measure in Reply to Germany's Boracic Acid Regulation.

New York, March 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Wilson is preparing to enforce retaliatory measures against Germany. He is formulating regulations for the exclusion of any products of that and any other countries which are preserved or in which boracic acid has been used. This is the direct result of the decree issued by Emperor William, prohibiting the importation of American meats upon which boracic acid has been employed as a preservative. The department of agriculture holds that boracic acid is not injurious and it is satisfied that the German action is due to the pressure of the agrarian party.

INLAND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special)—In addition to a number of promotions at Windsor, the following changes in inland revenue offices are announced:

J. C. Rouleau, jr., third class excise officer on probation at St. Hyacinthe, appointed inspector of food in the Province of Quebec.

J. H. Mackenzie, appointed deputy collector (class A) in Toronto division.

Samuel W. Robins, appointed assistant inspector of weights and measures in Hamilton district.

J. H. Patry, appointed deputy collector (class A) at Quebec.

J. D. Fox, assistant accountant Montreal, promoted to position of accountant.

CHICKERING.

The new Chickering Quarter Grand Piano, the smallest Grand in the world, still continues to receive the highest praise from the best musical people on this continent. Although this little gem has been on the market for nearly a year, Messrs. Chickering & Sons have found it impossible to fill their orders for this particular style. ALL the artistic qualities of the Full Concert Grand are embodied in the Quarter Grand, and it takes little more room than a large Upright. On account of its size the price is much less than the ordinary Baby Grand. . . .

THE KARN CO.

Karn Hall Bldg. St. Catherine St.

Sole Agents.

Factors of KARN and WESTON Pianos, KARN Organs and PIANAUTOS.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Canada Board of Directors.
A. F. Gault, Esq., Chairman.
Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy do.
Samuel Finley, Esq., E. S. Clouston, Esq.,
The Hon. Sir Alex. Lacoste.

Am't invested in Canada ... $ 3,300,000
Available assets ... 61,187,215

Mercantile risks accepted at low current rates.

G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent of the Dominion.

Sub-Agents—
Thomas Hiam, John G. B. Driscoll.
W. Markland Molson.
Special Agent French Dept.—Cyrille Laurin.

BUTTER

WHOLESALE ONLY.

	Cts.
Choicest Dairy	17½
Finest Dairy	16½
Sweet Dairy	14
Ordinary Finest Creamery	20
Finest Creamery	21½
Choicest Creamery	22½

The above are put up in one pound blocks.

Address

EMPIRE DAIRY CO.,

P.O. Box 2321, - - MONTREAL

Vienna Lager

G. Reinhardt & Sons

....BREWERS....

529 City Hall Avenue, - Montreal.

LAGER BEER. ALE AND PORTER

VIENNA LAGER. Families supplied.

Bell Tel. East 224. Merchants Tel. 194.

Office Supplies

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,

254 ST. JAMES STREET.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

LIMITED.

THE MOST PERFECT MILLS IN CANADA.

Keewatin, 1,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Offices, Room 18, C.P.R. Telegraph Building.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS

Ale and Porter Brewers.

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE AND PORTER

Wood and Bottles.

Families Regularly Supplied.

800 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

THE BEST AND PUREST

Malt Extracts

ARE

WM. DOW & CO.'S

India Pale Ale

AND

CROWN STOUT

DAWES & CO.

BREWERS

Pale Ales and Porter

LACHINE, P.Q. Main 363. Montreal Office: 521 St. James Street

WAX FLOWERS SHEET WAX

Moulds, Colors, Etc. A large stock always on hand. Homœopathic Medicines and Humphreys' Specifics, all numbers. Richelieu, the Prince of Table Waters. J. A. Harte, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame St. Country Orders promptly filled.

Fire Insurance

Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, England, British American Assurance Company, Toronto Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.

GEORGE C. HIAM,

Imperial Building, St. James Street.

NOW READY,

A Wonderful Shillingsworth

BRITISH SONGS

A Collection of Most Popular Airs, with Pianoforte Accompaniment.

Contains the following celebrated songs:

A Life on the Ocean Wave.	Last Rose of Summer.
All's Well. (Duet.)	Lo! Here the Gentle Lark.
Anchor's Weighed.	Meeting of the Waters
Auld Robin Gray.	Oft in the Stilly Night
Beautiful Isle of the Sea.	Pilgrim of Love.
Bid Me Discourse.	Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep.
Child of Earth with Golden Hair.	Tell Me, Mary, How to Woo.
Comin' Thro' the Rye.	There Be None of Beauty's Daughters.
Death of Nelson.	The Thorn.
Hark! Hark! The Lark.	'Tis But a Little Faded Flower.
Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls.	Tom Bowling.
Home, Sweet Home.	Where the Bee Sucks.
Hunt Is Up.	While the Lads of the Village.
I Have Plucked the Fairest.	Why Are You Wandering Here I Pray?
I know a Bank. (Duet)	

128 Pages. 29 Songs. Full Music Size

Also, Price Sixpence, Charles Santley's

Six Popular Baritone Songs,

WORDS AND MUSIC.

While the Lads of the Village	Dibdin
The Wanderer	Schubert
In Childhood, my Toys were the Sceptre and Crown	Lortzing
Tom Bowling	Dibdin
Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep	J. P. Knight
Mad Tom	Purcell

London: John Dicks, 313 Strand,

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

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

BIRTHS.

ARCAND — At Three Rivers, February 26, the wife of Mr. O. Arcand, C.E., Superintendent of Railroad, a son.

CHITTICK — At Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Chittick, a daughter.

DARRAGH — At Toronto, on March 16, to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Darragh, a son.

DRAKE — At Bulwer, Que., on March 13, 1902, a son to Mrs. E. H. Drake.

MARRIAGES.

BORAN-WILSON—At Springhill, N.S., March 12th, by Rev. David Wright, Wm. Boran and Susan Wilson.

BROWN-TROOP—At Halifax, N.S., March 15, by the Rev. Thomas Stewart, Robert Calthrop Brown, son of Professor B. G. Brown, of Tufts College, Mass., to Elizabeth Cunard, daughter of the Hon. Geo. G. Troop.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BELLEW—At Montreal, on 20th March, 1902, Henry Fitzwilliam Bellew, aged 71 years.

BOIVIN—At St. Johns, Que., on March 20th, Francis Boivin, at the age of 42 years and 5 months.

CARLSON—At 259 Knox Street, Point St. Charles, on the 20th inst., Herman Emanuel, youngest and dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, aged 1 year, 10 months and 20 days. Funeral on Monday, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Boston and New York papers please copy.

FRASER—On March 21st, 1902, at 26 Maple Avenue, Elizabeth Margaret (Bessie), beloved daughter of Hugh R. Fraser. Funeral Monday afternoon, private.

MURPHY — In this city, on the 20th instant, Michael Murphy, restaurant keeper, aged 73 years.

NICHOLSON—Suddenly, at 180 Richelieu St., Miss Arabella Nicholson, in her 85th year. Funeral private.

SMART — Suddenly, at 500 Roslyn Avenue, Westmount, on March 20th, 1902, Minnie Wallace, dearly beloved wife of Robert Smart, jr., aged 36 years, 8 months and 8 days. Funeral Saturday, 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. 69x

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BOIVIN — At St. Johns, Que., March 20th, Francis Boivin, aged 42 years.

CHENET—In Roston, Mass., on March 13th, at the age of 84 years and 5 months, Emilie Chenet, widow of the late P. Chenet, ex-postmaster of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and mother of Mesdames Monchamp, of Winnipeg, and Soucisse, of St. Boniface.

CLENDENNING—At Chalk River, Ont., on March 18th, Henry Clendenning, of Ottawa, in his 54th year.

I Know a Bank

where the clerks eat lady charlotte gelatine for lunch.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2667.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Between Stanley and Drummond Streets.

Established 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.,

Undertakers,

299 MOUNTAIN STREET,

One door below St. Catherine Street.

123 ST DOMINIQUE STREET,

Ambulance Headquarters.

THE DOMINION COAL CO.

(LIMITED)

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

—OF—

Dominion Steam Coals.

SCREENED, RUN OF MINE AND SLACK.

For Particulars Apply to

General Sales Agent,

14 PLACE ROYALE.

Tel. Main 57. Montreal.

DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.		FROM PORTLAND.	
*Ottoman	Mar. 22	Dominion	Apr. 12
*Norseman	Mar. 29	Californian	Apr. 16
*Turcoman	Apl. 5	*Irishman	Apr. 19

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon, $50.00 and upwards. Second Saloon, $35.00. Third Class, $25.00.

FROM MONTREAL.		FROM BOSTON.	
Vancouver	May 3	Merion	Mar. 22
Dominion	May 17	New England	Apr. 12

BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Cambroman ..... April 9th and May 21st

For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

General Agents, Montreal and Portland.

PERSONAL.

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

PERSONAL — PROF. A. YOUNG, M.P.A., Phrenologist, Scientific Palmist. 20 years' experience. Hours, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Charges 50c to $2.00. 2304 St. Catherine st. Fowler's Phrenological Annual for sale, 25c. 82x

PERSONAL — DO YOU KNOW YOUR FUTURE? If not, address J. Riley Allen White, 569 Iglehart, St. Paul, Minn. Send dime and birth date, with quick reply he gives this information in wonderful life reading. 69x

PERSONAL — EMBOSSED OR PRINTED Badges for Societies, Socials, Bazaars, Conventions, Parades, etc. Also embossed price tickets for windows or show cases. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., room 7. tf

PERSONAL — CITY, FORMERLY DOMINION Steam Carpet Beating and Renovating Company. Established 1872. 11 Hermine st. Telephone Main 798. Reliable. Punctual. Clean. tf

PERSONAL — MONTREAL CARPET BEATing Co., 623 Lagauchetiere st., head of Cote st., Montreal. Largest and best equipped establishment in the city. Telephone Main 716. 123x

DOGS—WANTED, LOST, FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE — PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPpies for sale, four months old, fond of children. Will sell cheap. Reply, Wm. P. Stanton, or Phone M. 2806. 74x

FOR SALE — A FEW MORE VERY CHOICE sable and white collie puppies, by Brayhead, Royal Scott, very cheap. 346 Liverpool st., Pt. St. Charles. 68x

DOG WANTED — A WATER SPANIEL puppy male, about three or four months. Apply to 42 Prince Arthur st. 68x

How Rent Your Room? WHY BY ADVERTISING IN THE HERALD.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

PRINTERS WANTED—FIVE FIRST-class compositors wanted at once. Apply Herald Job Department.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family. Apply 4276 Western ave. 69x

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who has facilities at home for making up a quantity of ladies' white wear. Address Box M 23, Herald. 69x

WANTED — A GOOD STRONG BOY, TO drive a horse and make himself generally useful about a greenhouse. Apply Westmount Greenhouses. John Eddy & Sons, 4425 Sherbrooke st., Westmount. 69x

WANTED — AT ONCE, GIRLS FOR COLLAR and cuff starching, and also girls to learn. Apply Mr. Williams, Standard Shirt Co. 69x

WANTED — AT ONCE, FIRST CLASS ENgineer-machinist, fully competent to set up and maintain machinery for heavy bridge work; attractive wages to such a man. Apply in person, or by letter, with credentials, M. P. Davis, Sillery, P.Q. 71x

WANTED — SMART OFFICE BOY, BOTH languages. The National Life Assurance Co., 180 St. James st. 71x

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework and sleep at home; must have good reference. Apply at 177 Park ave. 72x

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR A WHOLESALE office, bright, clever boy; must write fair hand and have some knowledge of figures. Good prospects. Apply 141 Frontenac st.

WANTED — A LEADING CANADIAN LIFE Assurance Company has an opening for a bright, active young gentleman, to act as agent. Must be of good address, and have a large personal acquaintance in the city. Apply Box M 28, Herald Office. 68x

WANTED — AT SCHENECTADY, NEW York, first class bricklayers. Enquire 119 Park Place, Schenectady. 69x

WANTED — MILLINERY PREPARERS AT once, also apprentices. Apply the Misses Ramsay, 2444 St. Catherine st. 69x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, PROtestant, with references. Apply evenings, 384 Prince Arthur st. 73x

WANTED — AGENTS, IN PROVINCE OF Quebec, to sell Olmstead's Household Treasure Soldering Fluid. Mends anything—tin, copper, brass, granite, iron, agate ware. House to house canvassers will find it a sure thing—also street men. Sample bottle, 25c; one dozen lots, $1.25. Address W. Jason Olmstead, Box 308, Cornwall, Ont. 79x

WANTED — BARTENDER. APPLY HOTEL Carslake. 73x

WANTED — TABLEMAID. APPLY HOTEL Carslake. 73x

WANTED — COMPETENT MAN, TO WORK in market garden; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Good wages to right man. J. Raymond Ball, Knowlton, Que. 73x

WANTED—OFFICE BOY FOR WHOLESALE fur house; must be willing and have party to go security for honesty. Apply, stating past experience, etc., to P.O. Box 1076. Salary to begin, $15.00 per month. 71x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for a small family of three adults. Reply, giving reference, to M 32, Herald Office. Work light, house two stories, with extension kitchen. 73x

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply No. 10 Park Lafontaine. 73x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, IN A small family. Apply evenings, at 360 Elm ave., Westmount. x

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT cake baker; state wages required. Hygienic Bakery, St. John, N.B. 73x

WANTED — SMART, ACTIVE LAD, FOR a wholesale warehouse; must have good references. Apply P.O. Box 2278. 70x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small family of two; wages ten dollars. 207 Congregation st. 71x

WANTED—STARCHERS, IRONERS, GIRLS to repair shirts, and shirt makers. Skelton Bros. & Co., cor. Duke and William sts. 74x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, BEGINning of May; family of two. Apply between 2 and 7 p.m. Bamford, 17 McGill College avenue. 75x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, PROtestant, with references. Apply evenings, 248 Prince Arthur st. 73x

WANTED — FAITHFUL MANAGER TO take charge of distributing depot and office to be opened in Montreal, to further business interests of old established manufacturing concern. Salary $150 per month and extra profits. Applicant must furnish good references, and have $1,500 cash. Address Superintendent, P.O. Box 1421, Philadelphia, Pa. x

WANTED — A JANITOR TO TAKE CARE of apartment house, could have other employment; married and without children preferred. Apply M 30, Herald Office. 70x

WANTED — A GOOD GLASS BEVELLER. Apply Pilkington Bros., Ltd., Busby Lane. 74x

WANTED — AGENTS. LATEST HIT. "MIRror in Your Hat" with your name on; sticks in any hat; entirely new; sample free; first week's sales 20,000. Dom. P. & Nov. Co., James N., Hamilton, Ont. 70x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework, nine to five daily, Sundays excepted. Apply 703 Mance st., Annex. 69x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A RELIABLE girl about fourteen to care for boy five. 247 University st. Apply evenings. 70x

WANTED—LEARN STENOGRAPHY. GOOD positions. Send for latest book on shorthand, 64 pages, neatly bound. Sent postpaid, 15c (silver), worth 50c. Box 114, St. Andrews, Que. 74x

WANTED—GOOD RESIDENT LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. Morgan, 489 Notre Dame Street, Maisonneuve. Tel. E. 332. 69x

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

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

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

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT at once; references required. Apply 76 Shuter st. 70x

WANTED — MESSAGE BOY, AT SCARFF'S Pharmacy, 2262 St. Catherine st. 72x

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

WANTED — YOUNG LADY FOR CONFECtionery store, speaking French and English and experienced. Apply 812 St. Lawrence street. 71x

WANTED — INVOICE CLERK, BY LARGE manufacturing company. Must be rapid writer and correct at figures. One experienced in hardware trade preferred. Apply P.O. Box 2384. 70x

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of a general hardware store, and do the buying. One speaking English and French preferred. References required. State age, experience, where last employed, whether married or single, and salary expected. Apply, by writing, at once, Box 86, Buckingham, Que. 70x

WANTED — AT ONCE, FIRST CLASS plumbers. Apply Conroy Bros., 228 Centre street. 69x

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP with light housework, in family of two. Apply 36 Massue st. 69x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework; small flat; references wanted. 493F St. Urbain st. 69x

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENeral servant. 384 Mountain st. 69x

WANTED — AGENTS, LADIES, SELLING Rosalind Long Waist Adjuster. Double money easily. Satisfaction and territory guaranteed. Dip front produced. Belt secured without pinning. Sample, postpaid, 25c. Address quick, Rosalind Co., Queenston, Ont. 69x

WANTED — HARNESS MAKERS, ACCUStomed to the city trade, at Mr. W. Robertson's Sadlery, Harness and Trunk Emporium, 2440 Notre Dame st. 69x.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

THE HERALD'S Puzzle Pictures

SOMETHING TO INTEREST OLD AND YOUNG. . . . .

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

WHERE IS THE BOY WHO DROPPED THE PAIL IN THE WELL?

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE — INVALID ROLLING, RECLINing chairs, back rests, bedside adjustable table, vapor baths, tray, for breakfast in bed, bidets. R. E. Painchaud, 208 St. Lawrence st., opposite the market. 82x

FOR SALE—NATHAN'S FAMOUS BED BUG, Roach, Beetle, Rat and Mouse Killer. Tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. No agents. Beware of imitations. This brand is registered. A. Nathan, 71 St. Lawrence Main. 77x

FOR SALE — FUR LINED COAT. A SNAP. A little worn, good collar. Will sell cheap. 10 Duluth ave. tf

FOR SALE—BUTCHER SUPPLIES, BLOCKS, portable smoke houses, sausage stuffers, meat choppers, knives, cleavers, steels, sausage casings. E. D. Colleret & Co., 26 St. Lawrence. 70x

FOR SALE — HARDWOOD BLOCKS, $1.75; cut slabs, $1.25; kindling, $1.50. Large loads, prompt delivery. Telephone Up 1402. Edmund Neve, 1843 Ontario. 94x

FOR SALE — PLYMOUTH ROCK AND Wyandotte eggs, for hatching. Send for new catalogue. Royal and Road End Poultry Farms, City Office, W. Ulley, Victoria Square, Montreal. 69x

FOR SALE — ONE SHANNON CABINET letter file, with cupboard base; one hardwood counter, 9 ft. long; 19 feet of turned baluster railing; one black walnut table, 10 ft. long by 4 ft. wide; desks, etc. Low prices. Apply to The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate & Agency Co., Merchants Bank Building. 70x

FOR SALE—STEINWAY CONCERT GRAND piano, magnificent instrument, with fullest development of the incomparable Steinway tone. A piano especially desirable for the artist or musician. Will be sold at specially low price, and liberal terms given to pay in. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

$175.00 — FOR AN EXTRA FINE HEINTZman & Co. piano. Tone and case like new. Cabinet Grand size. Will be sold on very liberal terms of payment. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

$300.00 — ON TERMS OF $10.00 CASH AND $7.00 monthly, will purchase a very handsome Mahogany Nordheimer piano, 3 pedals, sweet tone. Cannot be told from new. Regular price, $450.00. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

$200.00 — ON EASY INSTALMENTS, FOR large Cabinet Grand Evans Bros. piano. This piano is in excellent condition, and is warranted to give wear and satisfaction. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE — RUBBER STAMP MAKING apparatus and printing outfit, press 10 x 5, 9 boxes of type, tools, book of instructions, etc., almost new, half price, $25.00. T. G. Coade, Martintown, Ont. 71x

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN, STRONG NEW rubber-tired go-cart, $5. Enquire 130 Crescent street. 71x

FOR SALE — HOT WATER RANGE, GAS stove, gas fixtures, for seven roomed house, and gent's bicycle. Can be seen any time, at 93 Church st. 69x

FOR SALE — AT VANKLEEK HILL, ONT., a fully equipped brick yard. Wood on the ground for next year. Also 100,000 first quality brick. Apply to J. A. MacInnes, Vankleek Hill, Ont. 72x

FOR SALE — OAK COUNTER, WITH OAK desk and brass rail, suitable for insurance office, for cashiers, etc. Apply 562 Craig street. 71x

BOATS — FOR STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE gasoline and steam launches, sail, row boats and canoes, call or write, T. W. Jutten, Wellington st., Hamilton. 75x

FOR SALE — RANGE, McCLARY'S FAMous Active, nearly new. A bargain at $20. Apply 4290 Sherbrooke. tf

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NORWICH CANARY birds, male and female, at reasonable prices, at 1751 St. Hubert st., above C.P.R. track.

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS of all descriptions, both new and second hand. G. Chapleau & Sons, Bell Tel. East 1139. Merchants 190. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 290 St. James. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co., 97 St. Francois Xavier st. Phone Main 2065. tf

FOR SALE — A GOOD SPRING OVERCOAT. 939 St. Urbain st. tf

FOR SALE — SMALL WORKSHOP, WITH bench and stove (moveable), suitable for carpenter. Will be sold cheap. Apply 119 Leber st., Point St. Charles. 69x

WANTED TO RENT.

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

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

WANTED — A SMALL FLAT, HEATED, furnished or unfurnished, west of Fleury st. Address J. F., Herald Office. tf

ROOM — AND BOARD, WANTED BY AN English-speaking gentleman, room with breakfast, in family where good French is spoken. Address C., Herald Office. tf

TO LET

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

TO LET — UPPER AND LOWER TENEment, Nos. 12 and 12A Overdale ave. Can be seen from 2 till 4 p.m. Rent, $12 and $14. Good locality. Bath, w.c., and furnace. Address 63 Jean D'Arc ave., Maisonneuve. 66x

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, upper tenement, nine rooms. Apply 94 Shuter st. 69x

TO LET — LACHINE, TWO DWELLINGS, near wharf station, all modern improvements. Apply to Dawes & Co., Lachine, or 521 St. James st., Montreal. 72x

TO LET — UPPER TENEMENT, 216 ST. George st., 4 rooms, w.c. Rent $7.00. Apply 57 Mayor st. 75x

TO LET — HOUSE AT LACHINE. APPLY to J. J. Swanton, Mount Royal Vale P.O. 75x

TO LET—A FINE STORE IN ST. GEORGE'S Home Block, 139 St. Antoine st. Will be altered to suit tenants. Apply, as to rent, to Geo. G. Gales, & Co., 137 St. Antoine st., or to the President, 69 William st. 73x

TO LET — NO. 17 LINCOLN AVENUE, 13 rooms, hot water furnace; rent $35; no taxes. Wm. Cooper, 251 St. James st. 73x

TO LET — STORE, WITH DWELLING above, 417 Craig st. Geo. Pare, 58 St. James Tel. M. 1898. x

TO LET — STORE, ON CRAIG STREET, near Cote street. Moderate rent. Apply 589 Craig st. tf

TO LET — ONE FLAT, ABOUT 7,000 FEET flooring, fourth floor, fronting on St. Lawrence and St. Charles Borromee streets, between Lagauchetiere and Dorchester; good light, freight elevator, spacious entrance. Rental $500. A. Brunet, 58 St. James st. 66x

TO LET — LOWER DWELLING, 32 GUILbault st., six rooms, large hall, bath, Daisy furnace, etc.; will be put in first class order for suitable tenant. Apply Miller & Bremner, 2325 St. Catherine st. 68x

TO LET — IN UPPER LACHINE, NO. 2 42nd Street, off Broadway, a very desirable self-contained house, with electric light, Daisy furnace, bath. Apply 23 19th street, Lachine, or P.O. Box 330, Lachine. 69x

TO RENT — 4909 SHERBROOKE ST., WESTmount, modern cut-stone front house, 9 rooms and bathroom. Rent $35.00 per month. William Tees, 300 St. James. Telephone Main 327. 70x

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

BAKERY—FOR SALE OR RENT. FULL outfit; no opposition. Noble Bond, Odessa, Ont. 69x

PHOTOGRAPHER WISHES TO SELL. Address Artist, care Herald Office. 67x

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL OF WOOD YARD; horse, harness, Scotch cart, and sleigh. Man with small capital could do a good business. For further particulars, apply 353 Magdalen st., city.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

$200,000 TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, 5 PER cent. Assurance policies or other security in town or country. Osw. Chaput & Co., La Presse Building. 75x

EDUCATIONAL.

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

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

WANTED — PUPILS, AT THE INGRES-Coutellier School. Established 1888. French, German, Spanish, Italian, English; natural conversational method. Lessons given with the phonograph. Fraser Institute, 9 University. 66x

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

MUSIC — A LADY (BRILLIANT PIANIST) receives pupils, day or evening, $1.25 per month. Miss R. D., 123 Mansfield st. 70x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE — FINE FAMILY RESIDENCE, in Melbourne, P.Q.; location convenient, healthy and desirable. P.O. Box 115, Richmond, P.Q. 66x

FOR SALE — PROPERTY, SOUTHWEST corner University and Cathcart st. Apply 34A Cathcart st. 76x

FOR SALE — FINE BRICK COTTAGE, AT Longue Pointe Village, facing the river, 9 large rooms, bath, water closet, hot water furnace, extension kitchen, large sheds and stables, and all modern improvements. For particulars, apply to the Estate Quinn, 180 St. James st. 65x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

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

WE WILL REPAIR, RE-COVER AND POLish your furniture in first class style, make over mattresses, also submit designs for hand made furniture in any style; jobbing attended to promptly. Call or ring us up. Phone Up 1365. Biffin & Veitch, 2531 St. Catherine, cor. Bishop. tf

WANTED — POSITION BY FIRST CLASS designer, with experience in ladies' garments, wrappers, underskirts, gentlemen's shirts and overalls. Can supply best reference. Apply M 31, Herald. 16x

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, SITUATION of any kind; handy at anything; references. J. P., 790 St. Dominique st. 70x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

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

WANTED — LADIES' NURSE (CERTIFIcated) is open for engagements; charges moderate. Nurse, 155 Mance st.

WANTED—ENGLISH LADY DESIRES POSItion of manageress for small, good class hotel; country town preferred; references. Monroe, P.O. Sweetsburg. 71x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

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

ROOMS — TO LET, DOUBLE ROOM, WITH breakfast and tea if desired, suitable for ladies employed during the day; all modern conveniences; home comforts. Apply 16 Tower ave. 69x

ROOMS — TO LET, NEATLY FURNISHED room, convenient to C.P.R. and G.T.R. depots. 20 Drummond st. 70x

ROOMS — THREE ROOMS TO LET, SUITable for a doctor, at 1944 Notre Dame. Apply at 1867½ Notre Dame. 70x

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE FURNISHED room, on bathroom flat, suitable for married couple, or two young men; terms reasonable. 79 Anderson st. 73x

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, also single room, bathroom flat; every modern convenience; desirable locality and convenient; Auer light. 30 Berthelet st. tf

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, NOT moving; Auer light; quiet house; Phone Up 1599. 674 Sherbrooke st., between Park ave. and Mance. 69x

WANTED — THREE TABLE BOARDERS; terms moderate. Apply at 162 Mance. 69x

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOM, bathroom flat, between Stanley and Drummond. 2433 St. Catherine st. 69x

TO LET — TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, in private family, bath, hot and cold water, gas, and heated with furnace, moderate terms, at 12E Vitre st., near St. Denis street. 69x

ROOMS — FIRST CLASS ROOMS AND board, in large private house on Lake shore, 15 minutes from town, near golf links, boating, etc. Gentlemen preferred. For terms and full particulars, write Box M 25, Herald. 70x

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

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

WANTED—A BATH, IN PERFECT ORDER. Apply Box M 21, Herald. 67x

WANTED — SECOND HAND ZONOPHONE talking machine. State lowest price and numbers of records. Box M 26, Herald. 68x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, BOOKS, OR entire libraries, antique silver plateware, clocks and mahogany furniture, D. Waters, 494 St. James st. 69x

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

S.S. INDRANI ..... Mar. 22
S.S. CONCORDIA ..... Apr. 5

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. ALCIDES ..... May 7
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) ..... May 14
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) ..... May 21
S.S. MARINA (cold storage) ..... May 28
S.S. TRITONIA (cool air) ..... June 4

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

S.S. KILDONA ..... Apr. 1
S.S. HURONA ..... Apr. 16

FROM MONTREAL

S.S. FREMONA ..... May 9
S.S. CERVONA (cool air&cold storage) May 16
S.S. KILDONA (cold storage) ..... May 23
S.S. IONA (cold storage) ..... May 30

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers of Both Lines.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,

LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

LOST.

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

LOST—CAPTAIN BENYON WILL BE MUCH obliged by the return of the volume containing 1st Violin parts of Haydn's Quintette, lent some time ago. 70x

LOST — MONDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 12.30, ON the Windsor car going north from St. Catherine, or between Napoleon st. and City Hall ave., eight dollars in bills. Return to John Murphy & Co., and be rewarded. 69x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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

FOR SALE — ONE TOMBREAU OR SCOTCH cart, also set of harness for same, at a bargain. Can be seen at 21 Mayor st., near Bleury. tf

FOR SALE — BY AUCTION, EVERY DAY at 2.30 p.m., horses, harness and vehicles of all kinds. Fresh arrivals from the west every week of horses, suitable for all purposes. Trials given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Private sales at all times. T. W. Foster & Co., Auctioneers, 597 St. Paul st. 69x

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND HAND ROCKaway; must be cheap and in good order; state price. P.O. Box 994. 72x

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

24 Steamers, Aggregating 168,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMERS.

Tunisian ....10,576 tons. Twin Screws
Bavarian ....10,376 tons. Twin screws
Ionian .....10,000 tons. Twin Screws
Pretorian ... 5,800 tons.

Royal Mail Service.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
6 Mar.	Ionian (New)	22 Mar.	24 Mar.
13 Mar.	Parisian	29 Mar.	31 Mar.
20 Mar.	Tunisian	5 Apr.	7 Apr.
27 Mar.	Corinthian	12 Apr.	14 Apr.

New Twin Screw S.S. IONIAN

WILL SAIL FROM HALIFAX

MONDAY, MARCH 24,

Rates, $50.00 and Upwards.

Steamers sail from Halifax after arrival of Intercolonial mail train leaving Montreal noon Sunday and C.P.R. train leaving 8.00 p.m. Sunday.

Special attention is called to the sailing of the New Twin Screw Steamer Ionian. The average time for the three trips the Ionian has made is 7 days, 7 hours, and these all in severe winter weather.

Tunisian made her last trip from Dimouski to Moville. Time of mails on board, 6 days, 15 hours and 30 minutes.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single, $68.80 to $86 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.

Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street (New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
1 Mar.	Laurentian	22 Mar. 9 a.m.
15 Mar.	Mongolian	5 Apr. 9 a.m.
29 Apr.	Carthaginian	16 Apr. 11 a.m.

Rates—First Cabin, $40 and upwards; return tickets, $80 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $26.00.

Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

H. & A. ALLAN,

55 Common Street, Montreal.

HEAD LINE.

ST. JOHN, N.B., TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN

The following first class steamers are intended to continue the service between the above named ports, under contract with the Canadian Government:

Twin S.S. Rathlin Head	11,000 tons
Twin S.S. Torr Head	10,000 "
S.S. Carrigan Head	9,000 "
S.S. Ramore Head	8,500 "
S.S. Glenarm Head	7,500 "
S.S. Malin Head	6,000 "
S.S. Bray Head	5,800 "
S.S. Inishowen Head	5,000 "
S.S. Dunmore Head	4,800 "
S.S. Teelin Head	2,200 "
S.S. Glen Head	2,200 "

APPOINTED SAILINGS—Subject to change.

TO BELFAST.

Dunmore Head ..... on or about March 26th

TO DUBLIN.

Bengore Head ..... on or about April 8th

To be followed by other steamers monthly to both ports.

A limited number of Cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Through bills of lading granted from all points in Canada.

AGENTS — G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; J. T. Sickel, Chicago; F. C. Thompson, Toronto.

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.

General Agents, 39 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES

Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

BEAVER LINE

BETWEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

*Lake Superior, from St. John ..... April 4
Lake Ontario, from St. John ..... April 18
*The Lake Superior carries second cabin and steerage passengers only.

WINTER RATES.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $42.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $80 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards.

According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50.

SUMMER SAILING AND RATES can be had at Elder-Dempster & Co., or from any of their agents.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From St. John
Feb 28	*Manchester Commerce	Mar. 22
Mar. 14	*Manchester City	Apr. 3
Mar. 28	*Manchester Trader	Apr. 17

Calling at Halifax; westbound only.

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with cold storage.

FURNESS LINE.

St. John and Halifax to London.

From London.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Feb. 28	Wyandotte	Mar. 14	Mar. 17
Mar. 13	Florence	Mar. 30	Apr. 1

HANSA ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

Montreal and Antwerp.

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Apr. 12	Wyandotte	May 8
Apr. 24	Birmingham	
May 8	Egyptiana	May 31
May 22	Cebriana	June 17

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Montreal and Hamburg.

From Hamburg.		From Montreal.
Apr. 15	Westphalia	May 1
May 1	Frisia	May 2
May 16	Teutonia	June 1

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, 44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. Agents.

H. L. PUTNAM'S LIST.

FOR SAL

Henry Birks & Sons

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Diamond Merchants.

MONTREAL.

BUY A WATCH

Buy as good a case as you can afford, but first get a movement which will be accurate. Birks' watch No. 579, "Thin Model," 18 karat case, at forty-five dollars, we can specially recommend as a good timekeeper.

Correspond with our Mail Order Department for fuller particulars Information cheerfully furnished

There Is Something New Under the Sun

in PHOTOGRAPHY—ARTISTS' PROOF, it is appropriately called.

SEE THE ARTISTS' PROOF DISPLAY

at the entrance of - - - - - -

Lalonde's Studio, Corner Bleury & St. Catherine Sts.

Then go upstairs and ask questions.

Football

Association Game at M. A. A. A.

A meeting of this club, and all members of the M.A.A.A. interested in Association Football are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Gymnasium on Mondai evening next at 8 p.m. As business of importance to the club and the association game will be considered, it would be well if all members would make an effort to attend this meeting.

Cornwall to Reorganize.

Cornwall, March 21.—(Special.)—A few years ago the Cornwall Football Club was one of the best in Canada, but through lack of financial encouragement from the citizens, who were wrapped up in lacrosse to the exclusion of all other summer sports, they dropped out of the game. An effort is now being made to revive the club and the prospects are that there will be a big turn out of football men at the annual meeting, which will be held at St. Columbans gymnasium next Wednesday evening.

Hockey

Metropolitan Finals.

The final hockey match for the championship of the Metropolitan League will take place at the Ontario rink, corner Ontario and Delorimier, to-night at 9 p.m. Outremont have a strong team and a good game will be the result.

Ottawa Beat New York.

New York, March 21.—The Ottawa Hockey Club defeated the New York Hockey Club to-night at the St. Nicholas rink by a score of 4 to 3.

I MAKE MEN OF PIGMIES

Made a Man of Him.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to certify to the excellence of your Belt after a three months' trial. It's worth a fortune to have health and strength and be a man. You are at liberty to refer anyone to me about the Belt. I will be only too pleased to help others to get the benefit that I have received. Yours gratefully, Jas. Alldis, 88 Bruce street, London, Ont., January 27, 1902

If there is a spark of manhood in the veins of a weak, puny man I can fan it into a flame and produce a physical giant.

This refers to men who ought to be strong and have lost their physical strength by overstepping the laws of nature.

Any man who has ever been strong can be again. Age is no barrier. I deal in vitality, and I can give it to a man of 80 as well as one of 30.

The energy of your body is Electricity—that is what makes you go, just as an engine goes. When you run down I can renew your power and set your body going again.

Give me a man of 50, feeling old and worn out with pains in his back and joints. I can pump a stream of Electricity into his body for a few hours every night, and soon he will feel as strong and light-hearted as he did at 30.

M. Haig, 36 By Ward Market Square, Ottawa, on January 26th, writes me: When I got your Belt I could not stoop to tie my shoes, and had to be helped to get my coat on. Now I have not a pain or an ache and fell as well as ever I did. If I feel sore after heavy work I put the Belt on, and get up in the mornings as limber as ever. I will be 80 years old in May next. Yesterday I lifted a barrel of butter (160 pounds) into the sleigh, and six months ago I would not think of doing it.

Give me a man (or woman, for that matter) who has been sick and suffering for years, and taken medicine until the system is all run down and debilitated, the stomach unable to digest the food and the nerves shattered. My Electric Belt will give new life to every organ, drive out disease and restore health.

Mrs. M. Gaitshere, Merriton, Ont., writes: Dear Sir,—I am well pleased with your Electric Belt. I have not had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism this winter since using the Belt, and I was always accustomed to have them before, ever since I was 13 years old. My husband also wore the Belt for weak back, which would trouble him whenever lifting heavily, and is now cured.

I sometimes wonder how people can be skeptical as to the power of my belt to cure them, when they know that the foundation of their troubles is a want of sufficient vitality in some part of the body, and it will take a sensible man only a minute to see that the vitality of the body is electricity. So, get that back, as I give it, and you are cured. My patients are the people who have made a study of their own cases. When they do they appreciate my remedy.

Mrs. John Morrison, Kincardine, Ont., writes: Dear Sir,—I was a sufferer from rheumatism, and had constantly to use a cane to assist me. After using the Belt I have discarded the cane. I would not part with my Belt now for anything, and highly recommend it to all those suffering from rheumatism.

I could fill this paper with testimonials from honest people. If you will call or write I will give you names of people all about you whom I have cured.

My confidence in my method enables me to offer the Belt on trial, and one who can offer me reasonable security can use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

I know no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay. Can anything be fairer than that?

Caution. There are many old style Belts on the market to-day, whose merit is their ability to burn and scar the flesh. These old style, blistering scorchers are using a cheap imitation of my Cushion Electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old style Belts, discarded as useless, many of them after the patient had only had them one week. I want every man and woman who are suffering from any pains or weakness to call at my office and TEST MY BELT FREE OF CHARGE.

Free Book. I have a book which will inspire a man or woman who wants health and strength. I will send it free, sealed, upon request if you will enclose this ad.

I would like to have you call for free advice and consultation.

Dr. M. F. McLAUGHLIN,

214 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 to 1. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 9 p.m.

HUNT AND POLO CLUB TO HOLD GYMKANA

It Will be at the Mascotte Grounds in the Latter Part of May.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a "Gymkhana" at the Mascot baseball grounds, corner of Ontario Street and Delorimier Avenue, on Saturday, May 31st, for the benefit of the Notre Dame Hospital. It is the first entertainment of the kind ever held in the Province, and no doubt will be a drawing card for those interested in the art of horsemanship, and what can be done with well bred horses and ponies under saddle. This sort of tournament, or "Gymkhana," as it is called, is somewhat of a novelty in this part of the Dominion, but it has become quite popular in the Northwest and many parts of the neighboring Republic, and should certainly meet with hearty support from all classes of Montreal's best citizens. The entertainment will be under the auspices and management of the Canadian Hunt and St. Lambert Polo Club, and the members of these poular organizations will be the participants, and will undertake the carrying out of the entire programme. The list of sports will include some fifteen numbers, all of which will be of the most novel character, riding, jumping, drilling, and racing, all on the most amusing basis, together with many interesting features in connection with the game of polo and the ponies that are used for that purpose. There will be several classes for ladies only, and all of the numbers will be performed in the costume of the clubs taking part (unless otherwise stated), and the entire affair will not only be very novel, but should prove highly attractive.

CONDITIONS FOR LORD O'BRIEN'S CUP

It Must be an International Contest and Winner Takes the Cup for Keeps.

Washington, March 21.—The State Department has received from Ambassador Choate, in London, a circular sent to the Embassy by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to a proposed rowing race at Cork, in connection with the exhibition which will be held in that city in July. The Lord Chief Justice has promised to give a cup, which is to be won outright—not a challenge cup. The race will be open to amateurs of all nations, and it is desired that publicity be given the project in the United States. The circular says:

The object of this competition is to encourage amateur rowing in general, and, more particularly, to foster and promote international rowing, by giving an opportunity to clubs of all nationalities to meet on a common ground.

With this object in view, Lord O'Brien, in conjunction with others interested in the sport, has promised to provide a cup for competition, which shall be adequate to so important an event. The value of the cup will be not less than $1,216, and presentation prizes will be added. The race for the cup will take place on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of July, 1902, on the River Lee, near Cork. Every facility will be given to intending competitors, and especially advantageous terms are being arranged with the various railway and steamship companies respecting the carriage of boats and crews to and from Cork.

Lord O'Brien has made it a condition that the race must be of an international character, and consequently the cup will not be given unless at least one of the crew other than an Irish crew shall enter and compete.

MONTREAL BOYS ARE HOME ACAIN

A Frantic Crowd Cheered Them to the Echo as They Arrived Last Evening.

Hail to the hockey champions! That is what the thousands of people gathered at the Windsor Street Station last evening expressed in different words when the Winnipeg train pulled in a little after 8 o'clock, while the welkin rang with the enthusiastic cheers of a multitude of the hockey followers of Montreal. It wasn't a Montreal hockey club crowd it was a Montreal crowd. There were a host of Victoria men and Shamrock men. They were there to do all honor to the plucky little seven that went half way across the continent to tackle the team that had defeated the crack septette of the east and drifted back to Manitoba's capital with the Stanley Cup in town. They had done their best to defeat Montreal in the league series, but when Montreal came out on top that was all forgotten and their hopes were all with Montreal. So last evening among the thousands jammed in the small space around the station and all the way up to the gymnasium there were thousands who were supporters of other teams in the league series but were for the C.A.H.L. champion team heart and soul on the western journey.

The Winnipeg team arrived at 8.25 and as it drew into the station a cheer went up that seemed the limit. But when Harry Shaw and Dickey Boon appeared on the platform it seemed an infantile attempt. For the gang was all there and they let their lungs work over time. It was a cheer such as Montreal hears only once in several years. It showed the boys what the people here thought of their victory and the players appreciated it, and appreciated it thoroughly.

There were carriages there to take them to the gymnasium. But they weren't wanted. The boys might have been more comfortable in a four-wheeler, but the shoulders of an enthusiastic public were the only things going. Every man was picked up as he appeared from the train and hoisted above the heads of the crowd and so the procession to the gymnasium was formed.

At the gymnasium it was all but an impossibility to get a place of any kind.

Nobody was looking for a seat.

Cheer after cheer was given, and then, when quiet was restored, Major Macaulay gave a few words of welcome, and called on Acting Mayor Sadler, who addressed the boys as follows:

To the Montreal Hockey Team, Champions of the World:

On behalf of the citizens of Montreal, we tender you a hearty welcome from the Prairie City, where you so worthily upheld the name and fame of your club, by winning back the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's championship in hockey.

We are proud of the record you have made in the West, and we congratulate you on your brilliant achievement.

The task you undertook was a stupendous one for any club, and therefore all the more honor and credit attaches to your victory, when we realize that as a team you were young and comparatively inexperienced.

The result of the matches played proved beyond a doubt that you were the better team in all points of the game, which we are pleased to see is conceded by the general press of Winnipeg. Your aggressive style, indomitable courage and unflinching perseverance, created in the hearts of all who followed the progress of the contest through the despatches a feeling of exultant pride and satisfaction, and we now, in all sincerity, welcome "our little men of iron," who so valiantly fought and conquered.

Your opponents proved themselves worthy foemen and good sports. They fought a good fight and died hard, after, probably, the fiercest contest in the history of hockey; and we shall be pleased to see them come east next winter.

In conclusion, we beg to express the hope that the Stanley Cup may long remain here the property of the team whose splendid victory under adverse circumstances, will remain green in our memory for a long time; and the echoing cheers of assembled thousands in our fair city when the final result was known will ring down the annals of Canadian hockey history for many years to come.

Montreal, March 21, 1902.

Then came a few words from Harry L. Shaw, who gave an account of the trip and the games from the time the team left Montreal to the last night. And Dickey Boon, the captain of the team, was called on, and the crowd wouldn't be denied. He was very modest and didn't spread himself on what had been done, but spoke of next year. If the boys would only hang together and play the game, there were more honors coming when Jack Frost gets in his work next January.

Paul Lefebvre was so hoarse from cheering at Winnipeg that he could hardly speak, but he gave the boys a good jolly and they gave him in return a good cheer.

Then came a few words from Messrs. A. W. Stevenson, Allan Cameron, Clarrie Mackerrow, Charlie Chitty and Russell Bowie. Bowie met with a great reception. He didn't say much, but the hearty way he congratulated the Montreal septette on their victory came well from the captain of the Victorias, and the boys won't forget it in a hurry, either.

Then came the final, and it was a fitting final. "Jim" Taylor proposed that before the crowd dispersed three hearty cheers should be given for the Winnipeg Victorias. Say, they didn't do a thing. You would have thought that it was a Winnipeg crowd, and they still had the cup. What could be a more fitting final to a grand reception?

THE LEAGUE TROPHIES.

Ottawa, March 21. The Montreal Hockey Club carried away from Ottawa several trophies they had not with them when their train steamed into the Union Depot. A large crowd of Ottawa people assembled at the station, among whom were a number of local hockey men. On behalf of the Ottawas, Mr. George Murphy presented to President L. L. Shaw the Dewar Shield and C.H.L. trophy, which the M.A.A.A. won this year. The cup representing the junior championship of Canada was also presented to the Montreal club, whose youngsters won it from the Aberdeen juniors. Among those present were George P. Spittal, M. Rosenthal, Geo. Young, D'Arcy Mettee and Frank Mettee.

The local hockey men were afterwards entertained in the Montreal car. Speeches were made and congratulations were extended to the holders of the Stanley Cup. The health of the champions was then honored in bubbling champagne, handed round in the Stanley Cup. Hearty cheers were given as the train moved out.

BASICS

What the foundation is to a building—the sole is to a shoe—basic, fundamental.

In sky-scraper, or foot-wear, the covered up base, that which is least seen is of greatest importance.

No single item in a shoe costs so much as the best sole leather, and no part can be "robbed" so easily, without revealing it to the eye.

Paint and polish cover equally the best, and the worst, sole in the finished shoe.

Wear alone tells the consumer (too late for remedy) what grade of leather has been put into it.

This is where the "Slater Shoe"—the slate frame "Slater Shoe"—steps in, to eradicate lottery.

As the Slater Shoe Makers brand their own price on the sole of every pair, they thus become directly responsible to the Wearer up to that price, for its durability and shape retention, in addition to its window appearance.

They dare not rob the vitals of the shoe to put the plunder into the mere selling points—into surface value, and finish chiefly.

Goodyear Welted and priced on the sole, $3.50, $5.00.

"The Slater Shoe"

225 St. James Street
47 St. Lawrence Street
2381 St. Catherine Street
1551 St. Catherine Street

Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, London.
200 AGENCIES.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN

The Hackney.

There can be no question but that the hackney and the hackney type is to be the horse of the future. This statement is, of course, not intended to include race horses, either trotting or running, and the better classes of hunters, but the general average useful, roadster, and saddle back will unquestionably come from the first named class.

Like all other breeds, of course, the name represented a wide margin as to quality, but never in their history have so much care and attention been given to their selection at the various shows now being held on both sides of the Atlantic, as at present, and this recent revival of interest will prove to be no transitory fad.

Their increasing popularity is unquestionably the result of the many special excellencies that this breed combines, its being of more general utility to mankind than many others, which though excellent in themselves are intended for a specific and limited purpose. He who is desirous of doing a little steeplechasing in the hunting field or prefers to sit behind his favorite in a one-man buggy, would not select a hackney, but if he would have substance, perfect conformation, high action, good looks, style and intelligence between the shafts of his brougham or Victoria, he will find these qualifications developed to a greater degree in the hackney than in any other type of horse.

At the recent exhibit of hackneys at the Royal Agricultural Hall at Islington, England, on the fourth of the present month, there was a large showing of this favorite English breed. The exhibition was considered a remarkably good one, surpassing those of many previous years. Among the patrons and exhibitors were the King and a considerable number of well known English and Scotch noblemen, together with several prominent breeders from Ireland.

On this continent perhaps no breed is at present creating as much interest and keen competition as the thorough and half-bred hackneys, and if this interest continues, as it now promises to, the hackney will play a very important part in the future of the American horse. As an evidence of this it may be mentioned that the coming horse show to be held in Boston in the middle of April, a sum approximating two thousand dollars is to be donated in prizes in the different classes of hackneys.

Canadian Trotting Association.

A rather absurd story has obtained quite a circulation in the Ontario and Quebec press, pointing out the necessity for the organization of a Canadian Trotting Association on lines similar to those of the National Trotting Association of the United States. That such an organization is contemplated may be perfectly true, and also that such an undertaking might not be a beneficial move for those interested in the welfare of the turf, no one will pretend to deny, but when statements are made and put in circulation to the effect that the Canadian trotting tracks are annually contributing the sum of $30,000 in fees to the National Trotting Association for the privilege of being a member of that body, then it is time for those who know differently to state that the sum contributed to the National Association last year by Canadian tracks was only a protection over one-sixtieth of this amount.

This little, apparently, innocent story may have originated in the fertile brain of some over-zealous sporting correspondent, but it is more likely to be the result of a premediated scheme intended to demonstrate the necessity for such an association in the Dominion; when as a matter of fact there is absolutely no warrant for any such statement.

Steeplechase Frauds.

The steeplechase scandals that have been recently unearthed at New Orleans were discovered on, investigation to be of such magnitude that the Association not only found it necessary to rule off a large number of jockeys and owners, but also that the steeplechase course be abandoned permanently. Such a state of affairs should never have been allowed to reach the disgraceful and unprecedented condition that they have, and the consequent effects upon this particular class of racing will certainly be very damaging for many years to come.

History Repeating Itself.

Some thirty years ago in the palmy days of Jerome Park, Saratoga and Long Branch, a large proportion of the racing programmes at these fashionable resorts were made up of long distance and heat races, many of these being two, three and even four miles in length, whereas in late years, events of this character have been almost unknown, the majority of the numbers on the lists of to-day, being short sprints of from four to six or eight furlongs. A change seems now to have taken place, as many of the Eastern associations are slowly but surely interjecting a small proportion of longer distance races, such as that to be given at the coming meeting at Morris Park, of two miles and a quarter, and in which there are eighteen entries, including some of the best horses in the country.

Horsemen of Manitoba have bought of Butler Throssal, of Sheffield, Ia., his fast pacer Bob Fitzsimmons. He won $9,000 in purses last season, when he made a record of 2.07¼.

A number of trotting-bred horses belonging to Alexander MacLaren, of Buckingham, P.Q., have arrived at Lexington, including Larabie the Great, 2.12 3-4, b s, by Jay Bird—Kate Brooks; Rosy Posy, ch m, trial 2.17 1-4, by Baron Posy—Jersey Lily; Adbel, b m, 3, by LaLrabie—Adelbelle, Larabie Rose b m, 3, by Larabie—Rosy Posy; Kitty Director, b m, 7, by Director Chief—Kitty Phallamont; Larabie Nan, b m, 3, by Larabie—Nans. Larabie the Great will make a season in the stud here while Larabie Rose and Adbel will be trained for the Kentucky Futurity. Mr. MacLaren sent Adelebelle and Lucy Carr to Toledo, Ohio, to be bred to the champion Cresceus.

Death of J. B. Brewster.

The many friends of J. B. Brewster hear with regret of his death. His name is known and esteemed over the length and breadth of the continent as the maker of the celebrated Brewster carriages. He was the inventor and patentee of many valuable improvements in his craft, but what obtained and held the people's confidence through the many years of his mercantile life was his unvarying care to use none but the best materials and put in the most perfect workmanship possible. He was a native of Connecticut, in which state he was born in the year 1818 and was therefore in his eighty-fifth year at the time of his death.

It must not be forgotten that there is now only about six weeks left for the preparation of the horses intended for the coming horse show, which begins on the sixth of May.

C. J. ALLOWAY.

ONE FAVORITE AND THAT'S ALL

Just Think of it, Dr. Stephens Won at 13 to 1—Jessie Jarboe Got First Money.

New Orleans, March 21.—Homage in the last race was the only winning favorite to-day. Weather clear; track heavy. Summary:

First race, 1 1-16 miles—Gautama, 107, Lyne, 4 to 1, won; Love's Labor, 110, W. O'Connor, 9 to 10, second; Rose of May, 88, Helgeson, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.53.

Second race, selling, 4 furlongs—Step Around, 95, W. Waldo, 5 to 1, won; Julia Lisle, 93, Thompson, 8 to 1, second; Royal Deceiver, 96, Earle, 7 to 1, third. Time—51 3-4.

Third race, selling, 1 1-2 miles—Dr. Stephens, 101, Otis, 13 to 1, won; Swordsman, 105, T. Walsh, even, second; Major Mansir, 113, J. Miller, 7 to 1, third. Time—1.50 1-2.

Fourth race, handicap, mile—Lofter, 98, Lindsey, 8 to 1, won; Eva Rice, 90, C. Thompson, 2 to 5, second; Johnny McCarthy, 90, Waldo, 7 to 1, third. Time—1.44 1-2.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Pyrrhea, 108, Lindsey, 16 to 5, won; Marie Bell, 105, Otis, 8 to 5, second; Moderator, 100, Heely, 5 0to 1, third. Time, 1.17.

Sixth race, mile and seventy yards—Jessie Jarboe, 110, Jones, 3 to 2, won; Imp, Aibula, 107, T. Walsh, 6 to 5, second; Free Admission, 99, Hope, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1.49 1-4.

Seventh race, selling 1 1-2 miles—Homage, 90, Earl, 8 to 5, won; Joe Doughty, 99, Helgeson, 4 to 1, second; Socape, 101 J. Miller 7 to 1, third. Time, 1.59.

Hudson River Driving Meet.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., March 21.—The Hudson River driving Park Association of this city, to-day decided to offer the following early closing purses for their meeting, August 5, 6, 7 and 8:—$1,000 for 2.28 trotting; $1,000 for the 2.20 pacing; $1,000 for the 2.17 trotting; $1,000 for the 2.20 pacing; $1,000 for the 2.17 trotting; $1,000 for the 2.14 pacing.

Entries for these purses will close April 10, when horses must be named.

Spring Carpets & Floor Coverings

Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Tapestry, Wool and Union Carpets in a Great Variety of Designs and Colourings.

Our Curtain and Drapery Department is stocked with all the Novelties of the Season and is to be seen to be appreciated. Mail orders carefully executed.

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

Lacrosse

Cornwall's Annual.

Cornwall, March 21.—The annual meeting of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club will be held on Wednesday evening, April 2. It is expected that the attendance will be a record breaker, for the people of Cornwall are very much enthused over the showing made by the team last year.

Winnipegs Coming.

Winnipeg, March 21.—The Winnipeg lacrosse team and the Shamrock Football Club are making arrangements preparatory to a tour through the east this season.

Cornwall School League.

Cornwall, March 21.—A meeting was held at the High School yesterday afternoon to elect officers for a school lacrosse league. The league is to be composed of teams from the Cornwall High, Public and Separate Schools. The following officers were elected:—

Hon. president—A. E. McLean.
Hon. vice-presidents—S. Keys, principal C.P.S., J. E. Macdonald, principal C.S.S.
President—P. Stiles.
Vice-president—A. F. Birchard.
Secretary—Mr. O'Connor.
Treasurer—Dan Miller.

A schedule was drawn up and signed by the delegates.

Chess and Checkers

A College Draw.

London, March 21.—The annual chess match between Oxford and Cambridge today resulted in a draw, with 3 1-2 games for each side.

OXFORD WON.

In the sports yesterday between Oxford and Cambridge, the former won the odd event.

MR. J. R. MOTT TELLS OF TRAVEL

Mr. John R. Mott, who has recently completed a tour of the leading collegiate centres of Asia in connection with the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, spoke in the American Presbyterian Church last night to a large audience composed principally of young men, regarding some of the impressions made upon his mind by what he saw in the sixteen university cities in China, Japan and India which he visited in the course of his journey. The intense interest aroused by Mr. Mott's meetings among the students of the Orient is already well known, and Mr. Mott himself needs no introduction to the people of Montreal. In introducing his subject, Mr. Mott said.

"The greatest theatre of the twentieth century is Asia. That continent will witness the greatest transformations to be observed in the world during the present century; transformations, social, commercial and religious. This applied to three countries particularly, namely, India, China and Japan. Wherever he went the atmosphere was intense, and he was impressed with the feeling, which seemed to charge the very air, that a crisis was at hand. As he passed through the crowded streets of these large cities, with their millions of inhabitants, he seemed to get some idea of the great potentialities of the eastern empires. India was a vast continent in itself, with more languages, races and religions than Europe. China also impressed him very much, as on his previous visit; its population so enormous that in spite of its vast extent he was never out of the sight of the form of a living Chinaman or the grave of a dead one. But what impressed him most was the strength of the Chinese character. They seemed to possess in a high degree the strongest characteristics of the human race, industry, frugality, tenacity, patience, independence and conservatism. It was no wonder that even the dauntless Napoleon feared to arouse the Yellow Dragon. Then there was Japan, the country of lightning growth, the nation which has achieved more in one generation than any other in three; whose people had been going to school to the whole world, a most stimulating country.

In all three it was a time of crisis. In China the recent upheaval had undoubtedly swung open the door to Christianity and progress. In Japan it was a crisis, because with all its learning, it had not learned the great secret of the dominance of the Christian nations. And if its people were not brought to realize the importance of spiritual forces in a nation's life, the great influence of this young nation would be thrown on the side of materialism. And in India rationalism was in danger of getting a great hold upon the people.

In these three countries Mr. Mott said that he had only visited sixteen of the largest cities altogether, preferring to confine his efforts to the strategic points. On each occasion the largest auditorium in the city was taken for the meetings, and in all but two or three the places were crowded. There were multitudes everywhere, made up of men, young men, educated young men. Possibly the most impressive meeting was that held in the theatre of a nephew of the Empress Dowager in Pekin, where in the four hundred native converts gathered together were seen the remnants of the martyred church of that region. There was scarcely one of them who had not lost relatives in the Boxer riots, and the stories of what they themselves had experienced were most thrilling.

Returning once more to speak of the meetings in general, the speaker said that the attention at these meetings was even more marvellous than the attendance, in spite of the fact that every word was spoken through an interpreter, that the meetings often lasted three hours, and that the message was that of sin and of Christ, the only Saviour—a doctrine entirely hostile to their ingrained beliefs. It was not an easy thing to become a Christian in China or India, and Mr. Mott here related several telling incidents of native Christians who have had literally to forsake everything, even life itself, in order to be true to the principles of Christian teaching.

In conclusion, Mr. Mott said that he attributed the success of these meetings to the unity of spirit among the missionaries under whose auspices they were held, to the power of prayer behind them, and to the presence of God in the midst of them.

A Hot Meal To-day For 15 Cents

FULL COURSE EVERYTHING FINE

STILLWELL'S

Cor St. Alexander and Craig Streets.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.

Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

YEAR'S REPORT ON AGRICULTURE

How the Government Aids in Making Farming Profitable.

The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended October 31st last is a budget of interesting matter, in which all the salient features of our national agricultural and horticultural products are portrayed. And how gratifying it is to be reminded that at the Pan-American Exhibition, in the competitions for live stock, Canada carried off an extraordinary number of prizes, much larger in proportion to the number of animals entered than the United States, which was the only other competitor, with the natural result of stimulating more than ever the trade in live stock between Canada and the United States.

COLD STORAGE.

In the section devoted to arts and agriculture, there is an instructive review of Canada's agricultural requirements, coupled with a not altogether exhaustive description of how they are being met. Cold storage and its developments naturally present a bold front in this volume, for next in importance to the production of foods for export, comes in natural sequence, the necessity for their preservation while waiting, as well as while actually in transit. The most fastidious grumbler could not find a peg in this regard on which to hang even the flimsiest of complaints. The hon. the Minister of Agriculture has not wearied the reader with superfluous statistics; and with characteristic generosity he has not taken to himself all the credit for increased prosperity in his department of state, liberally crediting the officers of the department with the parts they have respectively taken in bringing about these excellent results.

AUGMENTED PROFITS.

The farmer views progress not only by enhanced production, but also by augmented profits, and under each of these headings he shows up well. The value of some Canadian farm products exported last year showed a phenomenal increase in volume, when compared with 1896, such as peas, which had risen from $1,299,491 in the latter year to $2,674,712 in 1901; flour, which had risen from $718,433 in 1896 to $4,015,226 last year; and oats, which in 1896 amounted to $273,861, had risen in 1901 to $2,490,521.

In the butter trade the value of the exports in 1901 was $3,295,663, having increased from $1,052,089 in 1896, or over 200 per cent., while from the port of Montreal alone the number of packages carried in cold storage increased from 227,863 in 1900 to 410,893 in 1901. Canadian butter is certainly winning a better relative place in the markets of the United Kingdom than it has occupied at any previous period.

The bacon trade also manifested phenomenal progress. In 1896 the value of the exports of pork, bacon, hams, etc., was only $4,446,884, whereas at the close of the last fiscal year it had risen to $11,839,820.

In cheese, while in 1896 the exports were valued at $13,956,571, in 1900 they exceeded $19,800,000, and in 1901 reached $20,690,951. There has been a threatened falling off in the export of cheese this year, but it is expected that this will be more than counterbalanced during the current twelve months by the establishment of consolidated curing rooms.

BOY PLAYED BUTCHER.

Middletown, N.Y., March 21.—John Hanes, six years old, living at Marshland, had often seen his father kill cattle and decided to play butcher. No animal being at hand he selected his younger brother Charles for slaughter.

Procuring a rope he fastened it about the smaller boy's neck, dragged him to the slaughter-house, fastened the rope through a ring in the floor. Then he seized a heavy piece of iron, struck him on the head and knocked him senseless.

The young butcher then fastened another rope to his brother's feet and turning the windlass to which it was attached, hoisted his brothers's ody into the air, feet first.

Unable to find a knife in the slaughter house, the young butcher hastened to the house and asked his mother for one, saying he was playing butcher and had a cow ready to skin. Suspecting something wrong the mother hastened to the slaughter-house. She lost no time in lowering the suspended boy, who regained consciousness in about two hours and is now apparently no worse for his experience.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF MINERS' LIVES.

The House of Commons was concerned the other day with the lights and shadows of a miner's life. Under the suave lead of Mr. Jacoby it debated the already sufficiently discussed subject of an eight hours day for colliers.

Mr. Jacoby, who had charge of the Bill, which had been introduced into Parliament no fewer than eight times, moved the second reading, and said his clients came to Parliament for the redress of their grievances because they preferred it to what he called the "arbitrament of an industrial war." There was, the Daily Mail asserts, behind the Bill, that gigantic organization the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, which represented five-sixthe of the miners of the country, and the Trades Union Congress.

The Conservatives found their champion in Mr. Tomlinson, who moved the rejection of the Bill upon its "economic unfitness;" and Mr. John Wilson, who voiced the opposition of the Durham miners to its proposals, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Markham, like Mr. Jacoby, a coal-owner, not only supported the Bill, but attacked its opponents, the Durham "corner," with no little bitterness. Eight hours was quite sufficient, in his opinion, to work in a coal mine.

The rivalry of America was incidentally raised by Mr. Harris, a new member, as the stalking-horse of opposition, for, said he, a reduced output would promptly lead to the importation of coal from the United States, a declaration in favor of the rejection of the measure promptly countered by Mr. William Abraham ("Mabon").

"Call that coal?" scornfully asked this picturesque Welshman, who went on to tell the Speaker confidentially how he once crossed the Atlantic in a ship which burned American coal.

"Why, Mr. Speaker, she made twelve inches of clinker in the furnaces every twelve hours," and Mr. Abraham repeated his note of disdain. "Call that coal?"

The division among the Labor members on the subject were again shown by the opposition to the measure of Mr. Fenwick and the support of Mr. Hardie.

Sir Charles Dilke at twenty minutes past five o'clock moved the closure, and on a division the amendment was carried by 208 to 107—majority, 1.

The result was received with mingled cheers, laughter, and groans.

ADVANCEMENT OF BROMPTON

Richmond, Que., March 21.—(Special.)—It is expected that the new paper mills at Brompton Falls will be running next fall on an enormous scale. Several schemes for the further development of Brompton are now on foot. One is the extension of the Sherbrooke Street Railway to Brompton. A huge electric plant is another scheme. Another is placing a steamboat on the St. Francis between Brompton and Sherbrooke.

Does Not Affect the Heart!

Beware of cough medicines which contain narcotics; they are dangerous for the heart. You are safe in taking

DR. LAVIOLETTE'S Syrup of Turpentine.

The Quickest and Safest Cough Remedy.

25c and 50c sizes. All Dealers.

ROLLING EGGS AT WASHINGTON

Celebration of Easter Monday Peculiar to American Capital.

Washington, March 21.—The Easter Monday egg rolling at the white lot back of the White House this year will be unique in the history of this sport. All the Roosevelt youngsters and their companions will participate. Such an attraction at this great outdoor festival has not been known since the practice began many years ago.

In itself this is a wonderful event. All the children of the city crowd the beautiful lawns, rolling eggs down the slopes and then tumbling after them. Boys in the prettiest and brightest clothes mingle with young newsboys and little street gamins. Girls with nurses and without them help to swell the throng. All Washington comes to look on. The Marine Band plays. Thousands of children make it a merry day and there will be none gayer this year than Kermit, Archibald and Quenten Roosevelt, who are collecting a store of eggs for the occasion.

HOW THE BOYS "PICK EGGS."

These boys are now very industrious at a pastime peculiar to Washington, and which is preliminary to the egg rolling. Here the boys all "pick eggs." The last two or three weeks of Lent are devoted to this sport. The method is for a boy to select an egg with a good hard shell. This is determined by tapping the egg against the front teeth, by which method and some peculiar knack a boy can tell a hard shelled egg from a weak one. Armed with his egg the youngster sallies forth.

"Say, will you pick?" he calls when a likely youngster is met.

After all the preliminaries are settled one boy takes his egg, covered in both hands so that only a small portion of one end protrudes between a finger and thumb. He is careful to guard it so that the other cannot possibly strike, except against the extreme tip of his egg. The other then taps his egg against it until the point of one is broken. The same method is used with the other end and when one egg is cracked at both ends its owner loses it. The egg is still in good condition to be boiled hard preparatory to being rolled down the lawns of the White House on Easter Monday.

ROOSEVELTS GOOD AT THE GAME.

The boys resort to many ruses, the best of which is to get hold of a guinea hen's egg. No hen's egg ever laid can break a keet egg. All the Roosevelt youngsters have keet eggs and their store of Easter spoils grows day by day. The regular Washington youngster would not give two cents a dozen for eggs bought in a store. He must win them if he would be entirely happy on Easter Monday, when he rolls them at the White House.

WHICH IS THE BEAST ?

People waked up, by and bye, to rub their eyes and find that the Humane Society, which they had called "nothing but schildren's nonsense," was really a power in the town. It happened in this wise: It was one of the early June days, and summer had surprised the rest of the world and Eastford by coming upon them with one bound. The mercury stood at ninety-five in the shade. High noon, and every man greeting every other man with interjections on the heat, when a noisy pair appeared driving into Eastford on the X—road, racing up Long Hill with a horse just ready to drop down in the thills. "I say, Harriman," cried Cad Rogan to the driver—the two men were well known throughout the country best known in the grog shops and police courts—"I say, you've been driving tha horse pretty hard, haven't you?"

School was just dismissed. The sidewalk was covered with boys and girls. The affair happened in front of Judge Otis' house.

"Nothin' but a pack of school boys!" said the fellow, with an oath. But he looked about. There were a round dozen of them, and Harriman saw that in their faces which frightened him.

In the scorching, blasting heat of this June day, Harriman had driven this jaded beast ten miles—up hill miles—from X— into Eastford, without stop or stay, and here they were. The horse stood drenched with sweat, legs shaking, eyes bloodshot, nostrils read, and breathing like a creature in death agonies. There was Judge Otis coming briskly down the walk from his house.

"Here they are, sir, man and beast," cried Ned.

"Which is the beast?" asked Judge Otis, and his kind old face took on a look of wrath which no boy there had seen it take before. Ten minutes more and the road was cleared. Harriman and his drowsy comrade were marched off to the lock-up, to await trial before at justice. They were fined fifty dollars apiece, and went to jail for lack of the wherewithal to pay. Cad Rogan and Ned Canning, with the doctor's man, were in the stable working away for dear life over a half-dead horse. You may wish to know, as most people did, what became of the animal; and I think you will be glad to hear that the rubbing, brushing and blanketing saved his life, and that he went home to his master, next day, a sadder and wiser beast. So much for the Humane Society for one day.

"I tell you," said Miss Hepsy, with great earnestness, "I tell you I'm thankful t' the Lord that He has let me see this afore I die. I've lived here in this town of Eastf'rd ever since I was born; n' I've seen more sufferin' among dumb creeters than I could tell ye. 'The whole creation groanin' and travailin' in pain together till now.' I b'lieve that air's what the 'postle meant when he said them words, an' I tell you it's time them things was looked into. I'm glad we've got a teacher 'mongst us here that's got the heart to do it. I say now what I've al'ays said, that no blessin' would be sent down on this Zion till folks stopped abusin' dumb creeters."—From "Striking for the Right," by Julia A. Eastman.

Don't Forget About Your Corns.

Cure them in one night, by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It is sure, safe and painless, guaranteed to cure or your money back.

WHEN YOU DYE YOUR EGGS.

For a lovely shade of yellow for dyeing Easter eggs, boil the outside skin of an onion for a few minutes. Light or dark shades are obtained by using less or more of the skins. Saffron boiled will give various tints of yellow, and spinach or parsley boiled in water, a pretty green.

Names or mottoes can be readily written on tinted eggs. By writing with liquid fat on the surface of the egg, which should be absolutely clean, and by allowing the writing to "set" before you plunge the egg into the boiling water, inscriptions can usually be obtained. Acid is sometimes used in place of the grease.

MARCONI CO. WITH $10,000,000 STOCK

To Put Business on Commerical Basis Here $750,000 is Needed.

New York, March 21.—The Marconi wireless telegraph system is soon to be placed on a commercial basis in the United States and shares offered to the public.

E. Rollins Morse & Bro., of Boston, who are members of the New York Stock Exchange, are now arranging the details of the incorporation. The plan is to form a Marconi company under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $10,000,000.

It is proposed to raise at least $750,000 immediately through the sale of stock. Of this amount $250,000 will be paid to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, of England, which is the parent company and has the exclusive privilege for the manufacture and sale of the Marconi apparatus. It will license companies in various countries. The remaining $500,000 will remain in the treasury to be used for development purposes.

Sig. Marconi, who is now in the United States, estimates that it will not require more than $500,000 to place the system on a commercial basis in the United States. The remainder of the $10,000,000 capital stock will be issued from time to time in the future as occasion requires.

The English corporation is already on a paying basis. The Lloyds have adopted the system and are requiring that steamships in order to obtain favored rates of insurance, must be equipped with the system.

The details as to the price at which the stock is to be placed on the market and the precise amount of the first issue have not yet been decided.

WEAK GIRLS OR WOMEN.

Pale, anaemic, unable to attend to their occupations, should not forget that Dr. Ed. Morin's CARDINAL PILLS are prepared expressly for them. They should try this admirable tonic without delay.—adv.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions of the Montreal Mining Exchange, from John L. Galetti, mining broker, 58 St. Francois Xavier Street:

STOCKS.	Opening Saturday. Bid.	Closing To-day. Bid.	Highest. Sold.	Lowest. Sold.	Sales.
Payne	24	25	26	26	500
War Eagle	10	10	11¼	11¼	1,500
Republic	9	9	10	9½	3,500
North Star	23	23	24	23½	4,000
Centre Star	30	33	...	...	...
Virtue	23	22	24	23	2,500
Montreal London	1	1¾	2	2	4,500
California	2	2	...	...	...
Canadian Gold Fields	3½	3½	4	4	1,000
Evening Star	2	2	...	...	...
Novelty	½	½	...	...	...
Rambler Cariboo	80	80	85	85	1,000
Deer Trail Consolidated	2	2	...	...	...
Montreal and Orggon	2	2	...	...	...
Dominion Consolidated	5½	3½	6	5½	47,500
Unlisted Stocks—					
Granby Consolidated	200	200	...	...	...
Majestic	2	2	...	...	...
Fairview	3	3	...	...	...
Giant	2	2	...	...	...
White Bear	2	2	...	...	...
Golden Crown	2	2½	...	...	...
Slocan Sovereign	3	3¾	3¾	3¼	8,000
Black Tail	...	...	12	12	1,500

ZOLA LECTURES TO WOMEN'S CLUB

He Tells Home Truths That Astonish and Offend His Hearers.

Paris, March 21.—Emile Zola's debut as a lecturer is the sensation of the hour in Paris.

He was invited to deliver a series of three lectures before an exceedingly aristocratic women's literary and political club. At the very beginning he told his "smart," rustling hearers that they knew nothing about literature or politics, but were simply possessed of that surface knowledge which society women find useful in daily chit-chat to create an impression of intellectual culture. Then he proceeded to demonstrate that a real understanding of literature or politics required hard work of which such an audience as he saw before him manifestly was incapable.

"You pretend to be interested in these questions" M. Zola said, "but really are are not."

"Your days are solely devoted to foolish amusement and useless actions, interminable toilet-making, seances with dressmakers, luncheons, dinners, pink teas, so-called literatry lectures, receptions, balls and theatres. You spend your time in gossip which is stupid when it is not wicked.

"You shirk motherhood, and when you have children they are mostly intrusted to mercenary hands.

"You grovel with astonishing alacrity to gain admittance into social circles above your own, and cannot conceal your asinine contempt for people supposedly below your set.

"You reduce your reluctant duty of charity to paltry offerings for a few famous institutions.

"This is the sort of life a society woman leads. What right have you to meddle in philosophy, literature and politics?

"It is a mere accident of birth that you are not factory girls or dry goods saleswomen. And were you such, can you feel certain that you would have the courage to prefer honest, laborious misery to blameworthy ease?"

The audience was stupefied. Several of the members moved to-day that the invitation be withdrawn for the two remaining lectures, but the majority refused to do so, arguing that such a sincere man as M. Zola should be allowed freedom of speech, however startling and severe his words might be.

BUTTER BY THE YARD.

In Cambridge, England, butter is sold by the yard. For generations it has been the practice of Cambridgeshire folk to roll their butter into lengths, each length measuring a yard and weighing a pound. Deftly wrapped in strips of clean white cloths, the cylindrical rolls are packed in long, narrow baskets, made for the purpose, and thus conveyed to market.

The butter women who, in white linen aprons and sleeves, preside over the stalls in the market, have no need of weights or scales for dispensing their wares. Constant practice and experienced eye enable them with a stroke of the knife to divide a yard of butter into halves or quarters with almost mathematical exactness. The university people are the chief buyers of the curiously shaped article.

In addition to being famed for its purity and sweetness, Cambridge "yard butter" is eminently adapted for serving out to the university students in the daily commons. Cut in conveniently-sized pieces, and accompanied by a loaf of the best wheaten bread, a stated portion is sent around every morning to the rooms of the undergraduates for use at the daily breakfast and tea.—Child's Hour.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.—adv.

FIRST DUCHESS AT CORONATION

Her Grace of Somerset Will Follow Next After the Queen.

London, March 21.—Coronation glories, which have already caused so many heartburnings among the nobility, promise still more complications in the matter of precedence.

The recent announcement that the Duchess of Somerset, as the first feminine subject in the land of King Edward VII., may fare forth in the immediate wake of the royalties on that momentous occasion, has centered upon her the envious regard of all the British Duchesses, including, of course, those wearers of the strawberry leaves imported from over the water.

Were there a Duchess of Norfolk, she would outrank all others, for the proud Howards trace their descent from the Saxon Hereward and head the English peerage. But the Duke of Norfolk's wife died fifteen years ago, and he has never remarried. The Duke of Somerset ranks next.

The Duchess of Somerset is not of English birth. She comes from the land of heather and carries a soft burr in the turn of her tongue, which is no manner of detraction from her many charms. She was Susan Margaret McKinnon, the daughter of Charles McKinnon, before she assumed a coronet, and one of the richest heiresses in the British Isles.

The Duke is a landed proprietor who counts his acres by the thousands. By actual count he is lord of 25,400, his estates being among the most splendid in the country. He is now in his sixty-fifth year.

The fact that there is no son gives the Duchess the right to the title of baron—one, by the by, that she is hardly likely to claim.

The Duchess, in truth, is the most democratic in the whole Seymour (or St. Maur, as it was formerly written), connection. She has a most winning and affable nature, is gracious without condescension, and possessed of a broad charity taht argues an optimistic view of the world. Fashionable society has at no time had great attraction for her, and it is a humorous irony that the proudest distinction of the forthcoming crowning of the sovereign should fall to the woman who least desires it.

Outdoor sport has at all times been her favorite recreation. She was awheel long before the bicycle became the fad of the smart set. She is also an excellent shot and has been her husband's comrade in many an expedition for big game.

The Duchess has, as well, no mean reputation as a litterateur. Her name is familiar as a magazine contributor, and her account of the beautiful Dart, known locally as "The British Rhine," is accounted the best description of that silver stream.

Lacking issue, the Duke of Somerset's title will pass to his brother Percy, whose twin, Ernest, defrauded by a moment or so of the succession, will hold only a courtesy title. The dukedom, with that of Norfolk, is the only title of that rank that dates back to the days of Queen Elizabeth.

As exemplifying the consuming pride which has been the besetting sin of the family, it is told of Duke Charles, who lived in the reign of Charles II., that his second wife, an earl's daughter, once ventured to give him a tap with her fan. "Madame," said he, "my first wife was a Percy, and she never presumed to take such a liberty." The second incumbent was only a Finch.

The Duchess should the priority of rank be strictly followed, will have for her immediate associates as attendants on Her Majesty the Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of St. Albans and the Duchess of Leeds.

Lady Yarborough, as Baroness Conyers, will be entitled to a place among the interesting group of peeresses in their own right at the coronation. Of these ladies none has a more stately presence than Lord Yarborough's accomplished wife, and none will wear the red robes and ermine tippet with more perfect grace.

THE LODGES

THE A.O.U.W. AT COWANSVILLE.

Mafeking Lodge, No. 60, Cowansville, have just elected their officers for the ensuing year, and they were installed by D.D.G.M.W. Holden, of Frelighsburg, as follows: J. A. Oliver, P.M.W.; John Bell, M.W.; F. Vail, foreman; A. Ward, overseer; E. Goyette, recorder; A. Tardiff, financier; John R. Moore, receiver; Charles Sylvester, guide; E. Downey, I.W.; C. T. Newton, O.W. There was a large delegation present from Frelighsburg Lodge, and after the installation they were entertained to an oyster supper at the Ottawa Hotel.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

At the regular convocation of Montreal Chapter, No. 7, held in the Masonic Temple on Thursday evening, M.E. Comp. G. O. Stanton, grand first principal Z., attended, and assisted by V.Ex. Comp. W. J. Hare and Comp. George Carson, installed V. Ex. Comp. John Gouldthorpe as grand pursuivant of the Grand Chapter of Quebec. The Grand Z and visiting companions were afterwards entertained at the social board.

FORESTERS' EUCHRE LEAGUE.

Court Laurentide won the sixteenth match in the Canadian Order of Foresters' Euchre League series. Following is the standing of the league to date:

	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
Freedom	5	1	2
Seaforth	4	1	3
Pride of the East	3	3	2
Laurentide	3	5	0
Hochelaga	1	6	1

C.-B.'S RALLYING CRY.

Every true Liberal who rightly understands the governing conditions of English party-politics, will, says the Daily News, read the speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at the National Liberal Club with satisfaction and relief. The enthusiasm with which the apeal for discipline and unity was received at the headquarters of Liberalism will be echoed to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would not himself claim to be a Bright or a Gladstone. But there have been times when men of simple, straightforward honesty and transparent clearness of purpose have been even more necessary to the salvation of the people than any great orator. Sir Henry beolngs to that type—the type which, across the water, produced a Washington at one moment of national crisis and a Grant at another. When the history of these times is recorded we believe that the simple fidelity and endurance of a leader who has never equivocated or flinched will be more highly honored than all the brilliant coruscations and eloquent silence of great personages. In his speech Sir Henry had to deal with one of the most difficult situations that have ever faced the leader of a great party. During the last few weeks there has been formed an organization calling itself a "Liberal League." It is in every way a mysterious body. "The staff officers," as Sir Henry wittily put it last night, "are already gazetted, though the troops are not yet in sight." It claims to be entirely in accord with with the official Liberal party, and yet its very existence is an act of defiance. Its vice-presidents still hold high posts in the inner council bench. And yet its president has spoken of "definite separation," and defined the very causes of his secession. One of the vice-presidents has issued an encyclical to the Liberals of Scotland. Every member of the League differs from every other, and all differ from the rest of the world.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—83.—adv.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

The Dominion Securities Corporation LIMITED.

Dealers in

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Send for Current List of Offerings.

Montreal Office—Canada Life Building.

E. C. NORSWORTHY, - - Manager.

The Weekly Use of

Dandruff Cure

Is recommended. An easy, comfortable, inexpensive, reliable method for keeping the scalp clean and healthy. Many who know of the merits of this preparation employ it in this way and find no other care of the hair and scalp necessary.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE—50C and $1.00.

A. R. BREMER Company, Ltd.

TORONTO.

Ladies ask for Coke treatment at the Dermatological Institute, 2303 St. Catherine Street.

Unrivalled Position

LONDON, ENGLAND.

For comfort and convenience, stay at

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

MODERATE TARIFF

WILSON High-Class **SCALES**

HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery.

GASOLINE ENGINES. Get special terms to-day.

C. WILSON & SON,

43 Esplanade St. East, Toronto, Ont

ARONSON & RUTENBERG,

Pawn Brokers,

601 Craig Street.

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

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

BUSINESS IS HUMMING Day and Night. Proper work at Proper prices. Try us.

HEASLEY *The Picture Framer* - -

2087 ST. CATHARINE, near Bleury. Telephone, Up 1315.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

OWEN N. EVANS,

Temple Building, MONTREAL

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS IN ALL COUNTRIES

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

PROCURED

Canada Life Building, MONTREAL

Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

GUARANTEED

BEAUDRY & BROWN

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYERS

107 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Robert Miles Hudspeth, railway employe, who died at Winnipeg on or about the 31st day of August, 1901, are required to send to the undersigned administrators of the estate of Robert Miles Hudspeth, full particulars in writing of their claims and of their securities, if any, held therefor, duly verified by affidavit, on or before the 22nd day of April, 1902, after which date the administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among those entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims of which they shall then have had notice. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Administrators of the estate of Robert Miles Hudspeth, 59 Yonge St., Toronto. Malone & Malone, Administrators' Solicitors. Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of March, A.D., 1902.

TENDERS. — SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, for the scavenging of the Town of St. Louis, will be received until Tuesday, the first day of April next, at 5 o'clock p.m. For specifications and blank forms of tender, apply to the undersigned. A. F. Vincent, Sec.-Treas. Town of St. Louis.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

CAPITAL - - - - - $2,500,000
REST - - - - - - 1,850,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

T. R. MERRITT - - - President
D. R. WILKIE,
Vice-President and General Manager

Montreal Branch, 157 St. James St.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
STERLING EXCHANGE
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

R. Wilson-Smith

INVESTMENT BROKER,
151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities

A large line of gilt edge investments always on hand.

Rutland Railroad

Easter Excursion From Montreal (Wind sor St. Station) to NEW YORK.

Going March 27th, 28th and 29th.
Returning until April 8th.

$10.65 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Also for Boston, Worcester and Springfield

Going—March 27, 28, 29.
Returning until April 8.

Trains leave Montreal 8.50 a.m. and 7.20 p.m.; arrive New York 8.45 p.m. and 7.20 a.m.

Further information and Pullman accommodation at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 141 St. James St. (Tel. Main 4456) and Windsor Station.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINING SHARES

Bought and sold for cash or on 20 per cent margin. Write for information and our 4 page booklet.

Montreal Representative—
JOHN L. GALLETTI, Stock and Share Broker, 58 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Canadian Representatives, London and Paris Exchange, Limited.

Telephone Main 1001. 61 Victoria St. Toronto.

The Metropolitan STOCK EXCHANGE.

ROOM 2, STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, 11 St. Sacrament Street.

Incorporated, Capital $100,000, full paid

New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission ⅛.

Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4151

— THE —

MOLSONS BANK.

93rd Dividend.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., upon the capital stock, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES ELLIOT,
General Manager.

Montreal, 27th February, 1902.

Removal Notice.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

On and after 17th March, 1902, will occupy temporary offices at

87 St. Peter St.

during the erection of their new building.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In Re G. LABONTE,
Montreal.

Sale by auction, en bloc or in lots, at No. 1459 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1902, at 11 o'clock.

Stock of assorted Dry Goods	$20,134.61
Carpets, Curtains, Shades, etc.	5,404.55
Ladies' Jackets, Costumes, Blouses, etc.	4,872.29
Millinery	2,326.03
Oilcloths, etc.	1,529.91
Groceries, Toys, Furs, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.	2,618.66
Fixtures	5,200.57
Rolling Stock	45.00
	$42,495.63
Book Debts, per list	1,754.99

Store will be open on 20th and following days.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
97 St. James Street.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—NO. 40.

In the matter of Delle. Isabella Sharp, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, having a place of business as express carrier at the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent.

The creditors of said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court room No. 31, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the twenty-ninth day of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said Insolvent.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 20th March, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, to incorporate a Bank by the name of "The First National Bank of Canada," with the usual powers under the Bank Act and its amendments. Dated March 20, 1902. S. B. Woods, Solicitor for Applicants.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †3.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a.m. Ar. *8.10 p.m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA — Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.20 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., †9.15 a.m., *9.30 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.10 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.40 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §8.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †8.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a.m., 9.15 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.40 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.40 p.m.
SHERBROOKE — Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
*JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (I)2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.20 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE — Lv. K9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., K7.05 p.m.
LABELLE — Thursdays only, 9.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m. Thursdays only, 7.05 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily, except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only. (G)Mondays only. (K)Tuesdays and ThursDays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EASTER HOLIDAYS

—AT—

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

March 27th to 31st Inclusive.
Good to Return Until April 1st, '02,
To Canada, East of Fort William.

STUDENTS and TEACHERS

At one way First Class Fare and One-Third. March 21st to 29th inclusive, good to return until April 8th, '02, on surrender of Standard School Vacation Railway Certificate. Exceptional arrangements for Maritime Province points.

EXCURSIONS

FROM MONTREAL TO

BOSTON, Mass., and Return $9.50
SPRINGFIELD " " $9.00
WORCESTER " " 9.35

Good going March 27th, 28th, 29th.
Good returning until April 8th, 1902.

Trains for Boston and Worcester leave Windsor St. at 9 a.m. week days and 7.45 p.m. daily.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Through Coach and Sleeping Car From Windsor St. 7.45 p.m. daily, ex. Sunday.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE on Train leaving Montreal (Windsor St.) at 10.05 p.m. daily. Passengers from Montreal can remain in Sleeper until 9 a.m., and passengers from Ottawa can board Sleeper any time after 9 p.m.

OTTAWA SUNDAY SERVICE.

Lv. Windsor Stn., 10.00 a.m., 10.05 p.m. Ar. Ottawa 1.20 p.m., 1.40 a.m.
Lv. Ottawa (Central Stn.), 6.25 p.m. Ar. Montreal 9.40 p.m.

ST. JEROME SUNDAY SERVICE.

Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m., arr. St. Jerome 10.35 a.m. Returning leave St. Jerome 8.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EASTER EXCURSIONS.

Going Dates—March 27, 28, 29.
Return Limit—April 8, 1902.

MONTREAL TO

NEW YORK

Short Line. Quickest Service.

Round Trip Fare, $10.65

MONTREAL TO	Round Trip Fare.
BOSTON, MASS.	$9.50
WORCESTER, "	9.35
SPRINGFIELD, "	9.00

Easter Holidays.

Return tickets will be issued at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE.

Going Dates—March 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Return Limit—April 1st, 1902.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Single First Class Fare and One-Third, March 21 to 29 inclusive, returning April 8th, 1902—on surrender of standard form of School Vacation Rail

Correct Styles, Reliable Goods, Low Prices....

—HAVE SECURED FOR—

R. J. TOOKE

The Largest Business of the Kind in Canada....

RINGS!

NOTHING of personal adornment is so universally worn as Rings, from the inexpensive silver ring used for the Child's birthday cake to the more pretentious one composed of diamonds and other precious stones worn by persons of more advanced years, are all to be found in our varied assortment.....

Geo. G. Robinson & Co.

2397 St. Catherine Street.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

DORCHESTER STREET HOUSE FOR SALE,

Between St. Matthew and St. Mark Sts.

Two-and-a-half storey Stone-Front House, standing on lot about 26 feet wide by about 164 feet to a lane in rear. Price $9,000.

Craig Street Frontage.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Either 30 feet front or 61 feet front by 90 feet deep to Fortification Lane. Well situated near St. Lambert Hill. Immediate possession of 30 feet frontage.

The House & Lot

No. 180 Mance Street (west side between Milton and Sherbrooke Streets) will positively be sold by auction (W. M. Kearns, Auctioneer), at our Sales Room, in the Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James Street, next Thursday, 27th March, at noon. Perfect title. Lot 21 ft. by about 92 ft., to a wide lane in rear. House contains twelve rooms, finished basement. Fine view of Mountain. For other particulars apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE PIANOS

Of MASON and RISCH
Are constructed
To secure the patronage of
Discriminating
Music Lovers who want a **Piano**
Possessing a superior
Quality of **tone** and **action** in an
Artistically designed case.
We expect "and are prepared"
To meet competition
Of pianos of any manufacture,
Regardless of name,
Advertised reputation or local prestige.

Warerooms: 2469 St. Catherine St.

MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., LTD.

MR. FLYNN SEEKS TO BURY SURPLUS

Reply to Budget Speech Contains Much Figure-juggling and Little Novelty.

(From The Herald's Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, March 21.—A few days ago Hon. Mr. Flynn announced that he would reply to the Budget speech pronounced by Hon. Mr. Duffy, provincial treasurer. To-day he fulfilled his promise. The leader of the Opposition spoke in terms of surprise of the exposition made by the treasurer. He told the Assembly that he had been struck with many things but particularly with the marked difference to be found in a gentleman's way of thinking when he is in opposition and when he is in the sacred precincts of power. The Provincial Treasurer had in the years he was in Oposition been pessimistic. His first year at the head of the Treasury Department had somewhat converted him, though he still retained a slight touch of pessimism. He had improved, however, and to-day our Provincial Treasurer was a most optimistic gentleman. The hon. leader of the Opposition spoke for a long time upon ancient history. In the first part of his speech he did not refer to the present treasurer nor did he touch the recent budget speech. He spoke of the late Honore Mercier and endeavored to establish that the surpluses of that day were in fact but deficits. The present treasurer, he thought, was exceedingly generous.

What were the qualities of a perfect budget speech? They were, he thought, simplicity, sincerity and lucidity. He could not doubt the sincerity of the Provincial Treasurer, but his speech did not have the other qualities. It seemed in fact to show four surpluses. First one of $71,339.74; one of $47,174.52, another of $183,533.74 and a last one of $60,315.64. The first surplus was found when ordinary expenses and ordinary receipts were considered, the second when the extraordinary expenditure was deducted, the third surplus was brought about when the total receipts less railway matters were considered and the last appeared when everything, expense and receipt was taken in.

ACCEPTS $71,000 SURPLUS.

What was the criterion, asked the leader of the Opposition of a good administration. It was the ordinary, controllable expenditure, therefore he would accept for the sake of discussion the first surplus of $71,339 as being the work of the Provincial Treasurer. But Mr. Flynn hates surpluses. The word, deficit sound better on his side of the House.

It was for that reason that he kept the House excitedly watching him split hairs.

Here is a shining argument given out by the leader of the Opposition to prove that the Government's surplus is not a surplus but really a deficit. He found in the public accounts the item of $403,197.72 as having been received by the Government last year for the sale of timber limits. If that amount were deducted from the total receipts the surplus did not exist but instead a stupendous deficit of $331,857 was seen. About this point Hon. Mr. Duffy asked the leader of the Opposition if he would pronounce himself regarding the policy of selling timber limits. Hon. Mr. Flynn deferred the answer until another section of his speech.

Taking up Hon. Mr. Duffy's statement of receipts and payments for the current year the leader of the Opposition became very depressed. He saw a total absence of sincerity in the figures and established an absolute deficit of $323,086.18. Unless the Government found some extraordinary source of revenue it would be in a hard plight. The Opposition leader then read the following from the treasurer's budget speech regarding the estimates of 1902-1903:

"I estimate the total Ordinary Receipts at.....	$4,399,916.10
"And the total Ordinary Expenditure at.....	4,340,021.16
"Surplus of Ordinary Receipts over Ordinary Expenditure.....	$ 59,894.94
"I estimate the Extraordinary Expenditure at.....	50,000.00
'Estimated surplus of Ordinary Receipts over Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure, less railway subsidies.....	$ 9,894.94

Here again the Hon. Mr. Flynn discovered grave errors. The surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures instead of showing $59,894.94, was but $9,894.94, for the Government had included $15,000 special tax on railways and other items and a calculation taking in the railway subsidies showed not a surplus but a deficit of $180,000.

TIMBER LIMITS.

The hon. leader of the Opposition then dealt with the Government policy of selling timber limits and water powers. He (the speaker) was in favor of selling timber limits when it was necessary to sell. The Conservative Government had sold timber limits but there was a limit to selling limits.

EVENING DEBATE.

In the evening the leader of the Opposition continued the debate announcing that the policy of taxation followed by the Conservative party was a good policy and if that party were returned to power it would be followed again. In concluding he recalled the many treasurers he had known in his political life and regretted the Conservative party had not reaped or had not had time to reap the harvest of prosperity now reigning under Liberal rule but which, in fact, had been sown by the Conservative party.

HON. MR. DUFFY'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Duffy congratulated the leader of the Opposition upon his magnificent and eloquent peroration. He knew the thoughts that must have been running through is mind while he recited the events of the past thirty years in which he had taken part. The Opposition leader no doubt had worked hard and it was a terrible retribution that had come to him that to-day he sat in the House with the weakened force of six followers. Verily great sins had been committed that such punishment should fall upon the Conservative party. In beginning his speech the leader of the Opposition had spoken of pessimism and optimism, and had announced a theory of economy. It was to be regretted that he had not practised this economy or introduced it into his administration when he was at the head of affairs in this province. He had moreover volunteered to announce what a budget speech should be and what it should contain. Why had he not gone one step further and stated what the reply to a budget speech should be. The Opposition had had prophets in its midst. Year after year it had prophesied deficits, while year after year the Liberal Government had had surpluses. Next year another surplus would be found.

Hon. Mr. Duffy twitted the Opposition leader for his statement that the Conservatives had been brave enough to impose taxes and averred that it was not improbable that a Government which had imposed the taxes would have been longer in power.

Turning to the question of education, Hon. Mr Duffy spoke highly of "mon premier livre" as a splendid medium of education and information to the children.

The Treasurer was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

ALD. LAVALLEE WILL ASK POLICE ASSISTANCE

To Secure a More Expeditious Handling of Refuse Barrels.

Fresh from the exhilaration imparted by Sir Richard Cartwright's oratory in the House of Commons, Ald. Gallery put in an appearance at the meeting of the Incinerator Committee yesterday afternoon prepared to do a little talking on his own account. The subject was perhaps not pitched in so lofty a strain, but it was one that has a very direct bearing on the health and comfort of the citizen.

When it was decided that the duties as joint superintendent of the Hygiene and Incinerator Departments were too onerous to be discharged by one man, Mr. Dore, who had previously filled the office, was appropriated entirely by the Hygiene Committee, and Mr. Leguerrier was selected to officiate in connection with the Incinerator Committee.

"The rearrangement does not seem to have been satisfactory so far as St. Ann's Ward is concerned. Refuse is, so Ald. Gallery asserted, left to lie festering in the sun for days at a time.

Chairman Lavallee came to the superintendent's rescue. He pointed out that the equipment of the department was not as extensive as it should be, and that consequently an unexceptionable service, as regards garbage removal, was simply out of the question. Mr. Leguerrier himself admitted that this was the case.

"Well," concluded Ald. Gallery, "something must be done. We cannot permit things to go on as they are."

Ald. Gallery, in drawing the attention of the committee to the subject, wanted to know what was the matter with the scavenging department's work in the west end.

Ald. Lavallee replied that there had been some difficulty regarding the horses.

Ald. Gallery said that seventy-five per cent. of the horses were no good. There were not ten good ones in the whole lot. He thought that Mr. Dore should be brought back to superintend the matter. Formerly there were scarcely any complaints; now they were so frequent as to be wearisome.

"What is the reason," asked Ald. Gallery, addressing Mr. Leguerrier, "that garbage has been left sometimes for two and three days at a time in Young Street and in many other thoroughfares I might mention?"

"The chairman has just told you," interjected Ald. Bumbray, "that we haven't got horses enough."

"But why in one district more than another?" persisted Ald. Gallery. "Why are more horses not employed. This is a matter affecting the public health, and why should not we, in common with the Hygiene Committee, have power to expend money to safeguard the people?"

"The Hygiene Committee," explained Ald. Lavallee, "has a right to draw upon the reserve fund; we have not."

"But the public health suffers from our inactivity," suggested Ald. Gallery, "in this particular just as much as it would if the Hygiene Committee failed to take proper precautions to guard against the spread of any kind of infection."

"People have not been educated up on this point sufficiently," affirmed Ald. Lavallee. "Fully one-half of them never think that any old time will do. Now that street at the proper time; they seem to thinkthat anyold time will do. Now that is not as it should be. The barrels should be placed on the curb-stone early in the morning and taken in as soon as the scavenger has emptied them. I intend to appeal to the Police Committee to see if it cannot be made a part of the constable's duty to have the barrels removed from the street immediately after the passage of the scavenger."

"Something should undoubtedly be done," persisted Ald. Gallery. "We cannot go on much longer as we are doing. Present conditions are simply disgraceful."

Ald. Gallery also made enquiries as to what disposition had been made during the past six months, of the refuse taken from houses under quarantine on account of smallpox. How and by whom had the collection been made?

Superintendent Leguerrier replied that a man without any family had been employed. This man went twice a week to all the houses under quarantine in the city, and the refuse collectedhad been driven direct to the western incinerator, and there immediately burned.

"It seems to me," protested Ald. Turner, "that it was a rather peculiar proceeding to carry infected refuse from all parts of the city, even as far distant as Hochelaga Ward, and dump it in St. Gabriel."

"I don't think," remarked Ald. Gallery, "that much criticism can attach to the superintendent in this particular. He has done this work well."

Ten carters are employed as extras to remove garbage, and were paid 40 cents a load.

Ald. Gallery thought that was a bad precedent to establish. The Council had passed a resolution to pay carters $2.25 a day and he thought that understanding should be observed.

Ald. Turner said that some of the carters were only desirous of taking a few loads and that, therefore, the day arrangement would not hold.

Ald. Gallery retorted that that made no difference; that the superintendent had not been authorized to make any change.

"It is not the superintendent," said Ald. Lavallee, "who has authorized this change; it is the chairman."

"Well," continued Ald. Gallery, "with due deference to the chairman, I may say that even he has no right to make the change. The wages have been set by Council, and no two or three of the members of this committee has any right to go behind that understanding. I protest against the course adopted."

"We will make note of the protest," said Ald. Lavallee.

Properties for Sale

YIELDING GOOD RETURNS.

Prices Low. Terms Easy.

Call or send for full details to

Montreal Loan & Mortgage

1763 NOTRE DAME STREET.

We Furnish Homes

Flats, Hotels and Rooming Houses complete. We have all the latest designs in Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc., and will gladly give you an estimate.

We propose to make the conditions suit each person's circumstances.

No matter what your want is, we want you to compare our prices with those asked elsewhere.

The F. Lapointe COMPANY,

1447-1449 St. Catherine St., East.

Every Eye-Glass Wearer

Desires Comfortable Fitting Glasses. Wants them to look Neat and Attractive, and at a price consistent with good work. You have all these demands satisfied by consulting

FRANK C. FOX,

Refracting Optician,

2297 St. Catherine St.

Tel. Up 1185.

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C.H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

ROSS & ROSS, BARRISTERS, ETC., ROSS Block, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Hugh Ross, LL.B., Howard S. Ross, B.A., LL.B.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN & ELLIOTT, ADVOCATES, ETC., Canada Life Building, 183 St. James St., Montreal.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling Sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2379. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame Street.

ALFRED E. HARVEY, B.C.L., BARRISter, 356-358 Temple Building, St. James Street, Montreal. Phone 1868.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 413 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1303. P.O. Box 424.

A Carpet Beating Request

Will find us promptly waiting on you to explain the most up-to-date method of beating and purifying Carpets,

HY. HAMMOND,

Upholsterer, etc.,

232 ST. URBAIN ST.

Tel. East 467.

BEST IN THE CITY — ERIE

DURING LENT

You may do without meat, but you must have Coal. Why not buy the best?

COAL

The Pennsylvania Coal Co.,

218 St. James Street.

NO CLINKERS.

SHAFTING

We have the sole agency for Planished Shafting, Shapes, etc., and carry stock of all sizes.

PROCESS:—By one pass through the dies, the bars are brought to EXACT DIMENSIONS specified, and with a bright smooth surface. In the further operation of Automatic straightening they are given AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE POLISH by the action of planishing rolls. Bars finished by this method are very largely increased in TENSILE, TRANSVERSE and TENSIONAL STRENGTH, in consequence of the compression producing a considerable increase in density at and near the surface.

Large as is the consumption of these bars for power transmission shafting, its use in machine manufacture is much greater. **Machine Shafts and Rods, Valve Stems, Pump and Piston Rods, Engine and Elevator Guides, Screw Rods and Bicycle Hub Stock,** are a few of its many uses.

Turned Shafts are less strong than cold drawn, for the reason that the strength portion or outside of the bar is CUT AWAY.

For further particulars and prices, address

Laurie Engine Co.

321 St. James Street, - Montreal.

ALD. LAVALLEE FORESEES CITY'S FUTURE GLORY

An important suggestion in regard to a future course of city and suburban streets was made by Chairman Lavallee at the initial meeting of the Annexation Committee yesterday afternoon. His idea is that Montreal destined, as it is, to a great future—should now, in its infancy, lay the basis for magnificent avenues and stately streets.

He therefore suggests that the city should, with the co-operation of the surrounding municipalities, approach the Legislature with a view to having the entire island of Montreal mapped out into thoroughfares of various sizes.

At present, he points out, every municipality arranges its streets without any regard to its neighbors. The result is that Montreal streets frequently find no continuation when they reach the city limits, and, when they do, very often branch off at a tangent. In order to avoid this kind of thing in the future, as new areas are opened up, Ald. Lavallee thinks it would be well for all concerned if a scheme of street extension could be decided upon and ratified by the Legislature. These streets would, of course, for the present, be only imaginary lines, but the result, in years to come, as regards regularity and continuity, would be very marked.

Ald. Ekers suggested that in broaching a scheme of that kind the city would have to be particularly careful to secure the co-operation of all the outlying municipalities. The city had protested against the Legislature at Quebec interfering with its local affairs—had demanded the maintenance of home rule. The city could not, as a consequence, ask the Legislature to interfere, at her instigation, on the affairs of any other municipality.

Ald. Vallieres said that that phase of the question would have to be seriously considered. But he did not think that if the outlying municipalities were properly approached that they would offer any objection. The matter was one in which all alike were immensely interested. All were bent upon having the finest streets obtainable.

The thought had occurred to him that it might be well to write to all the members on the Island of Montreal to see whether they would favor such an increase. If it were possible to embrace the entire island arrangements could be made so that boulevards could be mapped out to St. Anne de Belleville, to Cartierville, to Bout de l'Ile, and in many other directions. As the city grew these would extend on a systematic plan. That was the principle which the people of Chicago had adopted twenty-five years ago, and its beneficient results were to be seen in the possession by that city of an unrivalled system of boulevards.

The question of the annexation of the outlying municipalities could not be taken up until the new members had had an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the work already accomplished by the committee last year.

SEATH'S

52nd ANNUAL Spring Announcement

DURING the past year we have made further improvements in our establishment, which makes our store now complete and modern in everything required for a high class trade.

Our Spring Importations of Novelties are now in stock, and comprise a full range of the newest and most stylish materials to be found in the London market, to which we invite inspection.

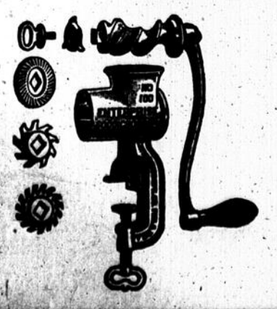
Thanking the public for the generous patronage in the past,

We are, yours respectfully,

ROBERT SEATH & SONS,

1817 Notre Dame St.

IT WON'T CHOP WOOD!



But our ENAMELLED FOOD CHOPPER will chop raw meat, cooked meat, vegetables of all kinds, fruit, crackers and other foods.

IT WILL CHOP

them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, without mashing, squeezing, tearing or grinding. $1.50 size chops one pound per minute.

Large assortment of Kitchen Utensils.

L. J. A. SURVEYER,

HARDWARE IMPORTER,

6 ST. LAWRENCE STREET

ENQUETE ADJOURNED.

The enquete of J. B. Richot, charged with assaulting Patrick F. Kearney, in St. Henry, January 26, was begun yesterday. Kerney says that Ritchot knocked him down and kicked him on the head and face. Hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

EXAMINATIONS AT BISHOP'S.

The lectures at Bishop's Medical Faculty will close next Thursday. The annual examinations begin(April 7, and convocation, April 23.

WITH A CRUSHED HEAD.

Napoleon Desjardins, laborer, was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital yesterday suffering from a crushed head. His condition is not serious.

DISORDERLY HOUSE FINED.

Joseph Martineau and Elizabeth Wilson for keeping a disorderly house on Guy Street, were sentenced yesterday to $100 or six months. An inmate was fined $5 or two months.

Two Second Hand Safes

Lot of Shelving and Office Furniture and Stationery Supplies.

For Sale Cheap.

THE TIMMIS-NOBLE CO.

Cheap Work Horses and Heavy Draught

TELFER & CLIMIE COMPANY,

19 ST. MAURICE STREET.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

W. J. McGUIRE & CO.

MONTREAL and TORONTO

"International" Head.

The Best.

THIS Company makes complete installations of either the Wet or Dry Systems of Automatic Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

Systems, Devices and workmanship fully approved by Insurance Companies and Bodies.

Systems in extensive use and have stood the test of time. Write for full particulars and catalogue.

40 to 70 Per Cent. of Insurance Saved.

This Paper is Printed With the Queen City Printing Ink Co.'s Ink. Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 203 Craig Street, Montreal. James E. Brierley, Managing Director.

MONTREAL COAL & TOWING CO.

Successors to Torrance & Muir, Established 1870.

1761 Notre Dame Street,

For 30 years have been supplying the best coal to the people of Montreal.

COAL

WEIGHT, QUALITY and SERVICE GUARANTEED.

THE HARTT & ADAIR COAL CO.,

222 ST. JAMES STREET.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

95TH YEAR NO. 69 MONTREAL SATURDAY MARCH 22 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

FREE FARM HOMES FOR MILLIONS IN WESTERN NEW ONTARIO AWAIT THRIFTY SETTLERS

PROMINENT DELEGATION FROM NEW ONTARIO IN OTTAWA

Magnificent Exhibition of Products of Field, Farm and Factory in the Russell House Rotunda.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES COLONIZATION MOVEMENT

Mineral and Agricultural Resources of the Territory Graphically Illustrated by Pictures, Maps, Etc., at the Exhibition.

Headed by the Governor of New Ontario, as the delegation from that greater portion of the Province like to call their chief, Mr. D. F. Burk, of Port Arthur, nearly half a hundred of the representatives arrived at the capital early this week, and at once proceeded to arrange for their Kapikotongw Exposition.

The rotunda of the Russell was immediately turned into an agricultural show. Circled about the classic columns supporting the rotunda are very fine collections of the standard cereals —wheat, barley, oats and peas, etc.— and a grand display of native grasses. There are 150 varieties of these fodder grasses. The luxuriant growth of these grasses indicate the great fertility of the soil. The grains cause expressions of admiration from hundreds of farmers, and thousands of citizens of Ottawa have witnessed the exhibition. Ranged about the walls is a large collection of maps, sketches, colored pictures and photographs of actual farm home scenes in New Ontario.

The whole exhibition is absolutely free. Any one interested in New Ontario, with its free farm homes for millions, should certainly see this exhibition. Although there are large sections fairly well settled, as in Temiscaminge, the "Soo," Thunder Bay and Rainy River, there is still millions upon millions of the finest farm land in the world open for free settlement. One hundred and sixty acres of land is given by the Government free to any actual settler.

This movement is an attempt, which is meeting with gratifying success, to interest the people of the older parts of the Province in their own New Ontario as a field of settlement. Railways, waggon roads and settlers are the great needs of New Ontario, as set forth by the delegation. They are asking the Government to aid in the extension of the Canadian Northern to Edmonton, the Canadian Pacific north from Dinorwic to Lac Suel, and St. Joe north to Lake Nepigon. A favorable answer is expected from the Government by the deputation.

NEW ONTARIO. HOMES FOR A MILLION. ITS CAPABILITIES.

The Lake Superior farming section of New Ontario has been overlooked in the rush to Manitoba and British Columbia, both of which sections are, equally with our own, glorious parts of Canada. This section contains about 90,000 square miles, or 60,000,000 acres, of which about 40,000,000 will in time be used for farming purposes. It is a well-known fact that no part of Canada possesses so many different varieties of native grasses, which in the near future will be more largely utilized for ranching, stock and dairy purposes.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Port Arthur and Fort William, from which all the railways radiate, which will open up this splendid heritage of the Anglo-Saxon people, are situated at the head of the greatest chain of fresh water lakes in the known world. Our chain of canals is finished, and this summer a steamer carrying 2,000 tons, drawing 14 feet of water, will come 2,000 miles from our Maritime Provinces on the Atlantic Ocean to Port Arthur, the

CENTRE OF NORTH AMERICA,

carrying cargo in bulk either way for 5 cents per 100 pounds. At present we are getting coal brought here from Cleveland, Ohio, as low as 20 cents per ton, or 1 cent per 100 pounds. What part of inland North America can point out such rates as these? We are of the opinion that when the canals are opened out this summer for traffic the Cabinet Ministers of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Dominion, should charter a steamer for themselves and another for members of the Houses of Parliament and celebrate the opening up through one-half of Canada of the cheapest route in America in such a manner as will properly advertise the facts to the world and to the Canadian people. The natural wealth of New Ontario, and its favorable mercantile position, will attract capital and labor very fast in the near future, as soon as its advantages become known.

PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES. FARMS.

The advantages may be classed under four heads:—The farms, the mines, the forests, and the waters. The most important is that of the farm or agricultural resources. Of the sixty million acres in this section, a large amount is covered with water, a large amount with forest, a very considerable area is rich in minerals, much of which mineral area is overlaid with good land, on which is growing a valuable crop of timber, while the rivers, creeks and lakes are full of fish and the forests of fur-bearing and food-producing animals, so that it is possible to get a free grant of 160 acres, having four natural crops, fully grown, ready to the hand of man, viz., good land, fine timber, valuable minerals, and all the fish the family can consume. Of the sixty million acres, it is estimated that forty millions will, in time, be devoted to crops, roots, cereals, fruits, ranching, pasturage and dairying. The soil varies; there are here all the known soils of the world—sand, sandy loam, clap loam, silt, black muck, black sand, black loam, red, white, gray and brown clap; there are beds of ancient great lakes, covered with the sediment of ages, but the best of all are the great valley reaches, like those of the Rainy River, one million acres; Kaministiquia, half a million acres; Whitefish, east, half a million; Lake Nepigon, southwest, one million acres; Seine, Shebandowan, Current, Koweagamog, Pine, Wolf, Arrow, Black Sturgeon, Dog, Burk, Pashkokogan, Wabigoon; these river stretches cover ten million acres of the finest mixed farming lands in the world, all presently accessible. Hundreds of thousands of acres of these lands have been made by alluvial deposits, than which no better land is found in the world. Our longitude is that of France, Germany and Manitoba. We can and do grow all northern farm products.

FORESTS.

We have summer frosts, mosquitoes, black flies, as all new districts first have; we have trouble in getting apple orchards started; native small fruits are abundant, raspberries overrun the whole country and demand from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a pail. We have some 150 odd varieties of native grasses, we have four varieties of pine, tamarac, poplar, balmagilead; three kinds of spruce, three of cherry, balsam, three maple, three ash, three birch, two elm, alder, two oak, three cedar, whitewood, will, billberry and hemlock, which should be wooded wealth enough to satisfy any ordinary community, when there are millions of acres of it.

MINES.

We don't seriously claim to have diamonds, although the geologists tell us that we should find them in several sections of the district, but we have iron ore in long ranges, by the mile; silver ore in sections (Silver Islet produced three and a quarter millions), copper (the Hecla and Calumet mine is just across the lake from us), lead, gold (we have several dividend-paying gold mines and thousands of prospects waiting for capital and brains) kaolin for our children's dishes, marls, gypsum and phosphates for our grandchildren's lands, asbestos, plumbago, lignite coal, salt and mineral springs for the future tourists, paint ores and iron shales sufficient to make paint to give every house in the United States one coat a year for a century, red, gray and blue sandstones, building stone of all kinds; small veins, large veins and great dykes of quartzite carrying gold and copper. In one place it is estimated that a quarter of a million acres of good farming land is underlaid with marble, of which there are known to be over a dozen different shades — white and green predominating; and in the Lake Nipigon section we have limestone galore and the material for making portland or water lime cement.

WATERS.

As to our waters, from Lake Superior to the smallest brook in the district can be obtained fish for daily food. The inland lakes and streams teem with speckled trout, brook, mountain, black and salmon trout, white fish, sturgeon, pike, pickerel, bass and many other varieties. A large area of the district is covered with water. There are innumerable water powers of great magnitude, which, with the rapid advance in the uses of electricity, will give this district the control of the cheapest and largest amount of manufacturing and smelting power in the world. We have the raw material to use with labor and electric power, and the cheapest freight route to carry our products to Eastern Canada, the United States and the whole Atlantic Ocean.

SOME EXPRESSIONS FROM SETTLERS.

W. Piper:—I have a good dairy farm; a comfortable farm house; a big barn, 40 x 80, with a full-sized basement full of cattle. Any man who is willing to work can do well at farming in this district. I have grown 1,100 bushels of oats on ten acres.

Isaac Ryde:—I came to this district a poor man; I have a good farm in Oliver Township, with good outbuildings and as good a house as any farmer needs. I make a comfortable living and I owe no man a cent.

Wm. Reese:—I have a good farm, which I have cleared up myself. I am willing to furnish the milk of 20 cows to the first dairy that will start within a reasonable distance from my farm.

John McKay Hunt:—I have a farm in Paipoonge; have 70 acres cleared; my crops are good. I have good health; make a good living; lay up something every year in the way of improvements, implements and clearing, and find plenty of work in connection with the farm the whole year round.

Craig Greer:—I came here with a team of horses; I have 120 acres cleared up on the homestead. I sometimes grow two or three thousand bushels of potatoes. We can grow almost anything. My boys are all getting farms for themselves.

Roly Martin:—I generally get the first prize for wheat; I grow from 25 to 40 bushels of it to the acre. I have now about 100 acres cleared up. This is the greatest section for roots I have ever seen.

We have six railways—the Canadian Pacific, running west 300 miles through this district to the Pacific Coast; the same, running east to the Atlantic; the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway, running south and west to the American boundary at Gunflint Lake, 85 miles and six miles into Minnesota, with a gap of less than 40 miles to connect us with Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Canadian Northern Railway—a new line through the famous Rainy River Valley—along 50 miles of iron ore, to the prairies of the West, on which work is being actively pushed, and will this summer employ 5,000 men.

The Port Arthur Electric Railway and the Thunder Bay, Nepigon & St. Joe Railway, on which surveys are being made on the expectation that work will be commenced on the 1st of May and the building of the railway proceeded with to Lake Nepigon, to open up the marble and sandstone quarries, the beds of limestone (so necessary to this young country and its iron industry), the immense forests of spruce and farming lands.

We have now schools of all sorts—common, high, grammar, model, ward, separate, private, ladies' and periodical mining schools. We have electric lights and waterworks, courts of law, judges, police magistrates, jails, customs and inland revenue offices, five lines of steamers, churches by the hundred, a thousand miles of waggon roads, elevatorage for seven million bushels of grain, etc., etc.

For two months in the summer we have the finest climate in the world for tourists, with mineral springs by the dozen all round us.

New Ontario wants settlers; she has, at Port Arthur, an illustration farm station where, year by year, tests are being made of all the older and newer varieties, of different mixtures and of manures, where any farmer's reasonable suggestions will be tested, and the capabilities of the district fully shown; a settler's home, where the incoming settler can house and feed himself and family on his arrival while he is land-hunting or preparing to move up to his farm. There will be land guides to show the strangers the different localities. There is a Government dairy farm station at Wabigoon.

We have a resident immigration agent, who will furnish free information and cheap rates. Address him:—R. A. Burris, Settlers' Home, Port Arthur, Ontario.

HARVEST SCENE IN NEW ONTARIO, ALONG THE LINE OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ILLUSTRATION FARM STATION—WESTERN ONTARIO PRODUCTS

Port Arthur.

Under the auspices of the West Algoma District Agricultural Society work was started on the West Algoma Illustration Farm Station on the 26th of May. The land had been in a rough condition for a couple of years. The farm is situated on the Dawson Road, in the town of Port Arthur, about one mile from the shore of Thunder Bay. The society was put to considerable expense in removing surface stones, repairing fences and procuring manure. On the 29th day of May the wheat was sown, red fyfe and white fyfe, on land that had grown potatoes the year before. With the wheat was sown dry lime, a bushel and a half to the acre, for the purpose of hastening maturity.

When the wheat was three inches over ground 50 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre was sown, and the land well rolled. The wheat grew strong and rapidly. On the 1st of September it was nicely ripening, with the promise of about 35 bushels to the acre. On the 30th of May the tares, oats, white marrow fat, Steel's "First of All" and golden vine peas were sown. The cut worm destroyed about half the marrow fats and the "First of All." The latter podded heavily and were harvested on the 25th August. Owing to the steady wet season and the late sowing, the later peas did not ripen; but continued to grow and blossom till they were cut in September for fodder. The rain having rusted the oats, they and the tares were cut for feed on the 15th August, making a yield of two and a half tons of dry fodder to the acre. Three varieties of oats—Black Siberian, White Potato and Rosedale—were put in the ground on the 1st of June; they all rusted badly and were cut for fodder. On June 8th, Hungarian millet, Japanese millet, rye grass, rye grass millet and Hungarian rye and tares were sown. The ground was in ordinary condition; the grasses came on slowly, while the rye shot up to six feet. The Japanese millet produces a wonderful stock, being fully an inch broad at the root. In the middle of August the rye grass and the rye grass mixture, being 18 inches long and crinkled down, were cut. The rye grass made 1,500 pounds and the mixture one ton to the acre; at the same time the rye and rye mixture were cut, with the exception of one swath of each, which were left to ripen; they each made four tons to the acre.

On June 9th, the sample half rod plats, well manured, were planted in rows, with the following, which, on September 1st, had made growths as stated:—Japanese millet, 36 inches; Pensi corn et al. from Japan, 30 inches; white mustard (fly-eaten badly), 40 inches; Sathyrus Syloeston, never came up; Pensi corn, Millacu black Japan, 30 inches; meadow fiscue, 24 inches; fall fiscue, 30 inches; wood meadow, never came up; rye grass, 20 inches; mammoth clover, 24 inches; clover, 18 inches, timothy, 26 inches.

On June 10th, Manitoba red, Early Satisfaction, Early Rose and White Elephant potatoes were planted in 28-inch drills, fairly manured broadcast with stable manure. On June 15th the two acres were completed with Beauty of Hebron, Freeman, American Wonder, Early Thoroughbred, Carmen and Blue Excelsior. The patch was well dragged on the appearance of the first shoots, cultivated weekly till just before the blossoms appeared, when they were ridged up with a one-horse plow. On 1st of September the vines were all green. The extraordinary wet season drowned some and dwarfed others of the vines. The average yield from samples dug will be 225 bushels per acre. On 2nd of June the kitchen garden was put in, with three kinds of carrots, turnips two, beets two, cucumbers six, squash eight, pumpkins two, radishes five, beans two, corn four, melons two, onions six, parsnips one, chicory one, salsify one, garlic one, potatoes two, lettuce, vegetable oysters. For producing seed, we put in cabbages, parsnips, turnips and beets, followed by tobacco kale, cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, brussels sprouts, peppers and egg plants. Many of the seeds rotted on account of the cold, wet season, but by the 1st of August the whole garden was a mass of verdure. It was universally admired. On the 1st of September the Red Cob Cory corn was fit to eat; we had been selling vegetables for some time. The tobacco plants were kept under three feet by nipping; the leaves were two feet by ten inches. By this date the pods on the seed vegetables were well filled, the tomatoes were forming nicely, the sunflowers were eight feet high. The nasturtiums were a solid mass of bloom, the red strap leaf turnips were from eight to twelve inches in diameter, the early peas had ripened and were pulled, the potato plants, from seed, were 15 inches high, pumpkins were 12 inches through, corn seven feet high. The two principal garden pests are the cut worm and the onion maggot, for which we tried salt, coal oil emulsion, assofoedita cut with mythelated spirits and nitrate of soda, with varying success. The maggot attacked the early turnips, the radishes, cabbages and all the onions. The garlic did well, but should have been planted earlier. On 1st of June the black hulless and six-rowed barley were sown, with a space left for white hulless, which seed was ordered twice from Toronto but never came. The reserved ground, one-third acre, was afterward sown with golden millet. The black barley ripened first by four days, and was cut on August 20. The ground was manured by a top dressing of this year's heated manure, dragged in on the surface after plowing and before seeding, with a spring-tooth harrow. The black barley yielded 40 bushels and the white 33 bushels per acre; both were treated with a light dose of nitrate of soda before rolling, followed by a sprinkling of salt; but we believe the salt was injurious, as some of the barley stayed down after a heavy rain, just as it was ripening.

On 13th June a peck of early yellow six-weeks beans and a quarter of an acre of sunflower seeds were planted. They came up well, but the grub and the cold, wet weather killed off three-fourths of the plants; the balance were cultivated and are doing well.

We sowed an acre with brome grass, which failed to appear in a month, the seed being old. We then sowed timothy and clover seed on the surface, lightly dragged and rolled it. Now have a splendid showing of both timothy, clover and brome. By the 20th June we had worked down a piece of good, soddy ground into fair shape, manured it fairly with stable manure and put in our turnips, carrots, mangolds, parsnips and rape. The ground was level and mucky, the seeds germinated slowly and poorly. When the rain permitted, we ran a cultivator through the drills every other day, and spent double in labor over what we would have done in an ordinary season.

The Swede and white turnips and short white carrots are an average crop. The parsnips are good but thin. The mangolds are only a half crop, while the raps is 24 inches high.

On the 11th June we sowed Japanese and silver hull buckwheat, which came on well, and when it was in blossom the half acre was literally humming with bumble bees and wasps; it is ripening well.

We put out an eighth of an acre of cabbage and celery in a grand piece of black land, heavily manured. The wet weather and the chickweed made the labor heavy. The earliest planted cabbage and celery did well, but the latest are stunted.

On the 2nd of July we planted fodder corn on a piece of rich bottom land. It grew six feet high. We sowed on the same date 11 experimental patches—golden millet, Hungarian and Japanese millet. We seeded down each of these patches as follows:—The millet with rye grass, alsike, tall fiscue and giant clover. The Hungarian with 12 varieties of grasses—all that we had. The Japanese millet with red closer, alsike, timothy, orchard grass and meadow grass. These are alongside the half-rod grass plots.

Barlety, oats, tares and oats, rye, rye grass, clover, timothy, Hungarian and fiscue, rye, oats, tares and barley, flax. The barley produced the heaviest crop, and by the middle of August was three feet high and lodged in places. The rye and oats, tares and oats, and rye, oats, tares and barley mixture were of about the same weight; we cut and cured all this fodder at the end of August. The grasses are coming on fine.

On the 4th of July we planted Swede, white globe, purple top, Aberdeen, red top strap leaf turnips and rape. The Swedes are not going to amount to much, but the others are doing well.

On the 12th of July we sowed our last fodder crops—one and a half acres—divided into four plots, consisting of tares and oats, millet, Hungarian and Japanese millet. The oats are two feet, the grasses 18 inches high, and growing finely.

We had two acres of an old, worn-out meadow. We dragged it once, sowed grass seeds, then dragged it crosswise, rolled it and gave it a dressing of land plaster. The hay crop was light, but the meadow is now looking fine. Another piece of land of two acres had seeded itself partially in places, but was badly tilled the year before, and left rough, soddy and stony. We picked the surface stones, dragged it twice with the spring-tooth harrow, grass seeded it, then dragged it with a light harrow and rolled it. It cut one ton of hay per acre and is now in good shape. The balance of our hay lands cut two tons to the acre of red clover, timothy and native grasses.

On the 1st of September we sowed half an acre each of fall rye, fall wheat (Dawson's Golden Chaff) and Manitoba red fyfe, on sandy ground, well manured.

Many of the manures were gathered from the different stables round the town and were full of noxious seeds, as the people here feed their cattle, horses and pigs largely on Manitoba wheat refuse from the elevators. We had a beautiful crop of all the noxious weeds known in Manitoba, and were kept busy pulling them all the season. Except on root ground we heated all the manure on the farm before using it, while for the root ground we picked up old manure that had been heated in the stable pile.

We have 25 acres under crop, 15 acres in hay, one acre of garden, 40 acres of pasture, 75 acres of uncleared land.

The wheat crop was simply grand, considering the time it was sown. If it had been put in a month earlier it would have been harvested by this date. We had up-hill work all season, having had nothing prepared and nearly all our seeds to get from Toronto in a hurry. It was late in the season and our seedsmen were out of stock, consequently we lost some results for a year that we were particularly anxious to have, such as a test by itself of Brome grass and the growing of white hulless barley. Both so useful among the first free-grant settlers.

For successful farming here we must have fall plowing, good drainage and early sowing. With these there is no doubt as to the results. This district is specially suited for wheat, oats, barley, peas, hay and root crops, and when we get more of our black bottom lands cleaned up we will be able to grow flax successfully.

One Alexander McKenzie, of Oliver, grew 45 bushels of wheat to the acre on his last year's potato ground. One Roly Martin, of Oliver Township, took the first prize in our $100 potato competition, by growing over 50 bushels on the sixteenth of an acre. The Algoma potatoes are simply matchless for quality. We have no potato-bug, and the average yield of the district is about 180 bushels to the acre.

We have seen fields of oats that stood six feet in height all over the field. Barley yields well, but the dews are apt to discolor it. Wm. Wilson and W. J. Schweigler have grown at the rate of 1,500 bushels of turnips to the acre.

We have no pea weavils so far, but peas must be sown early, and the sample is then grand.

We have rhubarb stocks four feet long and eight inches round, with a leaf wider than any ordinary door, but not as long.

All ordinary vegetables come to perfection here; but corn, sugar cane, peanuts and the like are not a success. We grow them, but our summer nights are too cool and delightful to furnish sufficient heat for these and other similar products. Apples and crab apples are now shown every year at our fairs, but we are having the same troubles with these trees that all new settlers in wooded countries have.

Our average rainfall is nearly 19 inches per annum, and we got that amount in four months this year, a most unusual downpour with us.

We used wood ashes freely on our roots and vegetables and here and there salt to a very limited extent. We have four tons of home-made super phosphate, we call it, composed of one ton yellow loam, one ton black muck, one barrel of blood, about a ton of fish, and a load of pure horse manure, which we have been heating and turning, which we will use next year.

The station has been visited by most of the farmers of the district, the townsfolk, the small gardeners, Colonization Agent R. A. Burriss, many of his settlers, as well as by many other strangers. There has been an impression abroad that Algoma is a land of rock and swamp, unfitted for settlement, but all it needs is to have its crops and grasses seen to satisfy any farmer.

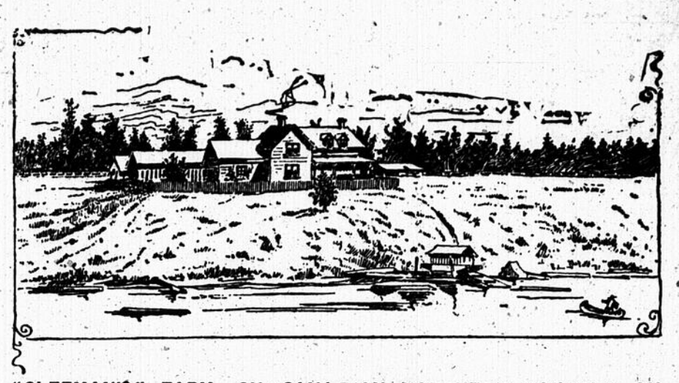
Eight of our plats have grown a ton a month per acre of fodder, while two have grown nearly a ton and a half. If rye and tares, cut green and cured, give as good milk results as the appearance of the fodder would indicate, it is going to be our farmers' favorite in the future, but for rapid green growing in July, barley has this year beaten them all.

We have the honor to remain, your obedient servants,

R. E. MITCHELL, Secy.
D. F. BURK, Farm M'g'r.
H. MUNRO, Farm Secy.

To the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.



"SLEEMAN'S" FARM, ON CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, ON RAINY RIVER.

A SETTLER'S FARM IN NEW ONTARIO ON THE C. P. RY.

THUNDER BAY, NIPIGON & ST. JOE RAILWAY.

Northward from Port Arthur extends a forest-clad, mineral-laden, lake-studded stretch of country of enormous latent resources. Dog Lake comes first, then Lake Nipigon, with its great area and numberless islets. The height of land crossed, the valley of the Albany is entered, and the lake expansion of St. Joseph lying at the end of a hundred mile journey. Iron, lignite, coal, and marble are some of the minerals to be found in this region. White pine, spruce and other woods cover the large portions of the millions of acres in the district. Splendid farming land occurs here and there. Large areas are touched by the ramifications of the inland waterways of the three lakes. This belt, reaching 200 miles back from the shores of Thunder Bay and 100 miles and more in width, is the hinterland of Port Arthur and Fort William, and these enterprising towns, having moved to gain railway connection with the rich Rainy River district to their west, are now working earnestly to pierce the fastness of their back country with the all-ubduing railawy. The Thunder Bay, Nipigon and St. Joe Railway is the name of the projected route. It is designed to strike northward 80 miles to Dog Lake and Lake Nipigon and then to make a stretch of 110 miles to the coal beds of Lake Joseph. The map and views which are herewith published will give an idea of this project.

"We have west of us," says the prospectus of the line, "along the line of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, fifty miles of iron ore, and to the north of us as much more. In the near future, as the west fills up, we will have on Thunder Bay the largest iron plant in Canada."

The resources of the district through which the line is projected are agricultural, lumbering and mineral. As for the former, the section, 80 miles long between Thunder Bay and Lake Nipigon, is said to contain about a million and a half acres of arable land, much of which is similar to the lands of the famous Rainy River Valley. The railway company is making special efforts to attract settlers to the region. It proposes to give them a start by giving to at least three settlers on every ten miles of its line a wood contract of one hundred dollars per annum for five years; that is, the company will buy from its first fifty actual bona fide farm settlers wood, ties, building stone, fish, etc., to the value of $5,000 annually, so that these settlers may each receive this amount in cash each year for five years from the company, to enable the settler to work steadily on his farm for the first five years. The company intends to build twenty miles of railway each year for four years, and on both the summer work of construction and the winter work on ties and timber the preference will be given to the settler. When other railway companies bring in the navvy, this company will try to bring in permanent settlers and endeavor to arrange so that all monies paid out for work on the line shall be spent in making homes for the earners on the line of railway; and to all actual settlers who yearly, for the first five years, make three acres of improvements the company will give a passenger rate of two cents per mile.

The company also proposes to divide up $100 per annum in prizes for the best farms limiting the taking of the first prize to three occasions. Each farm must increase at least three acres per year in cleared ground to be eligible for competition. It is also prepared to start a crematory as soon as the settlers in any one place will guarantee the milk of 500 cows; and as soon as the milk traffic warrants it a train will so run as to bring the milk into Port Arthur and Fort William in itme for morning delivery. This same train will also bring in fresh fish and farmers' produce.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH LAND MAY BE HELD.

As far as land is concerned the is practically no limit. Industry and patience will open it up; first to come will have advantages over those who wait. The man who waits will always be found waiting. Lands may be obtained under the following conditions:—

The general provisions of the free grants and homesteads act before given apply to free grants in the Rainy River district. But there are these differences:

The limit of a Rainy River free grant is 160 acres. The male head of a family or the sole female head of a family having a child or children under eighteen residing with him or her may locate for 160 acres, and may also purchase an additional 80 acres at $1 an acre.

The settlement duties are:

1. To have at least fifteen acres cleared and had under cultivation, of which two acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the three years.
2. To have built a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size.
3. And to have actually and continuously resided upon and cultivated the land for three years after location.

A locatee who purchases an additonal 80 acres must, within three years, clear fifteen acres and cultivate the same. Patents may iss e at the expiration of three years from date of purchase, or sooner if the settlement duties have been performed. Pine trees and minerals are reserved from the sale. The locatee may cut and use such pine trees as he requires for building, fencing and fuel on his land, and may also cut and dispose of any pine required to be removed in the process of clearing; but he must pay timber dues on pine so disposed of. Trees remaining on the land at the time the patent issues pass to the patentee.

A WORD FROM WOLF RIVER VALLEY, ON C. P. RY.

The following is a brief letter from Mrs. A. Snyder, the young bride. If ten thousand young married people would do likewise, come to a new country and get 160 acres and begin life they would find themselves independent within a few years.

"We are having fine winter weather down here. We moved here in our new log cabin in the latter part of September. It is very comfortable and warm and we are very much pleased with the land. We were sick of it at first, but now we would not want to part with it. We have both worked hard since we have been here, but this means a good word for us."

MRS. A. SNYDER, Wolf River, Ont.

PLANTING POTATOES IN NEW ONTARIO.

THINGS THAT THE SETTLER GETS FREE.

Free Literature.
Free Maps.
Free Advice.
Free Land Guides.
Free Temporary Home.
Free Rooms.
Free Fuel.
Free 160 Acres.
Free Timber for House.
Free Timber for Barns.
Free Timber for Fencing.
Free Cord-wood for Market.
Free Tie-wood for Market.
Free Deer and Moose in Season.
Free Fowl in Season.
Free Fish in Season.
Free Wild Berries.
Free Coolnization Roads.
Free from Direct Taxation.
Free from Destructive Storms.
Free Choice of Lands.
Free Public Schools.
Free Politically.
Free Religiously.
Free Advice re Transportation Rates.

Mr. R. A. Burriss, secretary of the New Ontario Colonization Association, Port Arthur, Ont., Canada, will be pleased if you will write him, drop him a postcard, or call on him, to give or supply you with free facts and free literature as to rates, maps, land guides, settlers' homes, pamphlets, climate, resources and general free information about the free farm homes to be had in Western New Ontario, along the lines of the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, P.A., D. & W., and St. Joe Railway lines.

THE WONDERS OF NEW ONTARIO

Large Public Meeting Recently Held in the City Hall, Ottawa, to Call Attention to Country's Resources.

(Ottawa Free Press, March 13, 1902.)

The meeting in the City Hall last night in the interest of the land of promise for Canadians, New Ontario, was well attended, and the large crowd present listened with interest to the varied and interesting programme presented.

It was no long, dry meeting filled with speeches alone, for the New Ontario delegation had a singer with them who proved most acceptable, and contributed selections which were most enthusiastically encored. Miss Mae Dickinson (Miss New Ontario), of Toronto, was the vocalist, and she rendered the New Ontario ballads in a charming manner. She has a powerful, well trained voice, and she accompanied herself on a guitar, which added to the effect of the songs.

The chair was occupied by Mayor Cook, who, in opening the meeting, extended a welcome and explained the objects of the gathering.

Col. Ray, of the contingent from the North, was the first speaker, and he was most enthusiastic in championing the beauties to be found there. No climate, he said, was more favorable, while the resources were beyond the power of imagination to describe. All kinds of grain can be grown, and a profitable market for all kinds of produce is at hand. Col. Ray drew attention to the fact that Port Arthur owns all its own franchises and is a very desirable place of residence. Young men seeking to improve their position and not afraid of work were urged to establish themselves in New Ontario.

Mr. Alex. Locking, of Emo, dealt with the agricultural possibilities of the country. It is better adapted for the growing of grain other than wheat, and all vegetables. Clover seed, the farmer's bonanza, he said, flourishes.

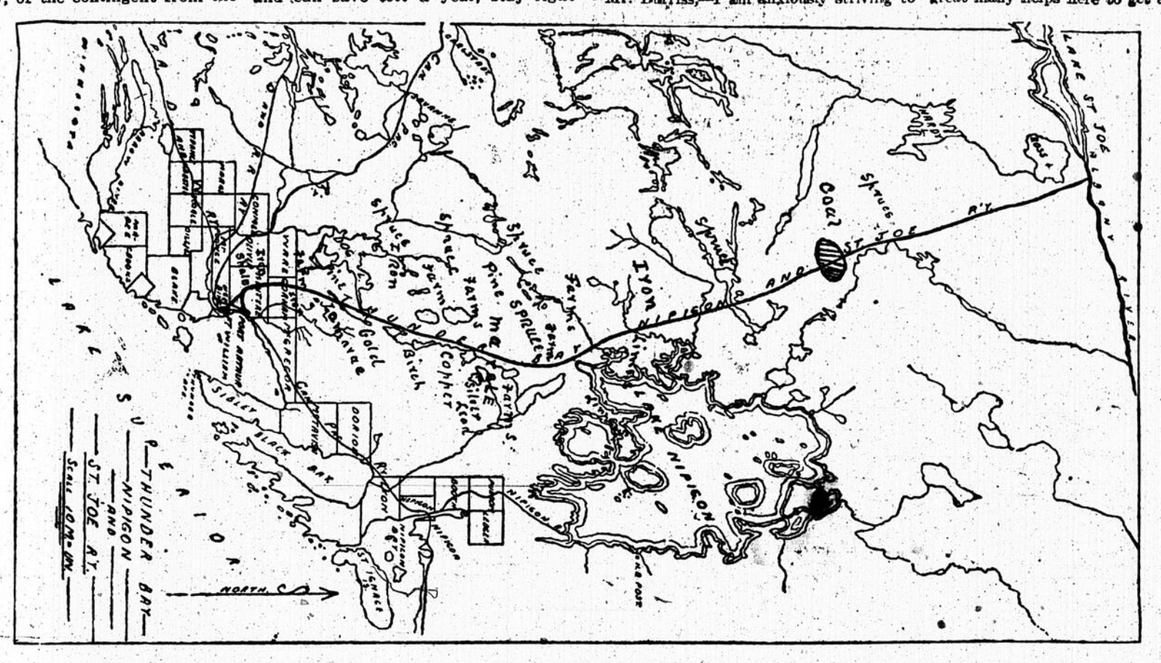
Rev. Father Arpin, Fort William, spoke of the New Ontario as a settler's paradise. The laboring man and capitalist had excellent prospects of advancement in the new country, and he stated that he knew a couple of hundred young men who had made from $500 to $1,000 prospecting for a few summer months. Fathers were urged to have their sons settled in New Ontario, otherwise they would leave the country. People from the United States were fast coming in, and Canadians should seize the opportunity and not leave all the good things to their American cousins.

Mayor Woodside was proud of his birth as a Canadian and said he had covered his native land from one extreme to the other. Forty miles north of Dawson he saw a man reaping in a field of oats. This in the very shadow of the Arctic circle. The country, he said, had a monopoly of the nickel supply. He spoke glowingly of New Ontario and of the crops that could be raised there.

Mr. D. F. Burke, the energetic secretary, who has created all the stir in the Capital, and who was responsible for the transformation of the Russell House rotunda into a representation of a country fair, was the next speaker. He stated that nearly everything was free in New Ontario, and invited all to view the exhibition mentioned above. One farmer, he said, had made $656 out of a herd of ten cows in a year. The motto of the country was transportation and colonization. This year $200,000 was secured for roads and bridges from the Ontario Government, and during the coming summer 1,000 families will go into the country and take up land. "If you have a good position, and can save $500 a year, stay right here," he said, "but if you are only making a bare living, come out West. In ten years of hard work you can become independent and have a home for yourself, unless you are struck by lightning." In New Ontario there was a settlers' home where intending settlers could stay for a week or ten days until land was secured.

The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

The New Ontario songs sung by "Miss Ontario" were enthusiastically received. The song set to the air of "Marching Through Georgia" was perhaps her most happy effect.



THUNDER BAY, NEPIGON & ST. JOE RAILWAY.

The St. Joe, as the railway is called, is the first railway starting north into New Ontario from the western side of the province. It is to be laid with the finest steel rails, made in Ontario from Ontario ore, as the railway has placed the first order on the books of the Algoma Steel Company, Limited.

This railway was conceived by the local people who control it, in 1898; the charter was obtained in 1899, the survey made in 1900, the provincial subsidy was voted in 1901, the Dominion subsidy and the construction of the first thirty miles is looked for in 1902.

This railway will open up the hinterland of Ontario; will reach and cross the great 16,000,000 acre clay belt of Ontario Beyond the Hills; should be the first railway to open up and enter Greater Ontario, that section of Keewatin lying north of New Ontario, which sooner or later will be, more or less, added to the Province of Ontario.

Along this railway there are grand plains, gentle slopes, hard- headed hills, beautiful streams, broad lakes, pastoral valleys, and amrble, spruce and iron by the mile. This part of Ontario, west and north of Lake Superior, will be the "Butter Land" of Canada. From Port Arthur and Fort William in the future butter and cheese will be shipped in car loads and ship loads. There is here more native butter grasses than any other section of the world, as was witnessed by New Ontario's display at the Toronto Industrial in 1901, when over 150 varieties were shown.

The following figures show the actual results the first year for four months of 10 cows on the Sunnyside Farm Dairy, Port Arthur, Ont.

10 cows, 4 months, 2,062 lbs. butter at 25c	$520.50
12 calves raised on separate milk, at $8	96.00
14 pigs fed on milk and clover pasture, at $10	140.00
Feed supplied to cows, calves and pigs, otherwise than milk and pasture, 4 tons, at $25 per ton	$100.00
Profit balance	656.50
	$756.50 $756.50

TWO CHARACTERISTIC LETTERS.

Port Arthur, Feb. 18, 1902.

Mr. R. A. Burriss,—We are greatly taken up with this part of the country and we think the climate is just perfect; it could not be better. We have sunshine every day here and the roads seem to be always so good. We came here in June, 1901, from near Carleton Place, and I got work three or four days after arrival. We have been living in Port Arthur since. I have no personal knowledge of the farming lands as yet, but feel sure that a farmer can grow anything here that they can grow on the eastern farms. The soil seems godd and easily tilled when cleared. Of course there is lots of hard work before it is ready for crops. But where there's a will there's a way, and I think any one that is looking for a home for themselves should come to New Ontario. There is always a ready sale here for anything a farmer can grow, and although in town here rent and things are higher than in the east, still for all this it is the best place to live. I think there is a very bright future ahead for New Ontario. Trusting so,

I remain, Yours truly,
WILLIAM KITTS.

Port Arthur, Feb. 25, 1902.

Mr. Burriss,—I am anxiously striving to persuade my father, brother and sister and brother-in-law to come out, and we will all settle together. I have only been in the country since September and I can say that I am in love with it, although having only seen it at what might be said its worst—winter. If the people in the old country could only experience the delightful winter—cold, dry, but healthy, instead of the miserable, changeable, wet, dismal English winters, they would not remain there for a year. I never felt better as regards health in my life since I came out; have not had a bad cold this winter. I came out within a month of my return from tropical South Africa—a great change. I shall be able to induce scores of men from my native country to come to New Ontario. Yours truly.

WM. SIMPSON.

A LETTER FROM WHITE-FISH RIVER VALLEY.

DULUTH BRANCH C. P. R.

Rauville, S. D., Feb. 25, 1902.

Mr. Burriss,—To all that love a new country and are sick of being renters and want a home of their own, I write this short article about New Ontario. In October, 1901, I concluded to give up renting land and go in search of a home of my own. Through a friend of mine and some literature from R. A. Burriss, of Port Arthur, I started for Thunder Bay District. I was very much impressed with it, especially the Slate River Valley, where I have secured 200 acres of land and which I will occupy this spring. I was also instrumental in placing several of my neighbors in the district.

The quality of the soil could not be better for mixed farming as it is adapted to all kinds of grain and roots. The settlers with whom I conversed were contented and happy. I am a man of 58 years of age and have spent twenty years in South Dakota, fearing hail storms, hot winds and droughts, which are serious draw-backs to this country. A poor man cannot obtain a competency by farming in Dakota. As regards the climate in New Ontario, I never saw finer weather in October. The country is well watered everywhere. In looking around the Thunder Bay district. I think it has many advantages over the prairies of the west. The farmers in the the vicinity of Port Arthur and Fort William will ever have an advantage, as the farmers in the vicinity of Chicago, Minneapolis or Duluth. A man who is lucky enough to secure a farm near the towns of Port Arthur and Fort William will never be sorry for it. He will prosper and within a few years he will be independent. A large number of people from this state are going there this year to find for themselves homes, and any man with pluck and energy can, in a few years, be independent, owning a home of his own.

A. A. GRAY.

A COMMUNICATION FROM SLATE RIVER DISTRICT, ON C. N. RY.

Slate River Valley, March, 1902.

Mr. R. A. Burriss, Port Arthur.

Dear Friend Burriss,—In reply to your request for a short article about New Ontario, I cannot say much about crops from experience, as I came too late in the season to put in any, but the farmers all around seem to be well pleased with the grain and vegetable returns. As to the climate, I don't think I ever spent a more pleasant winter, having come with the idea we would almost freeze up, knowing the thermometer registers 40 and 50 degrees below zero. But the weather here is not as cold at 30 below zero as it is in Michigan at 10 degrees below, the air here being clear and dry. I am highly pleased with the climate. As to the community, I have never lived among a better class of people, as they are always willing in every way possible to help the new settler. There are settlers in this community from all parts of the United States and Canada, professional and business men all seeking a home of their own, which is almost impossible to get in the older settled countries, as land is so high there. We have great many helps here to get a home; logs which can be used for log houses or have cut into lumber; cedar for fence posts and shingles; all firewood needed and plenty of various kinds of wild fruits. I got enough logs for a house and barn this winter and almost enough cedar to fence my 100 acre lot. Not having a team of my own I work in exchange for team work and hauling. Where can one go and do better to get a home of his own with small capital? Yours respectfully,

W. J. BAXTER.

A Rainy River Valley Settler writes:

Emo, February 10, 1902.

Mr. R. A. Burriss,—As I am a settler of New Ontario I thought probably a few lines concerning this part of the country, might be of great interest to a large number of people throughout Eastern Ontario, who know little or nothing of the vast quantity of first class farming land which is yet available in this section of country. Concerning the climate I may just say that taking one month with the other the year through, that it far excels the eastern part of Ontario, as the seasons are of a more even temperature, which undoubtedly makes it more healthy. And in regard to the soil, it has proved itself quite capable of producing a good crop of all kinds of grain and vegetables. For example, as to the quality of the soil, I may just mention that on a piece of land that never saw plough or harrow, I planted between two and three bushels of potatoes and I harvested about seventy bushels, and other garden stuff did splendidly. As for producing large crops of hay I can safely say that it stands second to none in Canada. For any one wishing to go into stock raising, I think this country will give entire satisfaction, as there is an abundance of green feed and a never failing supply of good water. As for myself, I have every reason to believe that in the near future this will become one of the leading farming districts of the Dminion. All we want now is men that are not afraid to work. There are homes here for hundreds of those young men in the east that are working out by the month. If they just had heart enough to leave their ma they could soon be hiring men to work their farms instead of toiling away by the month for a mere nothing, so to speak.

I might just say to those wishing to take up homesteads, give Rainy River a call be one going elsewhere and see for yourselves as to the future prospects.

GEO. A. DEFOE.

COLDS THAT WILL NEVER BE CURED

Are Being Contracted Every Day.—The Treatment Prescribed by an Eminent Medical Author and Physician. Timely Action the All Important Point in Treating Colds.

"Colds that will never be cured." A startling sentence, but you know it to be true. Scarcely a day passes but some death from consumption, pneumonia or similar ailment, emphasizes the truth of this statement. It is well to remember that a newly contracted cold can, in almost every case, be cured. It is the neglected cold that leads to death—the cold that runs on and on—the cold that is added to by fresh colds from time to time.

But what treatment is to be chosen from the great number of remedies that are recommended? You can use commonsense in buying medicine, just as you can in the purchase of a piano, a bicycle or a sewing machine. Find out what treatment has the best record in the past, apply the test of time and get the opinion of people who know from experience.

If you apply this test to medicines for coughs, colds and similar ailments, you will select Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, because of the extraordinary merits which it possesses, and which have become known to the public generally through years of trial. The sales of this remedy are far in excess of any similar preparation, and have never been so large as during the present season. These two facts are, we believe, the strongest evidence that can be produced in verifying the merits of any remedy that has been thoroughly tested for years.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is prized especially because of its far-reaching effects, even in the most serious cases of bronchitis, whooping cough, croup and asthma. It is not a mere relief for coughs, but acts on the whole system thoroughly, curing the cold and removing chest, pains, soreness of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and all inflammation of the respiratory organs.

Just a word of warning. There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the wrapper. Twenty-five cents a bottle, family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

The Week at McGill

It is indeed with great pleasure that one notes that the newly elected executive of the McGill Athletic Association is making an effort to keep McGill in the foremost rank of athletics in Canada. A circular has been drawn up at the suggestion of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, to be sent to every class president throughout the university asking him to secure the names and summer addresses of every student of his year who has or shows a leaning towards athletics. Such men will be communicated with and urged to go into training during the summer months, so that on their return to college in the fall they will be prepared to take up active training and be ready to enter any competitions that may take place before Spoils Day, and so be more fitted to make a better showing than they otherwise would.

Dr. McKenzie's deep interest in the association has been made manifest in another manner as well. There are many students possessing possibilities for athletic excellence, but unfortunately they have no idea as to how to train themselves, so a good man is let escape, and possibly he is never heard from again. For the benefit of these, as well as for those who are more conversant with the art of training, Dr. McKenzie will, before the close of the present session, deliver a lecture on "Training and Competing," and as the majority know there are few, if any, more competent to deliver such a lecture. He has personally studied the methods of such world's record breakers as Tray, Flanagan, Sweenie, Hickock and many others, so that it should prove a most interesting and instructive lecture, for he will illustrate it by means of lantern views prepared from snapshots.

The pronounced interest the honorary president has taken in the association since his election is indeed most gratifying, and should be met with an equal amount of enthusiasm by the students.

The date of this lecture has not yet been decided upon, though the exact date was to have been posted this week, still so far it has not made its appearance, but when the lecture is delivered it is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the meeting.

The thanks of the entire undergraduate body is due to Dr. McKenzie for his deep interest, and the trouble he has taken in preparing this lecture, and the very best of results are anticipated for next season's sports.

If the Football Club has not yet prepared a similar circular, it is certainly high time that they did so, or they could adopt other means for securing the desired addresses. With this club it is almost a necessity that the men on their return should already be in some sort of condition, for the game is such a violent one that perfect condition is almost absolutely necessary, and from the opening of college to the date of the first match there is hardly enough time to coach the men in team play, without having to wait for them to get into condition, and as a result the team is rarely ready for the first match.

Notes.

The high esteem in which the physical laboratories are held was exemplified recently in a speech made by Francis L. Patton, D.D., LL.D., president of Princeton University, at a dinner given by the Triangle Club, in Uniontown, Pa. His subject was "Princeton." He spoke of the needs of Princeton and duty of the graduates and undergraduates, and of the rich men throughout the country towards such institutions of learning, "Princeton needs," he said, "an additional $100,000 a year for a thoroughly equipped undergraduate school alone. She wants a physical laboratory, such a one as would be the peer of anything in any of the institutions of the continent; such a one as is found in the University of Chicago or in McGill University of Canada."

This, of course, from such a man is indeed about the highest praise that any university could receive, and coming from a country where there are so many universities much larger than McGill, it should fill the hearts of all with pride, and stimulate an increased devotion to their alma mater and all that pertains to her welfare.

The following preliminary notice to the graduating class has just been posted in the Medical building:

"A notice will be posted in a few weeks calling for the undermentioned certificates from all members of the fourth year who intend to graduate this session."

This preliminary notice is merely to enable those who may have to write away for these certificates to do so.

The schedules for the most part are in the office, but in those instances where they have been taken out for provincial registration it will be necessary to bring them in again.

The hospital tickets will in all probability be sent direct from the superintendents of the hospitals in bulk to this office, likewise the tickets for autopsies.

The certificate of age may be written out by the candidates themselves.

The qualifications for a degree are:

1. Matriculation certificate.
2. Schedules of first, second, third and fourth years.
3. Certificates for having dispensed drugs for a period not less than three months.
4. Certificate of having attained the age of 21 years.
5. M.G.H. and R.V.H. tickets each three sessions.
6. Certificates of having assisted at six autopsies.
7. Certificate as clinical clerk in medicine and surgery, six months, and of having reported ten cases.

The class of Arts, '03, has decided not to wait till their final year before securing the class pin. Arrangements have already been made with Henry Birks & Son for its manufacture, and the committee expects to have it out in a short time. The design selected is a neat and striking one, and shows good taste on the part of the committee. It consists of the college arms, flanked by the numerals '03 in pearls; above this is the crown, and below is the word "McGill" on a scroll. The price is $3.

The committee of "Old McGill, '03," expects to issue the "annual" early during the coming week. The book promises to be one of the best that has yet been published. It is dedicated to the Prince and Princess of Wales, honorary LL.D.'s of the university, and contains an interesting account of their tour round McGill. There is also an account of the Oxford, Cambridge-McGill, Toronto sports. The illustrations are of an excellent character, and many new ideas have been introduced.

Word has been received that Mr. Lincoln, of Niagara Falls, will be unable to lecture before the Applied Science Society on Monday night next. He was willing to come at a later date, but on account of the near approach of examinations it has been deemed advisable to postpone the lecture indefinitely.

During the vacation students unregistered in the second year science are expected to read certain selected standard works in literature and fiction, on which an examination will be held at the beginning of next session. The marks obtained in this examination will be reckoned in determining the relative standing at the sessional examinations at the end of the second year.

The works selected for the vacation '02 are: Shakespeare's "Henry V.," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Scott's "Waverly," and Stevenson's "Kidnapped."

French students may substitute for the above the following: Corneiller "Le Cid," Horace; Victor Hugo's "Hernani," Ruy Blas, and Balzac's "Eugenie Grandet."

Students will also be required to possess some knowledge of the lives of the above French authors.

The following first year Applied Science students have qualified for the competition for the Fleet workshop prizes: H. H. Archibald, J. W. Bain, L. Burpee, S. H. Frame, E. B. Jost and A. M. Pattison.

This work will be carried out on Saturday morning, March 29th, Monday, the 31st, and the following days.

The following notice has just been posted in the Engineering building:

"Those students who desire to complete a portion of their shopwork during the summer vacation are requested to hand in their names to the respective instructors on or before Tuesday, March 27th.

"Arrangements will be made for courses in certain subjects, but permission to take these workshop courses will not necessarily be given to all who apply."

During the months of May and June special courses will be given in the following subjects: Descriptive geometry, freehand drawing, painting and modelling, practical chemistry and shopwork. Students desiring to take any of these subjects must give in their names for the same.

A notice of other courses will be given out later.

Students in the second and third years of medicine who brought their College of Physicians and Surgeons' certificates can obtain them at the registrar's office any time, as they have all been examined by the assessors.

Special railway fares have been issued for students for the Easter vacation, and can be obtained on presentation of a standard school certificate properly filled out and signed by the heads of the different faculties. These tickets are good going from March 21st to 29th inclusive, and returning on or before April 8th. The rates are: Intercolonial Railway, single fare, and G.T.R. and C.P.R., single fare, with one-third added.

There must be many young men in Minneapolis who are in disfavor with at least a portion of this city's fair sex, while the other portion think they are "just lovely." The cause of the trouble was a debate held by the sophomores and freshmen of the University of Minnesota on the question: "Resolved, that blondes are preferable to brunettes." The nasty things, how could they? Evidently trouble is a rare thing in Minneapolis that it should be thus rashly courted.

The Outlook says: "In all the universities of France there are no papers, no glee clubs, no athletics, and no commencement exercises." Perhaps the editor was thinking of the amount of work and the little glory that was attached to his position; or was he thinking what a nice state of affairs the lack of these things must be in a university where college spirit was dead!

EXAMINATIONS.

In the Faculty of Law the following notice of examinations has been posted.

First year:

Thursday, April 10, from 2 to 5—Prof. Walton's subject.

Saturday, April 12, from 2 to 5—Prof. Marler's subject.

Tuesday, April 15, from 2 to 5—Constitutional law.

Thursday and Friday, April 17 and 18, from 2 to 5—Mr. MacDougall's subjects.

Second and third years:

Monday, March 24, from 10 to 1—Prof. Doherty's subject.

Tuesday, April 1, from 10 to 1—Prof. Davidson's subject.

Monday, April 7, from 2 to 5—Prof. Ryan's subject.

Thursday, April 10, from 2 to 5—Prof. Smith's subject.

Saturday, April 12, from 2 to 5—Prof. Lafleur's subject.

Tuesday, April 15, from 2 to 5—Prof. Marler's subject.

Thursday, April 17, from 2 to 5—Prof. McGoun's subject.

Friday, April 18, from 2 to 5—Prof. Fortin's subject.

Saturday, April 19, from 2 to 5—Obligations and constitutional law.

All the above examinations will be held in Molson Hall.

The oral examinations in anatomy for the second year will be held in the Medical building at 9.45 o'clock on the following days: Monday, March 24: Ainley, L. T., Ainley, W. F., Bonin, Crock, Eaton, Fairie, Fyshe, Johnson, Lincoln, Lippiat, Reford, Rogers, Winder, and Winfrey. These are the Quebec board candidates. These will also be examined: Alford, Atkinson, Bentley, Black, Blanchet, Bromley, Charman, Chipman, Coffin, Cook, Crowell, Cunningham, Dalton and Davidson.

Tuesday, March 25: Dillon, Douglas, Dunn, Ernandez, Faulkner, Fisher, Folkins, Fox, Fraser, Geddes, Gibson, G. M., Gibson, R., Gillis, Gilroy, Gormely, Graham, Grant, Greenwood, Harrison, Hagan, Hotchkiss and Howitt.

Wednesday, March 26: Inksetter, Judson, Keys, Lacasse, Lanchland, Lawson, Losier, MacCallum, MacKenzie, MacKid, McDonald, McIntosh, McKenty, McKenzie, McLachlan, McLeod, McMicking, Margolese, Markson, Martin, Meakins, Miller, C., Miller, V. L., Murphy, Nagle, Nutter, Pavey and Preston.

Thursday, March 27: Kerr, Price, Quain, Rankin, Richardson, C. A., Richardson, C. A. C., Rilance, Robinson, Sellery, Sims, Smith, Stewart, Sweeney, Warwick, Waterman, Wigle, Wilson, O. M., Wilson, J. R., Wood, H. G., Wood, W. H., Wright, Yorston, Willmore, Cameron and Gunn.

The following members of the third year will also be examined in anatomy on Tuesday, March 25: Chandler, Dowson, Fisher, Chamberlain, Ferguson, Hynes, Nathan, Boyd, Ness and Robertson.

The Pall of Rheumatic Pains—When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a meritorious medicine as South American Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thamesville, Ont., couldn't walk or feed himself for months—four years ago three bottles of this great remedy cured him—not a pain since—isn't that encouragement for rheumatic sufferers? Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—82.—adv.

MONSOON

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.

Don't take any chances at the outset of your married life. Give him MONSOON CEYLON TEA.

Organ Bargains

PEDAL ORGAN, hand blower, 10 sets of reeds, suitable for studio or small church, $125, worth double the money.

ELEGANT CABINET ORGAN, by Doherty, 6 octaves, 12 stops, including sub-bass, six sets of reeds, reduced to $75, worth $200.

BEAUTIFUL BELL ORGAN, 6 octaves, 11 stops, black walnut case, tone rich and full. Can be bought now for $70. Cost $175 three years ago.

BEAUTIFUL THOMAS ORGAN, high back, with mirror, 9 stops, just taken in exchange as part payment for a piano. Price now $65.

UXBRIDGE CABINET ORGAN, high back, solid walnut case, 10 stops, three sets of reeds, $55.

KILGOUR CABINET ORGAN, two full sets of reeds, sweet toned Instrument. Price, $50.

DOMINION ORGAN, highback, two full sets of reeds, walnut case, $45

TORONTO ORGAN, 8 stops, $30.

SMALL MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, $25.

BARNETT & SAMUEL ORGAN, $20.

ONE WARREN ORGAN, old style, $15.

All the above named Instruments are guaranteed to be in perfect order, and will be sold on terms to suit purchaser. Liberal Discount for Cash. Come eerly for first choice.

LAYTON BROS.,

The Popular Piano and Organ House,

144 PEEL STREET, - DOMINION SQUARE.

N.B.—OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MEETINGS.

This afternoon at 3.30 Mr. Thomas Craig, F.R.M.S., will deliver a lecture on "Mosquitoes" as the subject for this week's talk on natural history. The lecture will be delivered in the Natural History Society's building, corner Cathcart and University streets, and is free to all.

Next Saturday the lecture will be upon "Montreal Astors and Golden Rods," by Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D.

An account of the debate of the Medical Society will be found in another column of this issue.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, April 4, when Dr. C. F. Martin, honorary president of the society, will deliver the closing address. The whole of the undergraduate body in medicine should embrace this golden opportunity of listening to an address that would be worth going a considerable distance to hear.

The annual meeting will be held on Friday, April 18, when, in addition to the regular business, refreshments will be served. A large turnout of enthusiasts is anticipated.

The regular meeting of the Physical Society was held on Thursday last in the Physics building. For the major subject Prof. Ewan delivered a lecture on "Sulphuric Acid and its manufacture by the contact method." Then Dr. Barnes read an article on "The Specific Heat of Undercooled Water."

The regular weekly meeting of the McGill Y.M.C.A. will be held on Sunday next at 3 p.m. in the Redpath Museum, when Mr. F. W. Anderson will address the meeting on the "Northfield Conference," which address will be illustrated by lantern views. In addition to this several members of the graduating class will speak. The soloist will be Mr. H. P. Luttrell.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

Wise Women Use the Great Spring Medicine

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

It is the Only Remedy That Can Provide for the Increase of Red Corpuscles in the Blood.

From every section of the land, from Newfoundland in the east to British Columbia in the west, strong and well-attested reports of women, bloodless, nervous, dyspeptic, neuralgic, rheumatic and run-down, and in many cases so weak as to be bed-ridden, who have been enabled to resume their places in the family and in social life, enjoying health, vigor and true happiness, all through the aid of that great blood purifier, blood-maker, and health-giver, Paine's Celery Compound.

When Paine's Celery Compound is used, the rapid change in color, flesh and expression of the face is so marked and observable, that repair of the wasted tissues might well be called a renewal of life.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can effectively increase the proportion of red corpuscles in the blood; this is a source of power over all blood diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion, and general rundown condition. Mrs. E. Trinder, Simcoe, Ont., writes thus:

"Having used your wonderful Paine's Celery Compound with great success, it gives me pleasure to write in its favor. For a long time dyspepsia and indigestion made life miserable for me. I was so bad I could not go out of the house, do housework or get regular sleep. I bought six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound from Mr. Austin, our druggist, and commenced to use it regularly. I was obliged to consult a doctor about another trouble, and he advised me to continue with your compound, and told me if I had not been using it he would have recommended it to me. Paine's Celery Compound worked wonders for me; it has banished my dyspepsia, indigestion and sleeplessness, and given me a new life."

CROWN WINS ITS CASE.

Exchequer Court Decides Against Mr. Tucker's Petition for Commission Fees.—Judgment in Phosphorus Case.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—A sitting of the Exchequer Court was commenced yesterday, Hon. Mr. Justice Burbidge presiding. At the opening of the court judgment was delivered in the cases of Hambly vs. Albright and Wilson, and Tucker vs. the King.

The former action was one brought by the plaintiff Hambly to obtain a declaration that the letters patent granted to the defendant for improvements in the process of obtaining phosphorous are null and void on the grounds of there being a reissue of the patent contrary to law; an importation of the invention contrary to the provisions of the 37th section of the Patent Act, and a failure to manufacture in accordance with the provisions of that section. The case had already been tried, and a reference was made to the registrar of the court to ascertain the interests of the defendants in the patent on a certain date. Subsequently a motion was made on behalf of the plaintiff to confirm the report of the registrar and for judgment. The case was reserved on the above motion, and this morning judgment was given in favor of the defendants, with costs, except the costs of the reference to the registrar, with respect to which each party will bear its own costs. H. Aylen appeared for the plaintiff and F. S. Maclennan, K.C., and C. A. Ducios for defendants.

The case of Tucker vs. the King comes before the court on a petition of right presented by the suppliant for the recovery of the sum of $800 as compensation for services rendered as a commissioner appointed by the Minister of Railways and Canals to investigate charges of active political partisanship against the superintendent of the Grenville and Carillon Canal. The Crown filed a demurrer to the petition, denying the liability of the Crown, upon the ground that no provision was made by Parliament for such compensation, and that there was no arrangement or agreement with the Crown in respect thereto.

Judgment was delivered for the Crown on the demurrer. S. P. Leet, K.C., appeared for suppliant, and E. L. Newcombe, K.C., for the Crown.

Bought Yesterday—Cured To-day.—Mrs. O. C. Burt, of 26 Broadway, New York, says:—"I am surprised and delighted at the change for the better in my case in one day from the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked like magic—there's no excuse for a person suffering pain with this remedy within reach. 50 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—81.—adv.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Liverpool, March 22.—The Grand National Steeplechase was won by Shannon Lass. Matthew as second and Manifesto was third. Twenty-one horses ran.

The Grand National steeplechase, of 2,525 sovereigns, a handicap for five year olds, and upwards; distance about four miles and 856 yards.

Sportsmen turned out in force to see the steeplechase run, though the interest of the general public in the event waned with the scratching of King Edward's entry, Ambush II., and the knowledge that His Majesty, consequently, would not attend the meeting.

The preliminary racing was not of much interest.

The Sefton Park Plate, for two year olds, was won by Wolfshall (Skeet'e Martin), Rushling (Maher), second, and Little Widow was third.

Billousness Burdens Life.—The billous man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action. —adv.

Special Notice.

WANTED FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE, SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.

We want fully 30 second-hand pianos, any make or style. We will pay all cash or make extra liberal allowance on new Steinway, Nordheimer or Heintzman pianos. Apply personally, or telephone Up 1168. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street. —adv.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice, in the Quebec Official Gazette, an application will be made to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the Province of Quebec, under the "Joint Stock Companies Act," and amendments thereto, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, to incorporate the applicants hereinafter named and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, under the name and for the purposes mentioned.

First—The corporate name of the proposed company is "The Charles A. Bull Produce Company."

Second—The object for which the incorporation is sought is the purchase and sale of butter, cheese, eggs and general agricultural produce.

Third—The chief place of business of the said company is the City of Montreal.

Fourth—The capital stock of the said company is fifty thousand dollars.

Fifth—The number of shares is five hundred, and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars.

Sixth—The names in full and the addresses and callings of the applicants are as follows: Charles Irving Knight, of East Hatley, Province of Quebec, general merchant; Aaron Bull, of East Farnham, Province of Quebec, gentleman; Charles Albert Bull, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, produce merchant; Miss Annie Allison Herrigan, of the City of Portland, England, spinster; Roswell Corse Fisher, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, gentleman; Horace H. Bailey, of the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, clerk, of which the first three are to be the first directors of the said company. All of said company are subjects of His Majesty.

DAVIDSON & RITCHIE,
Attorneys for Applicants.

Montreal, 26th February, 1902.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug-force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

THE ... REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, effects a cure, superseding capsules and astringent fluids.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price 1s. England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

The Publisher of the Best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces, in writing to us, states:

I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitations.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. — Times, July 13.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 21, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

INTERESTING SUBJECTS WHICH CONCERN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE TWIN TABERNACLES.

Two things are, says the Daily Graphic, urgently needed in the Liberal party at the present moment. One is organic unity; the other is abstinence from controversy. On these points all are agreed. Apparently they are the only points on which so-called Liberals are agreed. So far the way in which they have tried to attain organic unity is by the creation of separate and mutually dissentient tabernacles; whilst abstinence from controversy has been industriously promoted by the making of polemical speeches and the promulgation of argumentative manifestoes and programmes on an unprecedented scale. On Saturday Mr. Bryce and Mr. Birrell made speeches, and Mr. Asquith addressed a manifesto to his constituents. We are relieved to hear that none of these gentlemen proposes the formation of further tabernacles. There was nothing essentially extravagant in the apprehension. The latch-key principle, as a basis of party unity, has already produced two tabernacles, and there is no logical reason why this policy should not be pushed to the extreme of one man one tabernacle. Happily the paradoxical mania which seems to have seized upon the whole party has stopped short of this dengerous experiment. The unifying operation is to be limited to two tabernacles, which will apparently spend the remainder of their days in trying to convert each other. So far there is no sign of yielding on either side. Mr. Asquith is more explicit than even Lord Rosebery in renouncing home rule and in insisting on lightening the cargo of the storm-tossed hulk of Liberalism. Mr. Bryce is all the other way. He wants the Liberal party to do all that Mr. Asquith wants it to do, plus home rule for Ireland, a second Majuba in South Africa, and the recovery of "the good will and good opinion of the nations of Europe," which alone would monopolize energies beyond the dreams of the most ambitious of party reunionists. As matters stand at present there can be no question that the gulf which yawns between the rival tabernacles is infinitely wider than that which separates the Roseberyites from the Unionists. Mr. Asquith's manifesto makes this abundantly clear. He is now a confirmed Unionist. He is as strong a believer in the policy of the war as Mr. Chamberlain. There is no large question of Imperial or national policy which divides him from the Government. He dissents from them, not as an opponent, but as a critic. He is for efficiency in administration and for a large programme of domestic reform. So, too, are all the members of the Government; but efficiency is not to be secured by speeches, and domestic reforms cannot well be carried out while the war of which Mr. Asquith approves monopolizes all the energies of the country.

A STATE-OWNED CABLE.

The advantages of a State-owned cable linking together the various portions of the Empire, and touching only on British territory in its path round the world, are the Daily Graphic declares, daily becoming more and more apparent. The laying of the line from Canada to Australia, which, it is stated, will be finished this year, will mark the first great link in the system. In regard to the further links two courses are open—either to buy up such portions of the lines of existing cable companies as may be required for the purpose, or to lay new lines. Sir Edward Sassoon, speaking a few nights ago under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, outlined a scheme by which, for an expenditure of eight millions sterling, the State could come into sole possession of an "all-British" cable. In effect, his scheme is to purchase the present lines on the direct route as far as possible, and where a break occurs to lay a new cable. At the moment, with our heavy war liabilities to be met, it would not be prudent for the nation to incur the expenditure mentioned; but later on, when our present load lightens somewhat, the opportunity may arise of carrying out a scheme on the lines indicated by Sir Edward Sassoon.

THE PATHOS OF GENIUS.

The chronicles of fame contain few incidents more touching that the death of Mr. John Francis Bentley, the architect of the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster, which took place ten days ago at his residence at Clapham Common. Mr. Bentley was seized with paralysis at a friend's house on Saturday evening, and was removed to his residence, where he passed away yesterday morning. It was intended to announce at a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects to be held on the evening after his death that the Royal gold medal was to be formally presented to Mr. Bentley at a meeting of the society a fortnight later. The medal was voted by the society, of which the deceased gentleman was not a member. Mr. Bentley had recently completed his sixty-second year. The fatal seizure which occurred while the deceased gentleman was dining with a friend in Grosvenor Road, will cause less of surprise than of sorrow to his intimate friends. He had been the victim of two previous paralytic seizures, the more recent of which, though leaving many faculties apparently unimpaired, had seriously affected his speech. He appeared fully conscious of the remoteness of the probability that he would survive to see the completion of the great pile of buildings at Westminster, comprising the new Cathedral, the Archbishop's House, and the various erections connected therewith. One who saw him frequently and knew him well describes as absolutely pathetic the way in which he would stand evening after evening, within the shadow of the great tower of the Cathedral, gazing long and fixedly at its gradual advance towards completion, and then turning away with a sigh, which his friend interpreted as the expression of his doubt as to whether he would witness the carrying out of his designs in their entirety.

THE ROSE AND CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Several English journals having recently referred to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement as a union of the rose and the chrysanthemum, that somewhat obvious effort in the application of floral symbolism has, says the Daily Graphic, exacted the decision of the London correspondent of the "Matin." Such a bouquet, he says, would please nobody, and hence, in the figurative sense, the new alliance cannot be considered popular. It was Palmerston, if we remember rightly, who said that more mistakes in politics are due to false analogies than to any other cause, and certainly one could scarcely make a bigger blunder than to condemn the new pact because roses and chrysanthemums do not go well together. Shall we, it may be asked, regard the Franco-Russian alliance as a monstrosity merely because a union between the Gallic Cock and the Russian Bear can be regarded as what the French call "marrying a carp to a rabbit"? Really, if our foreign critics have nothing worse to say of Anglo-Japanese diplomacy than this, Lord Lansdowne and Baron Hayashi need not feel seriously disturbed.

METAL RETURNING TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

The marked expansion of our trade with Natal during the past year, as disclosed in the returns which appear in the Government Gazette received by the last mail, goes a long way to disprove the statements of certain American and German journals that Great Britain is losing ground commercially in South Africa. Thus, while the general increase in imports last year, when compared with the figures of 1900, was 61.6 per cent., the value of the goods imported from the United Kingdom shows an increase of 75 per cent. The total value of commodities received by Natal from all outside sources during 1901 amounts to £9,500,000, and it is encouraging to note that Great Britain's share of the business reached £6,500,000. Textile fabrics show an increase of £150,000, metal manufacturers £70,000, and wearing apparel £640,000; thus demonstrating in an indisputable manner the gradual return to more normal conditions of life. Out of the total imports for 1901, articles to the value of over a million sterling, it is stated, could be produced in the Colony. These include butter, bacon, meat, sugar, tobacco and vegetables and the enormous and constant demand for such products indicates the profitable spheres of labor which await suitable immigrants in loyal Natal.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF TRANSVAAL.

The case of the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway affords a good indication of the policy which the Imperial authorities intend to bring into force in regard to the railways of the new Colonies. When the late Transvaal Government granted the concession they were careful to insert in the title-deed a clause stipulating that they reserved to themselves the right to appropriate the railway at any time after its completion, provided that at least two years' notice of such intended appropriation was given. Further, the Transvaal Government undertook in such an eventuality to pay off the full amount of the share capital with 7½ per cent. interest. The British Government having taken over the assets and liabilities of their predecessors, have now notified the railway people that they purpose putting this appropriation clause in operation on the conditions set out in the concession. Thus, at the end of two years the new Transvaal Government will obtain the ownership of this line, and state ownership will, as is the rule throughout South Africa, be substituted for private enterprise. It must be conceded that the Imperial Government has dealt generously with the shareholders in this undertaking. The peculiar conditions existing in South Africa made it necessary that the State should obtain and retain control of the main arteries of communication. The war supplied plenty of evidence of the wisdom of this policy, which up to the present has been so eminently successful both in Cape Colony and in Natal.

LORD ROSEBERY MEANS WAR.

It is, observes the Daily Mail, now clear that Lord Rosebery means to carry the war into the enemy's lines. Following closely upon the foundation of a Liberal league, which is to promote a truly national Liberalism, comes the publication of the advice given by him to his supporters in the various Liberal bodies throughout the country. They are urged to create new organizations in close relation with the Liberal League, and to take as their programme the articles of the Chesterfield speech.

This is a political move of the utmost practical importance. It shows that Lord Rosebery and his followers mean fighting; that they will not be content to patch up a hypocritical truce, and pretend that union exists where there is disunion on every vital question. The men who have aimed poisoned darts at the army and the nation from the platform of Liberalism are told that they must depart into that outer darkness which is the portion of those who forget the claims of duty and patriotism. That they will be reluctant to go is certain. They will have to be thrust out. But only by organization and effort can resentment against the "methods-of-barbarism" leader and his adherents be made effective. They have captured the Liberal machine and used it to their own purposes. A new machine is to be constructed and set to work without delay.

As Lord Rosebery is in earnest, he may feel certain of finding supporters in plenty. When a great man will lead, and lead boldly and truly, he will never be deserted upon the battlefield. The nation is with him in his desire to give English public life a party which can offer to the patriotic man an alternative administration. At a time such as the present, when scandal follows scandal, and public investigation is refused, it is vital that there should be a strong and well-organized party, able to orticize the Government and call it to account. The pro-Boers are so bitterly distrusted by the nation that nothing they say obtains the public ear, because the public always entertain the suspicion that the aim of their criticism is, not to remedy grave faults, but to injure national interests and assist the enemy.

THE DUKE WHO DOES NOT KNOW

No one reading the evidence of the Duke of Devonshire before the Betting Committee, says the Daily News, will deny that that statesman surpassed himself. We hardly know which is the more remarkable, the ignorance of all important sides of the question which the duke was so anxious to display, or the reckless manner in which he dealt with the ethics of betting generally. "I have no knowledge," was his Grace's theme throughout his interview with the committee, which must, in its tiresome desire to elicit information of any value, have bored him terribly. The duke is a minister of the crown; he is the official head of a department which is second to none in its influence on the welfare of the nation. But he "knows nothing," and clearly intends to know nothing, about one of the most formidable social problems of the time. Time after time he repeated that he had "no knowledge of the betting which was alleged to take place in large towns"—he might as well deny knowledge of the Continent of Europe, which is "alleged" to lie on the other side of the channel. Has the duke ever seen evening papers sold in the streets of any town, large or small? Did he ever hear of the Goudie trial? Has he ever, in short, attempted to realize what is going on around him in the world?

But what is more astonishing, if possible, than this boasted ignorance on the part of the Duke of Devonshire is the stand he takes on the moral question. Betting, he considers, is "not in itself either wrong or immoral." He would, it appears, consider two thousand pounds won in bets to be as honestly come by as two thousand pounds paid for acting, let us say, as Minister of Education. But the duke offered another statement which entitles him at least to the credit of candor. "If betting were stopped he believed fewer horses would be bred and trained for the great prizes. There would be very little encouragement for a man to train horses for stakes of small value without the possibility of winning considerable stakes from time to time by betting." If that is true, then there is a vast deal of cant talked about horse-racing.

WAR OFFICE METHODS.

Lord Carrington, in the House of Lords moved for a return of the names of the War Office wine and spirit contractors, the wine supplied, and the "origin" of the liquor.

There is, the Daily Mail contends, no doubt that the methods of the War Office in the matter of these contracts need the most careful investigation in the public interest, and there should be no reason why the return should not be granted.

The Government seem, however, likely to oppose the request, and a three-line whip to their supporters has, it is stated, been issued on the subject.

With reference to the withdrawal of counsel from the Truman inquiry whereby the public loses its chance of any effective investigation of the whole Remount Department breakdown, the Evening News yesterday remarked:

"We believe that ten guineas a day is the fee which the War Office—or the Treasury, in its present fit of economy—has consented to allow General Truman's counsel, who feel that such a sum would not adequately pay them for their services. This is the whole story."

The Globe yesterday thus commented editorially:

"Not a tittle of justification has been advanced for holding the Court of Inquiry on General Truman with closed doors. It is essentially a case in which the public should have the fullest knowledge, and if any real 'secret of State' was in process of being divulged, nothing would be simpler than to order the public to withdraw temporarily. The suspicion is growing daily stronger that an attempt is being made to treat General Truman as a scapegoat."

PING PONG AND INFLUENZA.

One is almost led to the conclusion that all that part of the world which is not "down" with influenza is playing ping-pong. The Drapers' Record congratulates one of the big West End firms upon its enterprise in having established a saloon, with six tables, for the practice of the game, and says it is daily drawing large crowds, who come to play or to watch the players. Tables are engaged days beforehand, and after closing hours the tables are let out from 7 p.m. to 9 a.m. next morning at an inclusive fee for delivery and return. The saloon, which is 103 feet by 40 feet, may almost be said to have become the rendezvous of the smart young society of Kensington. It is attractively decorated with chairs and tea-tables round the walls, and with a piano ready for any visitor willing to entertain the players. In the morning the tables are for the most part hired by ladies or gentlemen anxious to practice for forthcoming tournaments. Four of the tables can be curtained off for the benefit of private parties. One day last week a party of 60 engaged this part of the saloon for the afternoon and evening. Attractive little scoring cards are provided free, and arrangements have been made by which Miss Bantock, the lady champion, gives exhibition games for the benefit of enthusiasts.

So much for the one epidemic. As to the other—influenza—some half dozen of His Majesty's Ministers are, the Daily News chronicles in its "Table Talk," down with it, besides numbers of the ordinary members of the House. It has perhaps not yet taken quite so strong a hold of fashionable society as the ping-pong, but there are some who predict that it will yet become as prevalent and virulent. Mr. Dillon thinks that the time has almost arrived to disinfect the House, as was deemed necessary on the occasion of a previous outbreak of the complaint. Fortunately, the doctors consider that the present is only a mild type of the malady, otherwise it might become necessary to proceed in the case of the St. Stephen's debating "club," as is usually done with boarding schools when measles are rife in the neighborhood—i.e., close it for the session.

PIRACY IN SONG-CRAFT.

The owners of song and musical copyrights in this country, says the Daily Mail, are at their wits' end to deal with the enormous mass of pirated editions of popular songs with which London and the provinces are flooded.

At every street corner the passer-by can purchase the words and music of the latest music hall or theatre ditty for twopence, though the price in the shops is two shillings.

In some cases the original is photographed and then reproduced from process blocks; in others it is lithographed and reprinted from the stone. But in all instances the "imprint" or name of the printer, which should by law appear at the foot of the front leaf, is missing.

The rightful owners can only stop these sales by High Court injunction, which is an expensive process, and quite useless in the great majority of cases, as the vendors are of the poorest class. Even the printers, when run to earth, are generally men of straw, pursuing their calling in some obscure back kitchen.

Messrs. Francis, Day and Hunter and the John Church Company are extensive owners of copyrighted songs and music, and they are among the severest sufferers by the piratical methods which are permitted unchecked by the authorities.

The fraudulent imitations are being turned out on the streets by the hundred thousand. The result is a decreased sale for the genuine article, and a consequent loss of thousands of pounds.

So widespread and persistent has the piracy become that the popularity of a copyrighted song instead of bringing satisfaction and profit to the owners, is more often than not regarded with apprehension, for it is the pirates who reap the harvest.

Mr. Sidney Jones, the well-known composer, writing from Leeds, this week, says that in that city and in Manchester, street hawkers are selling thousands of pirated copies of songs and music "in broad daylight, and actually at the very doors of the music shops."

American copyright owners are particularly indignant at the manner in which the law is set at defiance, and the Washington Government is being asked to make serious representations to the British authorities to so amend the copyright law as to put a stop to the frauds.

The grievance was alluded to in the King's Speech last year as a subject for legislation, but nothing has been done. It is felt that the Government might pass a short temporary measure dealing with song piracy. The right of summary search and confiscation under a magistrate's warrant is all that the defrauded copyright owners ask for.

THE ABBEY AT CORONATION.

Royal blue will be one of the leading features in the color scheme in Westminster Abbey for the Coronation remarks a London correspondent.

The whole scheme of decoration is to be restrained in effect, for Lord Esher and the other officers of His Majesty's office of works, are understood to be fully alive to the central fact that the huge erection of galleries, staircases, and gangways, with all the textile garnishings which they are soon to furnish, are not in the picture but only the setting of the great scene.

Something like £10,000 worth of timber is to be used in the construction of the requisite seating accommodation, and when the Abbey is closed on the Monday after Easter a small army of workmen will descend upon the building and transform the interior. Accommodation is to be made for about 7,000 persons.

One portion will be quite sacred from the gaze of any one in the galleries. This will be the Chapel of Edward the Confessor and the Sacrarium.

Here some of the robing and unrobing which form a portion of the ceremony will take place and no spectator will see it excepting those in the royal box. This latter will be be erected, by order of the Earl Marshal, on the south side, the necessary space being acquired by removing the famous picture of Richard II. and the tapestry which hangs above the tomb of Anne of Cleves.

The principal galleries are to be erected in the north and south transepts, Poets' Corner being veiled behind masses of timber.

Those seated in the galleries, which are to be erected along the nave, will see nothing of the actual crowning of the King and Queen, for the huge screen of masonry at the eastern end must necessarily cut off the view of those in the nave from the space beneath the lantern—the space which is to be the 'theatre" of the Coronation.

Spectators in these galleries, however, will have some recompense in that the King and Queen and the peers and peeresses in their beautiful robes must all pass along this stately pathway immediately under their eyes.

The finding of the necessary space for the superb column and orchestra has been a serious problem, but it is understood that they will be accorded as much room as is possible, the orchestra on the organ screen and the choir in galleries on either side of the great organ.

The diplomatic corps are to be allotted the existing seats next to the space immediately under the lantern, and the peers and peeresses are to occupy galleries in the transepts, from which they will have an excellent view of the actual Coronation.

A HEROIC LIFE

WITH AN EYE SINGLE TO THE GOOD FOR HER FELLOW-MEN SHE TOILED.

The Story of Eliza H. Varney, of Bloomfield, Ont.—Spent Many Years in a Service of Saintly Sacrifice to the Poor and Needy.—Ministered to Their Physical as Well as Spiritual Wants.

Bloomfield, Ont., March 21.—(Special.)—Our community boasts of having within it one of the most devoted Christian women that ever toiled in the world's vineyard.

Owned and blessed by God, this self-sacrificing heroine and her husband, since deceased, spent many years of faithful pastoral work in different parts of the continent.

Elizabeth H. Varney, relict of the late Levi Varney, is now 73 years of age and is living in quiet retirement here. She is a member of the Society of the Old Orthodox Friends, and this simple peace-loving Society never had a more humble or more worthy member.

It is of her work among the Doukhobors in our own Canadian North-West that she loves most to speak, and many and vivid are her recollections of this peculiar people.

One of the greatest difficulties this devoted woman had to contend with was disease among her poor people. But she had armed herself with a remedy that was as unfailing as her own charity—Dodd's Kidney Pills were the weapons she used to drive out sickness.

Some years before she had tried and proven the value of this great medicine in her own case when threatened with Dropsy and suffering with Rheumatism. They had completely restored her, and when she found that the prevailing trouble among the Doukhobors people was Kidney Disease and Dropsy she knew that Dodd's Kidney Pills would be her most valuable aid in her good work.

She tells of one poor young woman among this people who was suffering so severely with the Dropsy that she was terribly bloated all over and confined to her bed. The Lady Missionary left a few of Dodd's Kidney Pills and immediately sent for three more boxes.

She was rewarded for her efforts by the complete recovery of the young woman.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have received this worthy woman's most emphatic endorsation.

SHE IS FREE NOW

Hamilton Lady, a Slave for Six Years to Dyspepsia and Headache, at Last Finds Deliverance in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

What joy to be free again after years of tiresome bondage!

Miss Julianna Sandburgh, of 221 John Street north, Hamilton, Ont., says:

"For over six years I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Headache which gave me little or no rest.

"I was hardly ever entirely free from pain. When I would eat anything no matter what it was, I would suffer dreadfully afterward. Nothing I could find to eat seemed to agree with me.

"When my stomach distress would stop my head would begin to ache and with both my life was hardly worth living.

"I tried a number of stomach medicines and pills, but nothing seemed to do me any good till a good friend of mine advised me to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I bought some at a drug store and began to use them. Very soon I found my headaches going away. They bothered me less and less every day and my stomach did not seem to give me as much trouble and distress as before.

"I kept on using the tablets and now I am perfectly cured and as well as ever I was. I can eat anything I want to without any after trouble. My head hardly every aches and life is much happier and better for me than before.

"I cannot say too much for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for they have certainly done me a wonderful cure."

This is only a sample of many stories of illness and cures that are credited to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Day by day they are reported from all over the country and all telling the same glad story of pain and sickness changed to joy and good health by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Every dyspeptic may find relief from the cruel bonds that bind him.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any Stomach Trouble.

LAING'S Hams and Bacon

Are always the same, of the finest quality, tender, juicy and delicate in flavor.

THE LAING Packing and Provision CO., LTD.,

12-RETAIL STORES-12

EASTER HATS

Nelson's Spring Hat Stock is the Largest and Best Assorted in the Trade.

TWO STORES.

1864 NOTRE DAME STREET, and 2288 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Dunlap's Hats at New York Prices

ALEX. NELSON & CO.

The INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Works—Drummond COLLIERY, Westville, Nova Scotia.

Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.

Head Office, Room 311, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

Who Are

G. H. Randall & Co.

And What do They do?

Our $3.00 Boots

This season are the best we have yet offered at this price. A most stylish and good-fitting Boot, made by the Goodyear process, and combining many of the good points of the Four and Five Dollar Boots.

RONAYNE BROS.,

2027 NOTRE DAME STREET, Chabolliez Square.

MAKE A SANDOW OF YOURSELF

By using the famous

SANDOW Latest Patent Spring Grip... **DUMB-BELLS**

They are Sandow's invention. He recommends them highly as a means of exercise for men, women and children. Comprises a dumb-bell, in two halves, connected by steel springs. It is these springs that give strength as a health giver. In addition to the usual dumb-bell drill, you at the same time maintain a tension which develops the muscles, many of which could not be benefitted by the use of the ordinary bells. Call on us and convince yourself it is a perfect dumb-bell by taking a few minutes' exercise. Complete in box with chart of exercise $1.50 to $3.50 per pair, according to strength.

ALBERT DEMERS & CO., Health and Physical Culture Supplies, 1836 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour. Superior quality and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

Mend the Roof Yourself.

You can do it with

Reed's Patent Asphalt Cement

Put up in 5 and 10 lb. cans ready for use.

Price, 35c and 50c.

George W. Reed & Co.,

Roofers, Asphalters, Etc.

783 and 785 Craig St.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

Wholesale Importer and Exporter of Raw and Dressed Furs.

Manufacturer of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Furs, such as Coats, Jackets, Capes, Collars, Caps, Ruffs, etc., also Buck Mitts and Gloves.

The Highest Market Price paid on all consignments of Raw Furs, Skins, Beeswax and Ginseng Root.

First class Taxidermist work a specialty.

HIRAM JOHNSON.

Plumbing Satisfaction

Our equipment and long experience in every branch of the Plumbing business is a guarantee of satisfaction. We keep in stock a wide range of Gasaliers, Electroliers, Brackets, Ceiling Lights, Globes and Electric Shades.

M. WALSH & CO.,

Gas Fitters, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Office and Works—

5622 to 5624 CRAIG STREET.

LACE HOUSE.

NEW YORK CORSETS.

We have in stock all sizes, price, $1.50. Will sell this lot to clear out at **$1.00** per pair.

Sizes 18 to 25 Inches.

E. M. SKIDDY, Prop.

2431 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Pen-Pictures of Montreal Preachers

"This is a home church," remarked the Rev. P. L. Richardson, the pastor of the Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, in the course of conversation.

It was a curious phrase, and puzzled the auditor. "Home church!" Surely people did not go there to make homes for themselves, as they went to the religious houses in days of old. Establishments of that kind had never been encouraged by the Methodist body.

Mr. Richardson himself could not be making a home of it, for had it not been announced that in a few months he would leave, cast the dust of the city off his shoes, so to speak, by taking a fresh pastoral charge in Ottawa, where a new and promising field awaits him?

What, then, was a home church? The phrase came as an epigrammatic answer to a question that had been put—whether, situated almost under the shadow of the wings of the great church of St. James on St. Catherine Street, the church on Sherbrooke Street did not feel dwarfed, did not feel its energies weakened, its activities well nigh paralyzed.

"No; this is a home church!" came the answer. Mr. Richardson spoke with quiet confidence. There was no mistaking the bright, alert intelligence; it denoted strength, and, by implication, a weakness in the fighting armor in the other street. Was the vulnerable spot in the heel of Achilles to be hit?

It was a home church in this sense, that the pastor was a bond of union between the homes of the people. The members of the congregation were nearly all known to each other—something more than by sight. They were more or less intimate with each other; interested in each other; and in sympathy with each other's objects and aspirations. In that sense it was a home church—they were like the members of a family.

Not so with the large church which has proved such a heavy burden to Methodist enterprise. One section of the congregation did not know another section. Nominally there are two ministers—the Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. J. W. Graham—but as one has to devote practically his entire time to the duties of superintendent of the circuit, the parish work falls upon the other. The energies of the one are devoted almost exclusively to efforts to lift the load of debt which, notwithstanding all the assistance that has come from nearly every part of Canada and from beyond it, is still a weight and burden. It is impossible for one man to do the visitation necessary in connection with such a church. The congregation is, in short, unmanageable under existing conditions. Instead of having one minister, there ought to be at least three. Of course, there are elements in it, remarked Mr. Richardson, that are of very little use to any church. Some people go there who do not want to be visited at their homes—people who, while not absolutely antagonistic to religion, think that their obligations towards it are fully discharged by spending a portion of an evening in a luxuriously-furnished church where the externals are pleasing. The disheartening condition is apparent to everybody. "They have a most excellent man in Mr. Graham," observed Mr. Richardson, "but I see that he is to leave parish work and take up the superintendency of the circuit in succession to Dr. Williams, who leaves in a few months, having completed four years' service as senior pastor."

There are many people of Mr. Richardson's way of thinking. Worked as it must be under existing conditions, they look upon the big church as an economic blunder. In some cases a great central agency such as St. James ought to be but is not, becomes a powerful centre of religious life—a source of inspiration which energizes the body politic of Methodism. Take Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool. In each of these cities is a great central church, but they have three, and in some cases four, ministers and half a dozen deaconesses. They vitalize the whole church by the concentration and distribution of their resources. It is not so in Montreal, and that is why there is ample room and scope for the "home churches." "I never cease from admiring the wisdom and prudence of the Presbyterian body for this," remarked Mr. Richardson. "They have had the good sense not to burden themselves with a huge cathedral which they have not been able to pay for."

REV. P. L. RICHARDSON.

Mr. Richardson regards with considerable satisfaction the results of his five years' ministry in the Sherbrooke Street church. He had barely turned thirty when he went there, full of enthusiasm—not the first flush, however, for he had accepted a call to Douglas Church after leaving the Wesleyan College, where he occupied, for a time, a professor's chair. He is the son of the Rev. J. E. Richardson, who is now at Kingston. Born at Ulverton, he was brought up there and educated, for the most part, in Montreal. He graduated in Arts at McGill University in 1890, and in Divinity at the Wesleyan College in 1893. Before he hands the Sherbrooke Street charge over to his successor—the Rev. David Winter, of the West End Methodist Church, should the call be sustained by committee of the Conference—he will be able to announce a reduction of the debt on the building fund of $2,000, a considerable sum when one considers how the resources of Methodism in this city have been strained and crippled.

As a preacher, Mr. Richardson, while not profoundly deep, is attractive to an unusual degree. He has the art of putting familiar truths in a way that excites pleasurable emotions. His morning discourses are expository, and aim at the interpretation of the Bible. He is in touch with the higher criticism, believes in it, and appreciates the good work it has done in vitalizing religious life and stimulating religious thought. He does not accept all that the higher critics offer; but that is not to be wondered at, seeing that upon many things the critics themselves are not in agreement. His subject on a recent evening may be regarded as typical of his evening preaching—"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believes."—Romans i., 16.

First came a description of Paul's early environment; his pride of race accentuated by his Greek scholarship; his citizenship in the Roman empire; and his Jewish bigotry. These things, taken together, would make him the uncompromising foe of Christianity. The political pride of the Romans, the intellectual pride of the Greek, and the bigotry of the Jew!—could anything be more at variance with the character of Jesus Christ than this strange mixture of human pride? Yet we find all this broken and Paul declaring to the Romans that he is not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. This conspicuous magnanimity was, of course, only explicable by Paul's conversion to Christianity.

This was followed up by an account of the conversion of Paul and by the subsequent impression which Christ's own life and work made upon him, and finally the Gospel, which, more than anything else, breaks down the barriers between man and man, and helps to bring about the brotherhood of man and the federation of the world. The humanity of Christ was exalted above nationality. Although a Jew, Jesus had none of the narrow prejudices of his race. He healed a Samaritan woman and made a hero of a Samaritan in one of his parables.

How hard a thing pride was to break down, the preacher proceeded to illustrate by facts of history. In nineteen centuries Christianity had done a great deal to break its walls, and in Paul's own case it needed a miracle to persuade him to become a follower of Christ; but how striking was the change in him; how quickly he responded and went out among the Gentiles founding churches and exhorting men to come to Christ. He was on his way to Damascus to persecute the followers of Christ and stamp out their teaching by the force of the law; but he was found ready for doing just the opposite when the call came to him. And with what success!

This suggested the idea that many a man owed his success in life to being found ready when called for a particular work. Many people bewailed their failure in life and attributed it to the fact that they had not had opportunities. The fact was that opportunities came to every one—not two or three, or four, but dozens and scores of them, and people failed to take advantage of them because they were not ready.

This prompted the question, "Were they going to fall in the spiritual world likewise because they were not ready?" The opportunity presented itself now. Were they ready to take up the cross of Christ and to exclaim with the Apostle Paul, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ"? Why put it off till the close of life? God was merciful, but did they realize the fearful risk they ran by procrastination and refusing until death was knocking at the door the call that was made to them. "It is not according to my theology," said the preacher, "to regard death as an executioner, but what an awful responsibility and risk to put off the offer of salvation until death." Be ready for death. The great men in the world—Socrates, Demosthenes, Alexander, Julius Caesar, Newton, Cromwell, Washington and Lincoln, and hosts of others, had made their names illustrious for all time by being ready for their opportunities when they presented themselves. So, surely, should Christians take advantage of their opportunities here and now. Most people had ideals that they found it hard to realise, and it had been said that "earth knows no greater tragedy than the death of the soul's ideals." Let Paul's example be their ideal; let them emulate his enthusiasm. They might not comprehend all the mysteries of religion any more than they knew the secret of that marvellous power called electricity. But they would find that it could influence their lives just as electricity produced light, set the machinery of our factories in motion and acted as the motive power for locomotion.

STORY OF THE NIGHT OF A DRIVE

Edgar Wallace Paints the Scene in a Blockhouse During a Boer Hunt.

London, March 21.—Edgar Wallace writes in the London Daily Mail:

It was Smithy—Smithy who had been up to Wolvehoek with the escort of a few tame burghers—who brought back the news, and the blockhouse rejoiced thereat. Smithy with his own eyes had seen it. First a puffing, clanking, rushing pilot engine slipping over the rise from Viljoen's Drift. A pilot engine hurrying desperately, and slowing only that the grimy driver might clutch from the extended hand of the station master his travelling orders. Then the pilot engine had rumbled on, and in its wake came another smoky speck, also very much in a hurry. Not a pilot engine this, but a little train with guard's van, two saloons, some armored trucks and some very important Highlanders scanning the horizon for hostile Boers.

A GLIMPSE OF "K."

And in one of the saloons, with pince-nez on nose and a wicked-looking cigar bitten between square jaws, a man whom Smithy did not recognize, partly because his photographic presentments are remarkably unlike, and partly because the view was fleeting. A man sitting before a table littered with papers, heavy-eyed, grey, forbidding, aged almost. A face difficult to describe, except that it was a strong face, an inscrutable face. Smithy never saw him smile or Smithy would have been charmed, for "K." has a pleasing smile, a smile that has almost made me regret six chapters of a monumental work of mine. Smithy did not recognize him, but the obliging postmaster told him, and Smithy brought the news back to the blockhouse on the other side of Heilbron, and the blockhouse rejoiced, for the men, the common men, the men who do not analyze policies nor criticise methods, but only just love a man for the strength of his manhood—to these people Lord Kitchener's presence is very helpful.

So to-night—really last night—Smithy's five pals are very happy in the belief that something is going to happen. Vague hints have come from Heilbron—whispers of great movements somewhere eastward of the rolling hills, of driving columns of 10,000 mounted beaters, searching the covers, promises of De Wet's capture and the destruction of his commando, have all helped to stimulate an atmosphere already overcharged with excitement; and now the great Lord K. himself has arrived to superintend.

IRON GIRDLE.

No sleep for any of the blockhouse people to-night. The Boers must on no account be allowed to pass through the blockhouse lines, otherwise what is the use of Rawlinson with his twenty-five hundred men, and Rimington (tiger-skin pugareed hat and red scarf knotted carelessly round neck, one can almost see that sun-scorched, wind-seamed face staring westward through the darkness), and Elliot, and Byng? They form a sixty-mile line, and are moving so that the left flank of the one column touches the right flank of the other: a slowly moving press slipping down the smooth sides of the block-house lines. Nothing can pass the driving columns by day. Nothing can break through the entrenched pickets by night. On the blockhouse lines must come the strain, and the blockhouses learn this to-night, first from a few clearly expressed, uncompromising words from the man in the saloon carriage 'way up the line, and afterwards from Johnny Boer himself.

No sign of the enemy so far. The sun sinks, and the shadow of the little tin fort lies half way to Frankfort. No sign of Boers. It might be a sunset on the peaceful uplands of another land, so golden and still is the land. The east is a steely blue, and a deeper blue, and a filmy grey, and a bluish black; and then, save for a high floating strip of orange in the west and a star or so winking weakly through nimbus, the world is dark. The corporal consults his watch by the aid of a lantern. Half-past eight. You are well into the first act by then, are you not? There are clubs dropping people at Prince's and picking up people at the Carlton, and there are late-comers treading on people's toes at Drury Lane. Very vexatious indeed. Smithy remembers a night he was chucked out of the "Brit." over a trifling trouble arising from such a matter. A six-foot navvy admonished for his carelessness had made improper references to the size of Smithy's feet. They are not very much in the humor for anecdote, these highly-strung friends of Smithy, and in the crude, homely vernacular that obtains in the barrack-room, they intimate as much. Not that Smithy minds very much; he is not offended, and would continue, but the corporal says two words, and my garrulous friend is silent.

WAITING.

Hours pass, and the night is black. If anything, the earth is blacker, and the difference between the two blacknesses is as the difference between a soot-bag and a velvet pall. Hours pass; sixty seconds make one minute; sixty minutes one hour; there are three thousand six hundred seconds in an hour, and a second is quite a long time when you are waiting for something to happen. Twelve o'clock now. Suppers, last trains and trim broughams at stage doors. Perhaps——

What is that?

From the west a long thin ribbon of white light unrolls swiftly. Not a ribbon, either, but an unopened fan of rigid light. Now it moves backward and forward. Now it sinks and sweeps along somewhere out of sight, the silhouetted hillocks, their crests in a halo of light, alone giving indication of the beam's direction. An armored train somewhere between Wolvehoek and Kroonstad. Its searchlight playing on the great net into which De Wet is being driven. Then——

"THERE THEY ARE!"

Can you imagine a hum staccato? Or a short chesty grunt? That is what it sounded like. Armored train again, and this time working its quick-firing gun. See, the searching light is now steadfast. Domp! There goes the gun again, Doop! and again, and yet and yet again, then silence, and the light goes. Darkness once more on the veldt, but not for long. Quite close at hand from the Heilbron fort leaps one straight purple flash, and then a bang that shakes the earth. Now, blockhouse, it is your turn! There is nothing to fire at, but fire into the net. Crackle, crackle, crackle, up and down the line. Flash, flash, flash at intervals of a thousand yards. To-night is a Brock's benefit, a firework display of unprecedented grandeur, only the Boers have not come apparently. Pray heaven, says Smithy, in so many words, that they have not gone in another direction. There are some near at hand, for two miles away a rocket sails slowly skyward and bursts. The Boers are at hand. Perhaps a commando, possibly a hundred, likely enough fifty. Who knows, it may be De Wet himself with the proverbial handful of men? The musketry fire crackles incessantly, the naval gun bangs intermittently, but the blockhouses on either side of their fellow who sent up his warning rocket are looking carefully into the night. Smithy's corporal gives few commands, but they are much to the point. Suddenly——

"There they are!"

A black, bulky mass is sweeping over the plain between the forts. On they come, forty or fifty of them, heedless of the rifle-fire, heedless of the rocket that blazes aloft, forgetful of everything except that outside the line lies freedom. O, the mad, mad clatter of hoofs and unswerving, blind dash on to the wire entanglement! Crash! the tinkle and rattle of iron against iron. The fence is down, and so is many a horse and man, for the blockhouses fire steadily and the stink of cordite fills the little chambers, and the wall of bullets fills the air. Bang! and the big gun is dropping shells in the direction of the desperate fugitives. They are over the fence and away; they are galloping madly to cover again. They at least have got through the iron girdle, leaving a few behind by the broken fence where the squealing horses lie. Just in fear we shall pick them up in the morning and bury them with that respect and homage which gallant men deserve of gallant men.

POLICE COURT CASES.

John Stoddard, on a charge of obtaining $200 on false pretences, and Chris Desoto, on a similar charge, were remanded for enquete to-day. The case of J. Shaw, on a charge of non-support, was also postponed.

B. C. REDISTRIBUTION.

Victoria, B.C., March 21.—(Special.)—According to the Redistribution Bill submitted yesterday the membership of the Legislature is increased to 42. Victoria retains four members and Vancouver gets 5.

WINES WILL BE ANALYZED.

The case of Seraphin Lachance, the East End druggist, who has been accused of selling intoxicating medicinal wines, such as Vin Mariani, Vin St. Michel, etc., was postponed to March 25 for trial, when the results of the analysis of the wines will be presented.

WINDSOR HALL.

Goulet's Symphony Orchestra, sixth concert, March 28th, Good Friday, at 4.30. Soloists—Miss Marier, soprano; Mrs. Desmarais, contralto; M. C. Bethune, basso (Ottawa). Reserved seats, 75c, and 50c. Admission 25c. Plan at Shaw's.

ASSAULT NOT PROVEN.

The case of assault preferred by Betsy Walsh against William Williamson, her husband, was dismissed by Judge Choquet to-day. The evidence showed that the plaintiff was subject to hysterical fits, during which it was necessary to hold her. Her statement that he attempted to put a poker down her throat was unsupported.

REWARD OF MERIT

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less Than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays, and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring, and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so, and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Grove, Beaconsfield

The time has come when you want to decide where you are to spend the summer. Do you want a house, or house and board, or rooms? At The Grove there is a variety.

The four cottages (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4), late of the Shaw estate, will be let, with or without board, to suit tenants.

The Grove cottages as usual.

Apply soon if you want a choice, at

24 Hospital Street, - MONTREAL.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

"Ask your friends about it"

Put up Black, Mixed & Ceylon Green

W. SCOTT & SONS

1739 NOTRE DAME STREET.

JUST ARRIVING

LARGE ASSORTMENT

Eastern Rugs

Established 1859. Tel. Main 1655.

Carpets JUST IN

For any and every Home

Measured for, made and laid free, when wanted, if ordered now.

CASH or CREDIT.

10 Rolls by SS. Campania
66 Rolls by SS. Umbria
43 Rolls by SS. Kingstonian
56 Rolls by SS. Corinthian

Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry, all of the newest patterns and colorings. Make your selection now while the assortment is at its best. We will measure and sew it to be delivered and laid when wanted.

When looking at Carpets, examine our stock of FURNITURE STOVES, CROCKERY, etc., etc., and remember we keep everything to furnish a home throughout.

Special inducements to newly married couples fitting up.

Metropolitan House Furnishing Co.,

1678 and 1680 NOTRE DAME STREET.

EMPORIUM 10c

Unexcelled in FLAVOR and AROMA

JUST PUBLISHED—

AUDREY

By the Author of "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD"

$1.50 - Illustrated

Chapman's Bookstore

Hugh Ross 206 St. James St

Merchant Tailor, Montreal

JUST RECEIVED....

A Splendid Line of Genuine Harris Homespuns.

As only a limited quantity of these goods were procurable, we would suggest an early call to make selection.

W. P. SCOTT

MONTREAL.

Decorator, Wall Paper, etc. 2422 St. Catherine St.

The Croup

Any of the children ever have it? Then you will never forget it, will you? Don't let it go until midnight again, but begin treatment during the evening, when that dry, hollow, barking cough first begins:

Get out your Vapo-Cresolene (for you surely keep this in the house), put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the child breathe in the quieting, soothing, healing vapor. There will be no croup that night. If it's midnight, and the croup is on, inhaling the vapor will break the spasm and bring prompt relief.

For asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, coughs and colds, it is a prompt and pleasant cure, while for whooping-cough it is a perfect specific. Your doctor knows, ask him about it.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

"The apparatus is simple, inexpensive, and I believe, unequalled in the treatment of whooping-cough. The vapor is not injurious to healthy persons. It has a beneficial effect in allaying the irritation and the desire to cough in bronchitis. I earnestly recommend it."

JOHN MERRITT, M.D., of Brooklyn, in the N. Y. Medical Record.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Vapo-Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

White Rock Lithia Water

("Its Equal is Unknown.")

Is the only Table Water containing oxygen gas which instantly relieves that feeling of distress caused by over indulgence of the appetite, either eating, smoking, etc., etc.

THE MORE YOU DRINK THE BETTER YOU FEEL.

Can be procured at first-class clubs, restaurants, hotels, grocers and druggists

F. X. St. Charles & Co.

General Agents for Canada.

257 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

Tel. Bell, East 781-782. Mer. 60.

Literature

WITENAGEMOT.

Mother of Parliaments, hast thou so wrought
That men must hear who tarry at thy walls
The teasing utterance of pedant thought
And peevish clamor of parochial brawls?
Shall England shape from this her strenuous course,
Or gather courage at the battling prow—
From factious cry and jape of tedious mime?
While all about her is the opposing force
And hot contention of the world—and thou
Keeping the chronicles of wasted time.

The lion is for England, not the mouse;
So are we weary of the wainscot note
That mocks the echoes of our Senate house:
Fretted by timid thought, obedient vote,
And weary of that seminary hath,
That schoolgirl bickering which tweaks the air;
For with the shock of battle, and the sense
Of new-born empire breathing thro' the State—
Stirreth in this great England's heart the prayer
For dominant pilots of her providence.

He cannot whistle Britain to his heel
Who yawns into the lists with leopard gait,
Fondling of moods, contemptuous of seal,
And blowing wine-glass epigrams to Fate;
Nay, he must feel in every nerve and vein
The heart of England beating to her goal,
Must feel that goodly sap within his bones,
And all her purpose vibrant in his brain,
Must hear with every step her thunder roll—
Whose hand would strike for England thro' the zones.

The teacup storm that sees thy levies hurl'd,
That shakes thy factions, eats thy Sessions up—
Brings not a tremor to the marching world,
Rocks not one ripple o'er the lip o' the cup;
This is thine eloquence; and thou are dumb
When India whispers in thy vacant halls,
Or thro' thine ale-house stammerings is caught
The voice of Greater Britain. Thou'rt become
An old man, garrulous, round whose close walls
Grows up a Younger World, beyond his thought.

Must we make mourn for thee, and whiles we grieve
Gaze from the tiltings of thy mimic hosts
To where those great Pro-Consuls steadfast weave
The woof of empery on distal coasts?—
Cromer and Milner! Verily do we spare
Our wisest to the boundaries;—and lo,
The will of England shapes that these should come
To lead her far-embordered hosts, from where
Thy tangled sects now make the State a show,
And at the call of destiny are dumb.

Harold Begbie.

SPRING.

This is the month, when in the world's young day
The shepherd tribes, from caves and wattled bields,
Lured by the verdure of the virgin fields,
Drove forth their flocks and sought a westward away,
And when the lordlings of the sea, that lay
Besieged by winter, wearying upon land,
Drew down their ships with shouts along the sand
And launched to wild adventure through the spray.

So longings, as of migrant birds, each spring
Bid us, their children, leave our fireside ease—
Cross oceans, brave fierce deserts, wage strange wars,
Flout iceberg borne in the dim Polar seas,
Dare the undared—and seek on perilous wing
The glistening Eldorado of the stars.

Ethel Wedgwood.

LITERARY JOTTINGS

WILLIAM HAZLETT'S ESSAYS.

The first two volumes of the promised dozen which are to make up the new edition of the collected volumes of William Hazlett, edited by A. R. Waller and Arnold Glover, with an introduction by W. E. Henley, have made their appearance. Portly volumes they are, though neither so elegant in form nor so clearly printed as those first editions in the pleasant red buckram which graced the library shelves of our grandfathers in the early twenties; but there is a glamor about the "collected works" that means for Hazlitt fame at last. It never came in his day; but he fulfilled the conditions of Milton's lines:

"Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble minds
To scorn delights and live laborious days."

Hazlett certainly loved his laborious days, although he lived them with his sherry and cold chicken, as he does not omit to tell us with the wind whistling outside the Winterslow hut in which he lived, and the old crazy hand organ playing "Robin Adair." Critical essayists have comparatively few readers. The public which devours silly novels, and eagerly supplies the "advance-booking" for sillier plays, still vaguely supposes that the critics are the men who have failed in literature and art. Disraeli, who knew better, repeated the gibe after Balzac, who in his turn repeated it after many writers quos numerare non oportet. To be sure, Hazlitt before he took to criticism had failed in painting, just as Sainte-Beuve had failed in poetry. Then there was Johnson with his Irene. People who know and care nothing about criticism—the vast majority that is to say, of the human race—would regard these as cases in point. Popular misconception, or rather popular indifference, is apt to embitter the critic. In Johnson's soreness against Garrick, in Hazlitt's attitude to most of his contemporaries, and, to take a very recent illustration, in Mr. W. E. Henley's remarks on R. L. Stevenson, no doubt the same feeling has been secretly at work—the anguish of an unpopular literary genre. It is of no use recommending the critic to wait for posterity before he exclaims against his fate. That would be like asking him to imitate the sailor who, hearing that parrots lived for a hundred years, bought one in order to test the truth of the statement. Hazlitt himself professed indifference to posterity. "One object which we have in writing these essays," he said of his "Round Table" series, "is to send them in a volume to a person who took some notice of us when children (and who augured, perhaps, better of us than we deserved. In fact, the opinion of those who know us most, who are a kind of second self in our recollections, is a sort of second conscience; and the approbation of one or two friends is all the immortality we pretend to." These professions, however, are, of course, not to be taken too seriously. At any rate, Hazlitt must be gratified in the Elysian Fields—where, it is perhaps not irreverent to suppose, he is still drinking strong tea and having partridges, as succulent as those at Winterslow, cooked for his supper—he must be gratified to know that he has at length come into his own in this world.

THE ANGLICAN REFORMATION.

Rev. Dr. Richard Watson Dixon, D.D., died when he had barely completed and had not fully revised the two last volumes of his important history of the "Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction." These volumes carry the chief literary work of Dr. Dixon's life down to the year 1570. To the pious care of his friend, Dr. Gee, the public are indebted after these two years of delay of these two solid volumes. Dr. Gee in a short prefatory memoir tells us that during the last years of his life the author had felt his duties weighing upon him with increasing force, and that severe illness interfered with the progress of his minute studies. It cannot be said that there is the slightest trace of this in the present volumes. They are scrupulously and closely exact, full of evidence of investigation as detailed as for example, Mr. Wylie's Henry IV.—perhaps the only book which in our generation can be compared with this—bearing everywhere the impression of an acute and critical mind, and written in an entirely original prose, which, if at first almost irritating, eventually exercises a peculiar fascination upon the reader. The work of preparation, consisting chiefly in a laborious verification of references, has been well done by Dr. Gee, though we cannot but wish that it had been possible for the style of his introduction to receive the criticism of the prose poet who is its subject.

The value of the book to historical students continues to lie chiefly in the "echo of original voices." There are no striking discoveries, no very remarkable original views. But the book is none the less the only full, accurate, and temperate history of the English Reformation that we possess; and it is a real loss to the Church and to history that the author was not able to carry it to the death of the great Queen whose masterful character he so fully appreciated. The strength of Dr. Dixon's work lies in his power of penetrating criticism. No modern historian has seen more clearly the point at issue which partisans and controversialists have laboriously wrapped up and centuries of accumulated error have buried.

VOICES FROM THE ISLES OF GREECE.

The number of books appearing at the present time which have for their motives suggestions of the Greek poets, is remarkable.

Modern writers, trained in Greek literature and yet infused with the modern spirit, try to get beyond Homer and Euripides, to carry further some story told by them, or to imagine a seed plot out of which they grew their wondrous gardens. Recently we had the old conflict between art and love told in the story of a sculptor of the Greek islands and in Mr. R. C. Trevelyan's Polyphemus we have an extremely modern sequel to the old Cyclops story as told in the Odyssey. Polyphemus, blinded and lonely, is tended and consoled by a young faun, whose simple affection and kindly natural virtues have for the moment converted the "sullen, self-centred, and unsociable" temper of the Cyclops exasperated by his loss of sight. Before them drifts Ulysses in his ship, Ulysses started on his last cruise to find the islands of the blest. Polyphemus offers a peaceful reception. Ulysses suspects treachery, repels and misbelieves him. In a renewal of rage the Cyclops hurls a mighty rock at the ship, shatters it, and laughs at the shrieks of the drowning sailors. The faun rushes forward, too late to stay his hand, and, finding the body of a young sailor, carries it up the mountain for tender burial, but is himself seized and carried off by two young unregenerate Cyclops who have regarded Polyphemus as a renegade, and who are delighted to have the opportunity of capturing and doing violence to his favorite friend. The loss of the faun brings home to Polyphemus all the depth of his own misery and the hopelessness of his ever sharing in the wisdom and righteousness to which the faun had striven to beguile him. So he passes down to the sea determined to end his hateful life:—

Father, to Thee I come,
Down to Thy shore; there will I cast off cast off
This burden of despair, there wash away
My shame and guilt, and to Thy cleansing pure
And holy waters render back my soul.

Mr. Trevelyan has evidently been thinking, as regards the general outline of his poem of "Empedocles on Etna." We have in both the Sicilian mountain; the older melancholy being for a time cheered by the younger, the embodiment of the spirit of poetry and natural joy; and in the end the suicide of the despairing elder. Here, however, the likeness ends, and, as is right and characteristic, the utterances of the Cyclops have little in common with that body of philosophy developed in the famous monologue of the sage. At the same time, the author of "Polyphemus" has a doctrine to develop—namely, how difficult it is to change nature; how rare is the conversion which will withstand the sudden awakening of the old passions, old hostilities. Much of the writing is charming, and the faun's first song describing the old life in Arcady is as pretty as any dream of a golden age could be.

LOVE ON THE STAGE.

When the Courts of Love flourished towards the close of the twelfth century one Andre Le Chapelain, acting as Clerk of the Court, drew up a code of amorism, of which Article XXXI, runs as follows: — Unam feminam nihil prohibet a duobus amari, et a duabus mulieribus unum. The document will be found set forth at length in Stendhal's curious treatise, "De l'Amour," and a noteworthy document it is, for nearly the whole of modern sentimental fiction might be lumped together under the title "Variations upon Article XXXI." But the "nihil prohibet" has been very liberally interpreted, so that the article, originally a permissive clause, may be said to have become obligatory. Upon it is founded the whole theatre of the younger Dumas, not to mention the contemporary French school represented by MM. Hervieu, Donnay, Lavedan, and Porto-Riche. Mr. Alfred Sutro, the author of Women in Love, a series of dialogues in dramatic form is apparently a disciple of this school. English readers, indebted as they are to Mr. Sutro for many quite admirable translations of Maeterlinck, will, perhaps wonder why he has not chosen to follow in the footsteps of that master rather than in those of the dramatists named. For M. Maeterlinck is always fresh, suggestive, individual, whereas Mr. Sutro in this little book gives nothing more than a repetition of ideas and situations which to any student of modern French drama will be already too familiar. Very many years ago Horace remarked that it was difficult proprie communia dicere, and among these communia, these commonplaces, must assuredly be reckoned the subject of love. Mr. Sutro's clandestine lovers part because it is "the correct thing" for many to marry, his married lovers kiss again with tears, his deserted lovers take to drink and suicide—the old, old stories. And the lovers all bear the familiar stigmata of their calling. Out of eight of the men no fewer than six are described as "tall." They have mistaken their vocation; they should have gone into the Guards. The solitary lover of "middle height" is a mere bank clerk and a confessed failure. Even a lamp, when Mr. Sutro describes it, has to be "tall." It is an idee fixe. Amid the many conventions of the stage the love-making remains obstinately the most conventional. Stage lovers continued to go down on their knees before the beloved long after real lovers had abandoned that irksome practice. Even to-day the stage lover may be seen wooing his adored behind her back or over one shoulder—the object, of course, being that the faces of both parties shall be in view of the audience. Their declarations, raptures, and quarrels are as conventional as their gestures. How rarely the playgoer can say of a lovers' scene, "That is the very thing!" There is a brief scene in M. Donnay's La Douloureuse, one in Iris, a third in The Tyranny of Tears, of which that could be said, and which the grateful playgoer treasures up in his memory; but of the business as a rule he can only feel that he has seen it all before, over and over again, on the stage, and that he has never seen it in real life.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE HOUSE WITH GREEN SHUTTERS.

Mr. George Douglas, in whom ardent admirers forsee a Scottish Balzac starts on the road to fame with a serious handicap. In nine cases out of ten a young writer who begins his career by calling vividly to the mind an old one is at a disadvantage. "It may be hoped that Mr. Douglas will, as he undoubtedly deserves, prove the exception to the rule."

In "The House With Green Shutters," which is Mr. Douglas' first work, there is much of the flavor of Balzac and a comparison with "Pere Goriot" is irresistible, but the comparison is in every respect creditable to the young writer. It is not mere literary imitativeness, but spiritual kinship. The reminder of Balzac is due to the influence of Balzac—the relation of master and disciple and is of the character that Dumas bore to Scott. In the observation and delineation of his countryman, Scott is acknowledged to have excelled all other writers. By this is meant not merely that no one has drawn Scotsmen as he has, but that no one writer has drawn his own countrymen as Scott has and a concensus of the best critics would put him next to Shakespeare as a creator of individual character of the miscellaneous human sort. So it is with Dumas. No one has drawn his own countrymen as he has. Not until Scott's death did Dumas turn his attention to that class of novels which have ranked him second only to Sir Walter in the department of historical fiction. The differences between Scott and Dumas are both numerous and great and so too are the differences between Mr. Douglas and Balzac; but one cannot read the story of "The House With Green Shutters" without being forced as it were to think of the famous story of the French Lear and his daughters. But Balzac wrote that book in the full tide of his power, while Mr. Douglas makes his debut in literature with his.

The similarity rests on the element of tragic power imbued with imagination but so spontaneously dedicated to the commemoration of essentially human passion that the author needs no heroic stage for his drama but can safely give it humble characters and a humble scene. Readers of Pere Goriot will recall that masterly discription of the Maison Vaquer, its environments and its inmates with which the book is opened. "The House With Green Shutters," which is a powerful and original work begins with a similar note. There is no squalor here, in fact the little square of Barbie, with its typical Scotch inn and dwellings dominated by John Gourlay's proud structure, the house that gives its name to the novel makes a pleasing picture as Mr. Douglas paints it in the still morning air.

But in his first touches the author tactily apprises us of the nauseus moral atmosphere in which his story is to be saturated. In the place of the fellow-lodgers whose baiting of Pere Goriot is so heart rending to contemplate we have the fellow villagers of John Gourlay and while a whole world lies between the detestable egotism and sombre brutality of that prosperous trader and the pathetic feebleness of the French father it is soon apparent that in depicting the malicious campaign against his central figure Mr. Douglas is using something of the poignant method of the author of the "Comedie Humaine."

The spectacle unfolded is profoundly melancholy. The envious and narrow-minded people who fear Gourlay, while they hate him follow him through his career as the jackal follows some mighty beast destined for prey, keeping out of the reach of his paws but hounding him with dreadful persistance and leaping on him at the first sign of weakness.

Gourlay is a man or iron character and inevitably a ruler, but there is a fund of stupidity in him. If he has the strength of a lion he has the slowness of an ox and as brute force is of but little avail when craft and cunning are pitted against it, the wiles of his enemies slowly but surely aid in the accomplishment of his ruin. But it is the man's own nature that contains the seeds of his destruction and Mr. Douglas elevates his story far above the petty level of merely business rivalry and village politics by disclosing in John Gourlay's whole history the workings of the laws that make and unmake character.

Gourlay has a lazy, ineffectual trollop of a wife; a cowardly and conceited fool of a son, a weak wisp of a girl for a daughter. These figures play a prominent part in the tragedy. But the movement of the tragedy is started and accelerated by the traits in his own soul. When the crash comes and the entire family is wiped out in direful misery one entirely acquits the author of arbitrarily dipping his pen in earthquake and eclipse. The grim triumph of Nemesis is at once recognized. The spirit which has watched and waited for many years at John Gourlay's side presides with inflexible justice at the bitter end.

The subtle art with which Mr. Douglas reveals inch by inch so to speak the grinding process by which his hero is worn down, is a characteristic feature of the book—a masterly piece of realism with nothing to soften its hard outlines. The portraits of the Gourlays and the other "bodies" of Barbie are minute, but not excessively so, and there is nothing smacking of the self-conscious draughtsman about the book.

Mr. Douglas employs a style which is the embodiment of precision without apparent effort. The right word is invariably used in the right place—sure testimony of his breadth of art—and while the reader is constantly interested by some phrase or passage his interest is concentrated in its greatest intensity upon the book as a whole.

The concatenations of the scandal mongers which run around the central motive as though spoken by the chorus in a Greek tragedy, abound in picturesqueness, and contain the salt of human nature. One lays down the book with a great impression of strength and skill in narration. Its pictorial value cannot be effaced from the mind. The sharp thrusts into human nature which are to be met with on every page, and the hard gleams of humor—hard as though struck from Scotch granite, linger on the memory. This is why one sees the streak of Balzac in Mr. Douglas, and if he goes on as he has begun, he will produce work beside which the writings of the Kailyard school will be but as milk for babes and sucklings.

The book is emphatically meat for mature men and women and not for boys, and is it surprising that when put to the full test of this the highest standard it cannot escape entirely unscathed? For example, John Gourlay is analyzed with a rigor that wants the balance, the authority and the uniform persuasiveness which come from a strictly impersonal attitude towards the matter in hand. Mr. Douglas does not lack sympathy; indeed as the story goes on, whether from a clear intention or because Gourlay's character took itself a little out of his hands, the reader is allowed to feel something like compassion for the ill-fated man's suffering. But one cannot help thinking that Mr. Douglas has been too often moved by that spirit which inclines a novelist to hate or love too actively the types which he has elected to portray. At times he produces the feeling that he is cheering on the pack at Gourlay's heels.

The book furthermore suffers gravely from the author's disposition which he shares with many writers to forget that life is never all shadow. It is on this point that the example of Pere Goriot is eloquent and crushing. The fate of the old man in that book is appalling, but the pathos which wraps him round keeps the balance true. As an interpretation of humanity "The House With the Green Shutters" is deficient in tenderness and philosophy, but it is a remarkable book which no student of contemporary fiction can afford to neglect. (Toronto: The Copp Clark Company, Limited).

THE WESTCOTE'S, BY QUILLER-COUCH.

The delightful writer whose pleasant and scholarly criticism of literature and life is familiar to Canadian and American as well as English readers, by the diminutive "Q," varied sometimes by "A. T. Q. C."—Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch—has produced a novel in which he has diverted attention from "the way of youth and bloom of lusthood," to the claims of middle age. His heroine "Dorothea" is a spinster of eight and thirty—a good ten years older than Anne Elliot whom she much resembles.

A comparison between Mr. Couch and Jane Austen may seem extravagant, for Mr. Couch is as essentially romantic as Jane Austen was severely classic; but when two writers, however distinct, in "school" and style, treat the same subject and that subject is so narrowly defined in scope as this one of gentle heart flutterings in a "fading" woman; when further they treat it with the same delicate and reverent sympathy the one is bound to recall the other.

To read Mr. Couch's exquisite little tale of the scene wherein a touch of Raoul's hand gives Dorothea her first taste of the strangeness and sweetness of love is an inevitable reminder of Jane Austen's scene wherein Anne is disencumbered of her little nephew by Captain Wentworth and knows that something more than friendship has come into her life.

Professed amorists sometimes say that the first half recognised beginnings are the choicest of all stages in what Pascal calls, with a significant plural 'les Passion de l'Amour." However that may be in fact it is certainly the case in fiction. The love which Marivaux describes as "the love of which neither lover is aware, or the love too timid to declare itself; or again love uncertain and undecided, a love only half love which lovers suspect but are not quite sure of" is a saving grace which has preserved many a comedy that would else have been dead as the red heeled chevaliers or the panniered marquises whose foibles are perpetuated.

This much for what may be termed the pedigree of inspiration which is handsome enough, and when the atmosphere of the story is looked there is still a tendency to preserve a double association. It deals with courtly and gallant Frenchmen, prisoners of war in a little Somerset town in the period which was peculiarly Jane Austen's, the first decade of the last century.

Mr. Couch does not disappoint those who are on the tiptoe of expectation for romantic developments from the theme of French prisoners and their relations with the country folk among whom they mingle on parole. But his book is mainly designed to charm as a story not of external adventures but of what M. Anatole France would call "the adventures of a soul."

Dorothea Westcote has been drawn or rather divined with unerring instinct. Her affection a blend of the spiritual and the human, the maidenly and the maternal spirit, yet not wasted upon a half heroic, half despicable lover, is felt to be the right affection for a woman of her temperament and years. There is no nonsensical attempt to represent her as a grande amareuse. There is no tragic note or breaking of hearts when the love comes to naught only the Virgilian sense of tears. Dorothea's two brothers, the pompous Eudymion and Narcissus, the country bankers and men of family, the latter with a hobby about Vespasian and a Roman villa, are in there way capital sketchers. There is a fine scene in which Dorothea tells the story of her love for Raoul to her elder brother who pours contempt on the idea of a young man falling in love with a middle aged woman.

The story is inscribed to Mr. Henry James to whose sustained and sustaining pride in good workmanship, the author pays tribute "So I invoke your name," he writes, "to stand before my endeavor like a figure outside the brackets in an algebraical sum to make all the difference by multiplying the meaning contained." This is no doubt an ingenious bid for the American market which it may be hoped will be as successful as it is felicitiously phrased. Mr. Quiller-Couch himself in everything he writes, sets an example of good workmanship which is a continual pleasure to many readers. (Toronto. The Copp Clark Publishing Company; New York and London: The Macmillan Company).

A NOBLE LIFE-WORK.

"The Kindlier Hand," is the name of the story of the life and work of the late Rev. Alexander Millar, M.A. of Edinburgh. It is not a biography; it is a narration of incidents in the life of a noble man and earnest Christian, who is well known to many Scottish people in Canada. It is in short a character sketch.

Rev. Mr. Millar was born in Huntley, the scene of George Macdonald's tale "Alec. Forbes," and "Robert Falconer," A son of the Scottish manse, it was natural that his mind should turn to the ministerial profession as his life's work. But he was so sensible of the temporal and spiritual needs of the lower classes that he gave up his charge to throw himself in his whole-souled way into missionary work in Edinburgh, and later acted as secretary of the Scottish coast mission. It is of his experiences in these fruitful fields that "The Kindlier Hand," tells. And the reader cannot but be struck with the Christ likeness in the man who gives an inspiration towards higher things. The incidents were compiled by his daughter Ellen Millar, and the book contains a full page half tone from a photo by Elliott and Fry, London. It is published by Andrew Elliot, Edinburgh. The American publishers are Fleming & Revell, New York, Chicago and Toronto. Price, 60 cents, cloth.

AUTHORS AND READERS

It is a somewhat noteworthy circumstance that the Life of William Black and the Autobiography of Sir Walter Besant are announced for simultaneous publication this month by the respective publishers of each. But that is not the only coincidence. Both works are to come from personal friends of the late distinguished novelists, and both the Autobiography, which has been edited by Mr. S. Squire Sprigge, and the Life, the work of Sir Wemyss Reid, will reveal the relationship of the subject of each to many of the characters that have a place in their pages. Black and Besant, it may be recalled, figure in Mr. Kipling's "Ballad of the Three Captains," the least known, perhaps, of his poems; the former is alluded to by Kipling as "Admiral of the North," the latter as "Captain of the fleet from Limehouse to Blackwall." Mr. Thomas Hardy—long may he fly his pennant—is the other member of the triumvirate.

"No rights reserved" is the announcement made on the title pages of several new editions of olstoi's works, issued by the Free Age Press. The fact is, of course, that the veteran Russian author absolutely refuses to recognize his legal right to tax those who would derive benefit from his brain work. Therein he maintains his consistency, but it is undoubtedly at the expense of causes he has at heart. Take the case of the Doukhobors here in Canada. Tolstoi was anxious to help them, and was willing to give them the proceeds of the sale of one of his novels. The sum received in consequence, however, was very disappointing. A property which any one may help himself to, without even saying, "By your leave," has little or no commercial value. Among the new publications referred to is "Forty Years, a Legend of Little Russia."

Mr. W. Johnson Galloway, one of the members of Parliament for Manchester, bears a name better known to the public in connection with steam boilers than with matters musical. It is well known, however, that music is one of his hobbies, and it is not surprising, therefore, that he is engaged upon a book to be called "The Operatic Problem." In it Mr. Galloway will give an account of the different systems under which opera is conducted on the Continent, and will set forth a scheme for the establishment of a national opera in this country.

"Booksellers of Dr. Johnson's Time" is the attractive subject of a new book upon which Mr. Edward Marston has been engaged, and which Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. will publish in the next few weeks. The history of some of them is, in an intimate sense, part of the history of English literature, no less than of commercial enterprise in the production of books. Robert Dodsley, for example, was in another sense besides the commercial one a force in the literary development of the eighteenth century. The names of Dodsley and Johnson are associated much in the same way as the names of Murray and Byron. "Doddy, you know, is my patron," said Johnson, when he loyally backed up Doddy's play, "Cleone," which Garrick characterized as "cruel, bloody and unnatural," and which the Doctor himself candidly confessed to have had "more blood than brains" in it. Robert Dodsley was poet, dramatist, bookseller, publisher, all in one. Of all the great English publishers (the "booksellers" of the eighteenth century) who have risen from obscurity to renown, Robert Dodsley was the one whose origin was humblest. Not one in a hundred general readers knew that Robert Dodsley started as a footman. "The Footman's Friendly Advice to his Brethren of the Livery" was Robert's first poem. The laudation of Duchesses failed to turn Robert's head. He did not mistake his barrel of kitchen beer for the Muses' spring. Originality in business was, however, Robert's strong point. "The Annual Register" is to this day produced in almost the same form in which Dodsley, in 1753, published its first volume. Dodsley, let it be remembered, employed Edmund Burke as its editor. It was Dodsley, said Dr. Johnson, "who first mentioned to me the scheme of an English Dictionary."

When the world wags slowly in literary London, and Hall Caine and Marie Corelli have sunk into intermittent somnolence, the spirit of Puck enters into some critic to give a fillip to dulness by reviving the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, the narratives of Scott, or the unrecognizableness of Dickens' popularity. Dulness pervades the literary atmosphere in London as heavily as the fog, and as a consequence it is not surprising that all thread these stock sensations have been resuscitated by the literary press. A discussion is now in full swing in regard to Dickens and the psychological school. One writer says:—

"Not only is Dickens the most optimistic, the most democratic, the least disagreeable of modern novelists, but psychology was a science he knew little of and cared for less. Any observing student of the trend of fiction may discern that there is a strong revulsion against the psychological novel with which we have been flosed in late years. If certain critics have been filled with disgust at the turn of public favor which has enriched the coffers of the authors of historical romances in recent years, they have but to trace the cause to science of psychology, considered by them so essential to the equipment of the imaginative writer. We are not taking sides, we are merely stating facts. And in view of these facts little wonder is it that the world resolutely refuses to read such students of realism as Mr. George Moore and Mr. George Gissing, despite all their literary charm and grace of style, and as resolutely persists in laughing and weeping at the bidding of Charles Dickens."

DEAFNESS.

Impaired Hearing, Catarrhal Deafness, Head Noises, Ringing in the Ears

CAN BE CURED.

CATARRHOZONE

CURES WHILE YOU BREATHE IT.

These afflictions are all due to the same cause—CATARRH—but can be relieved very quickly, and cured permanently, by inhaling the pleasant, antiseptic vapor of Catarrhozone. It is a positive cure for Catarrh in any part of the system, and cures chronic cases that were considered hopeless. Catarrhozone has been proved successful in thousands of cases and will cure you if you give it a chance. The following testimonial tells its own story. Read it and be convinced.

FIVE YEARS OF DEAFNESS CURED.

Mr. Thomas Riddle, of St. Thomas, Ont., a prominent contractor, who is well known throughout Western Ontario, says: "My hearing was always poor, but about ten years ago I became almost totally deaf. It was the result of catarrhal inflammation, and nothing did me good until I inhaled Catarrhozone. It cured me perfectly. I can strongly recommend Catarrhozone to anyone who is at all bothered with deafness or catarrh."

The Inhaler is made of beautifully polished hard rubber, and is convenient to carry in the vest pocket, and may be used in the street car, at work, in the theatre, church, home, at any place, at any time of the day or night. Catarrhozone is the best remedy for diseases of the respiratory organs that money can buy; it relieves quickly, is pleasant to use, and is guaranteed to cure. Two months' treatment costs only one dollar, or trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail to your address if price is forwarded to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ontario.

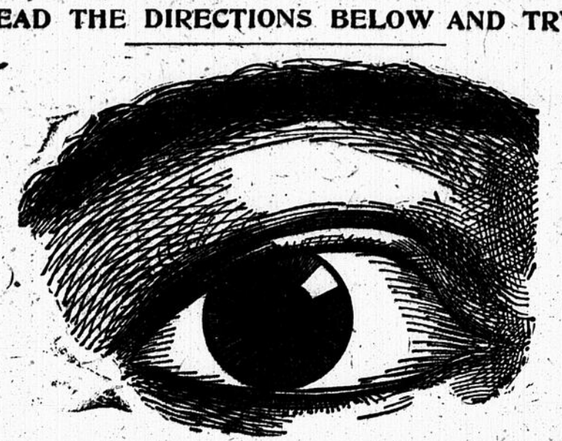
THE HYPNOTIC EYE!

How It Fascinates and Controls the Human Mind.

WEIRD THINGS DONE UNDER ITS MYSTIC SPELL

Can You Look at It Five Minutes Without Being Hypnotized?

READ THE DIRECTIONS BELOW AND TRY.



If you wish to ascertain how susceptible you are to hypnotic influence, place yourself in an easy sitting position and look steadily and intently at the black spot (pupil) in the centre of the eye above for five minutes. While looking at the eye count very slowly to yourself, one, two, three, four and so on to five hundred. Do not permit your eyes or mind to wander for one moment. At the end of five minutes, if your eyelids feel heavy or tired; if you feel slightly drowsy; if you have a slight tingling sensation in the arms or hands; if you have a peculiar sensation in the head; or if you feel during the time an inclination to wink the eyelids, you are quite susceptible to hypnotic influence, and you should at once learn the science for your self-protection.

The eye of a person who understands hypnotism is a thousand times more powerful than the cold, lifeless picture given above. To tell how susceptible you would be to a real hypnotic eye, multiply the effect you perceived by 1,000.

The most eminent specialists of modern times have just written a marvellous new book on Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., 10,000 copies of which are to be given away for the benefit of the public. The book is richly illustrated by the finest half-tone engravings, showing various positions of subject and operator.

By the late methods to which this book calls attention, any one can learn hypnotism and acquire wonderful magnetic power in a few days at his own home and use it on his friends and associates entirely without their knowledge. The person affected does not dream that his mind and will have been taken possession of and controlled by another. The most obstinate chronic diseases are speedily cured by this mysterious force, and bad habits banished, never to return.

Mr. Y. T. Greenwood, of 753 Brook Street, Beloit, Wis., wrote for the above book, learned hypnotism and immediately cured his wife of a complication of diseases from which physicians said she must surely die. Mrs. Effie M. Watson, Martinsville, Ind., says:—"I advise every woman in this country to write to the American College of Sciences and get the grand work it is giving away. It has been of incalculable benefit to me." Mr. John M. Guard, of Palmer Lake, Col., says:—"The book is far beyond anything of the kind I have ever seen. I now use hypnotism every day of my life. Your splendid methods of instruction enable me to get in touch with people and wield an influence that I did not dream it was mine to possess."

The book will be sent absolutely free to any address. It divulges the whole truth about the most mysterious and useful power known to man. It reveals the true secret of all personal control; it lays bare the mysteries of the dark ages; it gives to man that knowledge of himself that is essential to his health, happiness, financial and social success. It is full of startling experiences, and makes many wonderful disclosures regarding the mind and soul of man, the power of silent thought, the development of will-power, nerve force and hundreds of other things of intense interest to every man and woman who would get the most out of life.

Write for the book to-day. Remember it's free. Address American College of Sciences, Dept. 286 K., 420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAURENTIAN.

Where and How to Get It.

CALL MAIN 443,

R. WHITE & CO.,

and Get It Direct from the Spring.

25c per Demijohn.

10½ Gal. Bottles 40c.

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS

By GEORGE DOUGLAS.

The first Novel of an Author whom the best critics rank among the masters. Worthy of the hand that wrote 'The Weir of Hirmiston,'" says the London Times.

"Balzac, or Flaubert, had they been Scotch, would have written such a book." "....Far and away the most original Novel of the year, a work of profound power and genius."—Harper's Weekly.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Price—Cloth, $1.25, Paper, 75c.

The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., PUBLISHERS TORONTO.

Smallpox - - -

The alarming prevalence of smallpox should put everyone on his guard. See that your house, cellar, sheds and yard are thoroughly disinfected. A small quantity of

CREOLIN-PEARSON

HARMLESS DISINFECTANT,

will destroy all offensive odours and every vestige of infectious germs. It is invaluable. At all druggists.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

Playbills, Programmes And General Philosophy

By Munday Knight

There are not so many absolute novelties turned loose on the vaudeville public every week now as there used to be. Probably for that reason those that are turned loose are the more grateful to the jaded palate of the audience. (It will be observed that the habit of reading advance notices is conducive to mixed metaphors as well as skepticism.)

There was a turn, however, at the Theatre Royal this past week as novel, as startling and as well worked out as anything that came the rounds in the palmiest days of vaudeville. The cycle whirl has been often enough described in these columns, so let description pass. But it is quite impossible to describe the sensation it produces on an audience. There are not many forms of danger—really impressive

MISS MAY BAKER,
Leading Lady in "Morocco Bound," at the Academy Next Week.

danger—that a man can face on the stage with which audiences of to-day are not passably familiar, for which their sensibilities are not badly rubbed. The essence of such an act is danger, both real and apparent (for if it is only apparent the audience gets on to it in time) reduced to a minimum by skill and practice. And the number of forms of such danger is strictly limited. The man who invented the cycle whirl discovered an absolutely new one. More marvellous still, he discovered the men to carry it out.

The risk in the actual performance may not be very great. The onlooker regards the thing from his own amateur standpoint. If he tried to do it he would doubtless be killed, and he judges the risk of the performer accordingly. And he, or more especially she, enjoys enormously the sight of some one else running the risk of being killed. But the real danger, leaving out the eternal possibility of something going wrong with the machine or the track or the man, lies in the rehearsals. It is impossible to go slow on a track banked to 74 degrees. You have got to sail right in, whether you know what is going to happen or no.

Here we come face to face with the interesting fact that there are men whose attachment to life is so nearly balanced by their love of adventure that they will face almost anything. And as the promothers of the Pan-American, Loop-de-Loop, found, to their sorrow, there are mighty few of them. The general public is not built that way, and prefers to sit in the stalls.

* * *

The announcement that Proctor's Theatre is to indulge in an orchestra is the most welcome that has been made at the west end playhouse for a long time. One can only hope the change may be enduring. A piano accompaniment, even with the best of pianists, is not in keeping with the dignity of such a theatre.

The attractive power of a good orchestra—good enough to be featured as something more than a desire to drown the scene-shifting—is easily underestimated by managers. The Sohmer Park performances have long been a standing evidence of it. The change at Proctor's should be in every way a success. The vaudeville numbers since the stock company was installed have been creditably fair, but in too many instances they have required a whole-stage setting of their own, and instead of filling up one interval have left it blank and created another.

* * *

Is it the glamour of vice-royalty or is it the attractive personality and the dramatic fascination of Mr. Gourley, M.P. that draws Paderewski to Ottawa? Montreal is invited to go to Ottawa too on a special excursion. It is a novel idea, this taking the musical public of a 500,000 city to a 60,000 city, and it remains to be seen how Montreal will take to it.

MUNDAY KNIGHT.

* * *

AT THE ACADEMY.

On Monday night night the Academy of Music, for the first time in six months, will be dark. On Tuesday night it will be given up to the Zingari Club and their friends. And on Wednesday night will open a four-night production of "Morocco Bound," with extra matinee on Friday and the regular one on Saturday.

The piece is of the variety of "The Geisha," "Runaway Girl," "Greek Slave" and "San Toy," all of which have been hugely successful in their American productions, and which were all written in whole or part by the same authors, who are responsible for "Morocco Bound." The comedy is of the brightest sort, and the score abounds in lively airs. The cast contains such names of prominence as Miss May Baker, Florence Holbrook, Hattie Moore, Tillie Salinger, Inga Belle, Dan Collyer, W. Herman West, Philip Branson, E. Lovatt Fraser, and Bertram Godfrey. A particularly pretty chorus and a superb scenic environment are features of the production.

AT THE FRANCAIS.

The charming foliage and sylvan glades of Southern Indiana are the background for most of the scenes in Joseph Arthur's pastoral melodrama "Lost River," named after the mysterious stream which disappears under the earth as suddenly as it rises. The play of "Lost River" as a study of rural types of character in an old hoosier farm house, on the old Baden pike, at the tollgate and at the West Baden Springs Hotel has scored an unequivocal success, as much for the exquisite humor, pathos and tender love scenes, as for the more stirring situations and the sumptuousness of the scenery which was one of the factors in its successful six months' run in New York. "Lost River" will appear at the Theatre Francais all next week with the usual matinees.

AT PROCTOR'S.

Next week the permanent stock company at Proctor's will be seen in the romantic comedy drama "Don Caesar de Bazan," which affords great opportunities for good acting, the display of fine scenery and costumes of more than ordinary beauty. The picturesque costumes of the period in which the scene of the play is laid will be accurate in every detail, and the furniture and properties will be in keeping with the rest of the production. Nothing will be left undone to make this revival a complete success.

Mr. Ethier has already made a success in the leading role in other cities. Miss Eugenie Hayden will be Maritana, and Miss Marion Longfellow will be seen as Lazarillo. Mr. Arthur F. Buchanan will play Charles II., and Mr. John B. Walker will play Don Jose. The other characters will be in the hands of Mr. Hudson Liston, Mr. Claude H. Cooper, Mr. Charles Beland, Mr. James W. Castle, Mr. Arthur Jarrett, Mr. Thomas Worth, Mrs. Eva Vincent, and Miss Helen Harrington.

The piano will disappear from Proctor's on Monday, and will probably be but little regretted. Its place will be taken by a Hungarian orchestra, in native uniforms, which will make a specialty of the weird and barbaric rhythms of gypsydom. The band will replace also the entr'-acte specialties, with the assistance of the good old moving-picture machine.

AT THE ROYAL.

"A Bunch of Keys" which Gus. Bothner will present at the Theatre Royal on Monday next brings before our mind's eye the Keys family, the Hoydenish "Teddy," the captivating Dolly, their vivacious sisters, "Snaggs," the country landlord, the agile Grimes and all the rest, the swell inn, where gentlemen's shirt waists are not barred, and where everybody from the corset drummer to the festive Granger can secure square meals, a front room with southern exposure and all modern convenience at your own figures. Everything this season is brand new and up-to-date and a jolly night with more fun than you can shake a stick at is assured. After all there is nothing like a Hoyt musical farce to draw a Theatre Royal crowd.

ZINGARI CLUB NIGHT.

The Zingari Club of this city has established an undisputed reputation for its annual entertainments, and the one to be given in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, judging from the programme which has been prepared, is certain to add to that reputation. The Glee Club, under the direction of Mr. P. J. Illesley, will give several fine vocal selections, and the banjo and guitar sextette and the mandolin club, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Levert, as instrumentalists, are certain to give a good account of themselves. Mr. Fred S. Hickey's coon songs and dialect comic vocal efforts are too well known to need further comment, as he is a born entertainer, and with him as soloists are Mr. J. Leslie Tedford, who poses a tenor voice of unusual excellence; Mr. E. J. Wilkes, who is the owner of a fine baritone voice, and Messrs. Dionne and J. E. Mooney in Gounod's beautiful duet, "Heavenly Love." Then Mr. J. Bevans Giles, the elocutionist, will give some choice readings from the poems of Dr. W. H. Drummond, and Mr. R. McLaughlin, with his humorous recitations, will also be in evidence. The sale of tickets already assures a crowded house.

PAUL GILMORE.
As Bob Blessing, in "Lost River," at the Francais Next Week.

END OF THE SYMPHONY CONCERTS

The last of this year's regular series of symphony orchestra concerts will be given in Windsor Hall next Friday afternoon and will, in harmony with the spirit of the day, be thoroughly religious in character. Professor Goulet is desirous that this year's concerts shall remain a pleasant memory in the minds of those who have attended them and this last concert is intended to rivit fast that impression. A chorus of 150 voices will sing, and Mr. Bethune, of Ottawa, who will sing in the production of the Messiah that same night, will be the soloist. The orchestra will also be augmented. The programme will be as follows:

1—Overture—"Athalia"..... ..Mendelssohn
2—Symphony—Pastorale..... ..Beethoven
3—"At The Cloister Gate"..... ....Greig
Solo, Chorus, Orchestra.
4—Aria from Messiah..... ..Handel
5—Psalm CXXXVI..... ..Roparty
Chorus and Orchestra, 150 voices.
6—Largo..... ..Handel
7—Introduction Act III. "Lohengrin."..... ..Wagner

THE MESSIAH PERFORMANCES.

The plan for the Messiah opened yesterday for subscribers and to-day for the general public. Good Friday performances of the Messiah are looked forward to for each year and for the last four years every seat has been sold. From the advance sale of yesterday, this year should have the same success. Although there have been numerous high class concerts of late the Messiah is always a drawing attraction and with such soloists as Clary, and Hirwen Jones there is more of an incentive than usual to attend. Hirwen Jones is just out from England and is the first tenor of recognized English reputation announced to sing in oratorio in Montreal. Advance notices of Mrs. Ford of Cleveland, the soprano, indicate a soloist of the Shannah Cumming stamp. The chorus rehearsed for the last time with orchestra under Mr. Reyner and a close observer was heard to remark that in all his experience he had not heard such precision of interpretation. It is quite possible that the Oratorio Society will give Coleridge Taylor's brilliant work Hiawatha's Wedding Feast, next season, it is quite certain with such an educated chorus that this famous work will be worthily produced.

THE COMING OF PLUNKET GREEN.

The news that Plunket Green, the most delightful of English singers and the most popular who visits Canada, will appear here shortly will be received by music lovers and the general public with the greatest pleasure. In the annals of English song no singer has ever gained a greater hold on the affection of his hearers. He has the great gift of magnetism which such other masters at Paderewski and Kubelik also possess but he has devoted himself in his song recitals to the realm of classic balladry and has discovered many of the fine old English airs and tunes of other days and brought them to life in such a manner that the general public are delighted in them while his wonderful gift of interpretation appeals especially to the vocal student. Associated with Mr. Plunket Greene here will be Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, soprano of New York, formerly of London, Ontario. Mrs. Harvey made her debut in New York three seasons ago and has achieved a remarkable success, being now one of the leading sopranos of America and having made many notable appearances. She is a beautiful woman with a fine voice and she sings in a charming manner. The solo pianist will be Rudolph Von Scarpa the well known composer and virtuoso. Mr. Green's Montreal appearance will be in Windsor Hall on Saturday evening, April 12th.

PAUL GILMORE.
As Bob Blessing, in "Lost River," at the Francais Next Week.

THE NORDICA RECITAL.

Madame Nordica's appearance in Montreal, under the patronage of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, on Easter Monday, promises to be one of the greatest musical events we have had for years.

The advance sale opened for subscribers on Thursday morning and before noon nearly all those who had subscribed had secured their seats. The sale of seats to the public opened this morning, and judging from appearances there will not be a vacant seat left by the end of this week. Madame Nordica's programme is most varied; it includes French, German, English and a few of the popular songs.

AMBITIOUS QUEEN'S THESPIANS.

Kingston, March 21.—Special.)— The dramatic club of Queen's University will produce Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" next season. The club proposes to play the entire drama and will endeavor to obtain the best scenic effects. A competition for places on the cast will be held early in the fall.

FUTURE BILLS.

This is about Stoddart in "The Bonnie Briar Bush" which will strike this Scotch town on Monday week. "The psychological interest of the play centres in the sufferings of Lachlan Campbell, whose bigotry causes him to disown his daughter. The old man thrusts her into the night because he does not believe her story of a secret marriage with young Lord Hay. He is sustained in this act by the belief that he is performing God's will. The paternal instinct in him, however, is reawkened by the playing of some children and when his daughter returns and he discovers that her marriage was a real one, his character is completely changed. In commenting upon Mr. Stoddart's portrayal of this trying role, Alan Dale, in the New York Journal says: 'I do not suppose there is another living actor who could do such marvellous work. You cannot really afford to miss seeing this.'"

An entirely new Hanlon's Superba will be at the Francais Easter week.

Bianca Lyons, the beautiful Montreal violiniste, who made her professional debut at Proctor's in this city, and has since met with unbounded success elsewhere, will play a return engagement at Proctor's, beginning on Monday, March 31, in a gypsy boy specialty.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. Nevin Doyle, a well known young baritone soloist and song writer of Ontario, has joined the "Runaway Girl" company. He is known by the nom-de-plume of Handel Hastings, as a song writer. Some of his successful compositions are: "Glad Easter Morn," "That Night at Bethlehem," "Silver Sails," "Daddy's Chocolate Drop," and "The Hurdy Gurdy Man."

That petite star, Adelaide Thurston, originates the titles of her own plays. She changed the title of "When a Woman Loves," unfortunate in Minnie Seligman's brief starring career last season, to the fragrant sounding "Sweet Clover," and it has proven one of the most substantial successes of this season's plays. Its material was too sombre to suit Miss Thurston's happy nature, however, and a new play by the same authors who wrote "Sweet Clover" is now ready for Miss Thurston to produce April 14th. There was a great flurry about selecting a suitable title, but Miss Thurston's suggestion in naming it "At Cozy Corners" won first place.

Sensational reports were sent out last week from St. Louis to the effect that Mrs. Fiske had met with a serious accident while playing at the Grand Opera House there. It was said that while she was appearing in 'A Bit of Old Chelsea" a platform gave way and she was violently hurled to the stage, a distance varying in the accounts from eight to twenty feet. It was said that Mrs. Fiske struck upon her head and was stunned, that the audience was dismissed and that she was removed to her hotel, where a physician announced that she would not be able to play for several days. This story was wholly a fabrication. No accident occurred.

James MacArthur, who wrote "The Masque of the White Rose" the American rights to which Henrietta Crosman has, will sail for England on the 26th of March. Julia Neilson and Fred Terry own the English rights to this play and Mr. MacArthur goes abroad to confer with these stars regarding an early production in London. "The Masque of the White Rose" will be one of the London attractions during the coronation.

GRANDA CO. INCORPORATED.

Granda Hermanos y Ca. are in receipt this day of letters patent under the great seal, constituting them a body politic and corporate, with a capital stock of $100,000. The first meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head office of the company, 38 St. Peter Street, in this city, on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon. The provisional board of directors are Francisco Granda, N. Michaels, and M. Michaels of the Windsor Hotel.

"THE FOOD WE EAT."

Mr. Milton L. Hersey, public analyst, has consented to deliver his popular lecture on the above subject at Aberdeen Council, Royal Arcanum, on Monday night. The lecture will be fully illustrated, and should prove attractive to all who are interested in this subject. The meeting will be held in the Monument National.

Pain in the Back

makes life miserable. Can it be cured? Yes, in one night. Polson's Nervilline gives a complete knockout to pain in the back, for it penetrates through the tissues, takes out the soreness and pain, invigorates tired muscles, and makes you feel like a new man. Nervilline cures quickly because it is stronger, more penetrating, more highly pain-subduing than any other remedy. Don't suffer another minute, get Nervilline quick, and rub it in, for sure as you were born it will cure you. 25c.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 24th March, 1902, are: Mr. Robert N. Smyth, Mr. A. E. Hanna, Mr. Henri Jonas, Mr. I. H. Stearns.

LILLIAN NORDICA.
The Famous Prima Donna Who Appears Here in Concert Easter Monday.

PURITY, AGE AND QUALITY!

BULLOCH, LADE & CO'S

GOLD LABEL

Scotch Whisky!

For Sale by all Grocers and Wine Merchants.

JOHN HOPE & CO., MONTREAL, - - - Sole Agents for Canada.

WE GIVE CASH RECEIPTS.

WILDER'S

Carpet Dept.

10 Only, Rolls English Brussels Carpet. Regular $1.15. Our price, 88c.

From $1.50 Up

100 PAIRS

All Feather Pillows. Regular $2.50. Our special price, a pair $1.25.

258 St. James St. 2415 St. Catherine St. 1837 Notre Dame St. 2080 Notre Dame St.

ROYAL STORES

HATS and CAPS.

Haberdashers to Men.

41 MAIN. 225 McGILL.
227 MAIN. 2637 NOTRE DAME.

The Correct Hat

5th AVE. PANAMAS AT $2.50.

EASTER GLOVES at $1.00, (Special value). Grays and Tans in Kid or Mocha.

OUR $1.00 COLORED SHIRTS, Combines Quality, Fit and Style. Try one and you will wear no others.

TIES at 50c.

See our New Ties received weekly from New York. We always have the latest.

LOST MILLIONS TO KEEP WORD

Hon. James J. Hill, Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen Sacrificed a Fortune.

New York, March 21.—By refusing to break their word of honor, a half dozen men lost the chance of making millions of dollars in an hour of frenzied Wall Street speculation.

This story, which has recently been sworn to in a series of affidavits, may sound to the uninitiated more like a product of Persian imagination than a matter-of-fact account of a business transaction in New York City. It appears, however, that during the panic in Wall Street on May 9, when Northern Pacific stock was cornered and forced up to $700 a share, 200,000 shares were held by James J. Hill, Lord Strathcona, Lord Mount Stephen and John S. Kennedy.

These men, just before the panic, had given their word to J. Pierpont Morgan that they would not sell their stock. A rival corporation was seeking to oust Mr. Morgan from the control of the Northern Pacific, and if Mr. Hill and his three friends had sold all or a moderate proportion of their stock, it would have succeeded in its purpose.

The situation thus stood as follows: To sell their stock meant to get for at least part of it seven times its par value; to hold their stock meant to lose millions of dollars and to keep their promise to Morgan.

In spite of the tremendous inducement the four men kept both their promise and their stock.

Several London financiers held $2,000,000 worth of Northern Pacific stock, but they, too had passed their word and refused to sell, although they were offered $14,000,000 for their holdings.

The difference between yes and no meant to them $12,000,000 in cold cash.

"On the day of the panic," said James J. Hill, "we all sat still. We neither bought nor sold.

"As a matter of fact, on the panic day I was buying locomotives. Every man of us had given his word, and that was sufficient.

"There was absolutely no written agreement. The stock was all placed together for identification, so that there would be no temptation to buy or sell.

"I had nothing to do with the corner. There was an attempt, or what was considered an attempt, to wrest the control of the Northern Pacific from the people who had organized it, and I and my friends stood with the parties who had organized it.

"If we had sold our stock, or part of it, the control would have passed to another company. Consequently our stock was not for sale, because we did not want to sell out our friends.

"We told J. Pierpont Morgan that our stock was not for sale, and that we would support him in retaining control."

Mr. Hill further said that he did not even know where the stock had been deposited.

These facts, obtained from a series of affidavits made by James J. Hill, J. Pierpont Morgan's brokers and other persons connected with this remarkable financial transaction, reveal the secret history of the Northern Pacific corner on May 9, which ruined hundreds and shook for a time the markets of the world. For weeks past lawyers have been engaged in taking the depositions from the men who were concerned in the corner, getting evidence to be used in various lawsuits, and the final result of their investigations is the foregoing story of "honor bright."

The fact that this form of business honor is not rare in the history of Wall Street is shown by the article written expressly for the Sunday World Magazine by Mr. Jefferson Seligman, of the long-established house of J. & W. Seligman, of New York and London.

NECTAR

Is a Blend of the Choicest Black Teas. It requires only one trial to make of you a fast friend and constant user. It is rich, strong and fragrant. Sold in lead packets and sealed

RICHMOND WATERWORKS.

Company Wants $50,000, and Council Offers $20,000.—A Complicated Bargain.

Richmond, Que., March 21.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Richmond Municipal Council held Wednesday night a report of the committee appointed to confer with Mr. P. A. Lariviere, manager of the Richmond Waterworks Company, who had offered to sell the water system to the town, was received. Mr. Lariviere's offer on behalf of the company was to sell the water works to the town, to abandon their claim to a $3,000 bonus and $1,200 interest, to transfer to the town over $4,800 in uncollected water rates, and to cease all litigation in several cases before the courts, for the sum of $50,000 net. The Council, on behalf of the town, refused the offer, which they consider is too high, but they made a counter proposition, offering $20,000 for the water works, with the above conditions, giving Mr. Lariviere until March 28 to reply.

Richmond and Melbourne are again conjointly operating the ferry which runs between the town of Richmond and the village of Melbourne.

Special Notice.

THE JEWELLERY TRADE.

This week's edition of a leading New York trade journal publishes the statement of a leading wholesaler on the conditions of the jewellery and silverware trade of Montreal, which runs as follows:—

"The jewellery trade of Montreal is going all to pieces. Once upon a time I did a trade of thousands a year with Williamson, with Rice Sharpley, with R. Dickson, and others, and now these and Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. have closed up, and no one takes their place. Who does the business, then?

The wholesaler thus quoted seems to have forgotten for the moment the firm of Henry Birks & Sons, which plays so important a part not only in the jewellery trade of Montreal, but of the whole Dominion of Canada. In twenty years Henry Birks & Sons have increased from five to two hundred employes. In the same length of time their business has increased every year, and their business year just closed, has made the greatest jump yet known. Their new factory building only three years old is now having two more stories added; and on the first of May next their show rooms will be extended over the area now occupied by Robertson's grocery store, on Phillips Square. The firm's orders for small boxes in which to send out goods sold during last December alone, amounted to over a carload. The house supplying these, say that this was the largest single shipment they ever made at one time to a firm exclusively in the jewellery trade.

These facts are significant and show who is doing the business. This firm's buying possibilities, their manufacturing plant, their shrewd and energetic business methods are surely winning the confidence of the buying public.

THE WESTMINSTER.

Company Has Just Purchased "The Presbyterian Review" of Toronto.

The Westminster Company has just effected the purchase of the Presbyterian Review, which has been published in Toronto since 1884, and it will be at once incorporated with the Westminster. The Review was founded 18 years ago by the Presbyterian News Company, of which Mr. W. Mortimer Clark, K.C., was president, and under the editorship of Mr. George H. Robinson, M.A.; Mr. Alex. Fraser, M.A.; Rev. D. C. Hossack, LL.B., and more recently Rev. R. C. Tibb, B.A., have since been its editors.

The Westminster is in its sixth year. It began as a monthly magazine, and Rev. J. A. Macdonald resigned the pastorate of Knox Church, St. Thomas, to become its first editor. Within one year, its success was assured. In August, 1897, it absorbed the Canada Presbyterian, which had been published in Toronto for nearly thirty years, and since then it has been a weekly magazine-newspaper. The Presbyter, of Toronto, continuing the Northern Presbyterian, of Collingwood, was also incorporated with the Westminster, and in 1900 the Western Presbyterian, of Winnipeg, was taken over, and the Westminster took possession of the West, and has now an office in Winnipeg, with an associate editor and business representative there. The addition of the subscription lists and approved features of the Presbyterian Review will still further strengthen the Westminster and enlarge its opportunity.

The Westminster has not only taken a foremost place in Canadian journalism, but in ability, workmanship and all other respects suffers nothing in comparison with the best religious weeklies published in the United States. With a clear field, and with the experience and strength already acquired, its steady progress is assured and its initial promises will be fulfilled.

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine. —adv.

FIRES IN THEATRES.

Suggestion to Render Spread of Flames Less Rapid.

At a recent meeting of the Playgoers' Club in London, one of the speakers made an important suggestion, that a portion of the roof over the stage in all theatres should be of glass, the breaking of which in the event of fire would draw off the smoke and flames from the auditorium. The advantage of this method of construction was proved, he said, in connection with a fire in the Grand Theatre, Islington.

One of the greatest dangers to which an audience is exposed when a fire occurs in a theatre is from suffocation by smoke, hence the value of the above suggestion.

Building Inspector Chausse admits the fact, but says that there is a provision in the existing by-law which meets the necessities of the case. It reads as follows:

"There shall be over the stage of every theatre one or more ventilators, constructed of incombustible material; the area of said ventilators shall equal one-thirtieth of the total area of such stage; every such ventilator shall have a damper or valve so arranged and counter-balanced as to open automatically, and shall be kept closed when not in use by a cord reaching to the prompter's desk; such cord shall be of incombustible material, and so arranged that if it severed the ventilation will open automatically."

BAD HEART—DIZZY HEAD.

Life Was a Living Death, But Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieved in Thirty Minutes.

"I was so troubled with heart disease that I could not stand on a chair without growing dizzy. Going upstairs, or being suddenly startled, brought on violent palpitation and suffocation. Had pains about the heart. Tried many remedies and physicians without relief. I took two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and, although two years ago, I have not felt the slightest return of the trouble. I think it the greatest of remedies." Mrs. W. R. Collyer, 32 Pacific Avenue, Toronto. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

For Children's Croupy Coughs

The Safest and Quickest Remedy is

Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine

25c and 50c sizes. All Druggists.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

95TH YEAR. NO. 69 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

There is a great deal of honest satisfaction to be gotten from the homely household tasks of making soiled things clean. It might be better for our habits of body and mind if we were all compelled to make clean all that we soil. The man who throws burnt matches about carelessly would soon learn the use of match receivers if his fingers were the ones which gathered up the particles of charred wood and brushed the dust from the carpet or wiped it from painted or polished surface. We begin to see a difference in the size of the holes in little missie's hose when she has been taught the patient weaving of the darner's art. The boy wouldn't kneel in the mud if he brushed those trousers. The woman who is most careless with her skirt bindings is not the one who is responsible for their neatness. There is an over-niceness affected by some people regarding the household duties of making and keeping clean the various fabrics and metals, chinas, etc., and wood which become soiled as we live out our lives among them. When a woman says it "makes her sick to wash dishes," it's fair to suspect that she has a very messy way of doing them. Washing dishes and washing clothes may both be done without shocking the most refined sensibilities if—the work is done properly. We often hear people say, "Oh, I really couldn't wait upon sick people." Then they don't deserve that any one should wait upon them. A woman who can't control herself enough to do what it is kind, even if not necessary for her to do, is not one of whom her sex has any reason to be proud.

The girl who understands cooking—not the hit-and-miss, rule of thumb kind, but scientific cooking; who has the chemistry of foodstuffs and their value to the body at the end of her fingers—is not the one who says she "just hates cooking." She likes it. Her discoveries, her triumphs are as much to her as the discoveries and triumphs of the man at work in his laboratory, and sometimes, with all due deference, they're twice useful.

When the spring sunshine comes streaming into our houses, it tells tales of wear and tear and dust. We are quick to grow discouraged, and, in this city of May-day movings, we decide that if we only had a prettier, a newer, a more compact, a bigger or a smaller house, we would be so much more comfortable. Now, half the time moving don't help the matter. We may have been a little neglectful or we may have been a little over-particular. We won't blame ourselves, of course—that isn't our way of doing things. Nine times out of ten, a few days' good honest work with our own hands would make the whole of life look different and better to us. There's a satisfaction—to come back to the beginning of the paragraph—in making things clean. A clean-minded woman, with a well-ordered mind, will have a clean, well-ordered house. A shiftless, flighty woman is not likely to have control enough of herself or of other people to either keep or have kept a healthfully clean and methodically arranged house which shall be a place of rest to those who call it home.

How the crow-calls which now come each morning cheer us. There is something very delightful in every discordant note, something very beautiful in the satiny sheen of his purple-black wings, as flying near the earth and catching the sunlight with every beat of his great pinions he draws our eyes to him. He stands for freedom—the freedom of the outdoor world. Blue skies will soon be overhead, and we shall be looking out over a blue river, dotted with sails and draped with streaming smoke. We shall sit through afternoons of glorious sunshine, up on the hill yonder, lolling beneath the passwood trees and listening to the bees making love to the sweet white blossoms above us. There's much in the cawing of the first crows of spring—much of the future and much of the past, making the present golden with the hope of better, brighter, pleasanter, more perfect days just around the corner.

One summer day follows another, the pavement comes through the snow, and then, muddy and wet, or with slivers of ice, or steaming in the warmth of the noonday sun, it is all the same to the urchin on the street. His extra sense tells him that marble time has come again. Then a miracle is wrought, for, in a twinkling every little girl has a skipping rope and the tops whirl till they fairly make you giddy. How does the boy know it's marble time? Where do the marbles come from? Why do the girls take to skipping ropes and the little tots in kilts go wild about hoops? The robins come with no more regularity than these toys, but the robins, bless them, stay, and the marbles give way to baseball and the skipping ropes to bicycles and doll carriages.

What a hopeless battle the battle against disease is when once it is incurable. Doctors with all their skill, nurses with all their patience, medicines with all their real and fancied values, assail the thing which is wasting the body away. Complications lie in ambush, and spring out when the way towards improvement, if not cure, seemed clear. The strength fails, hope flickers from the hearts of the bravest who watch. Those among them who can look forward into a future—dark with an awfulness which is formless and empty. Then a turn for the better comes. Life is all a smile of sunshine, and often—too often—while the sun is at its brightest, a dark cloud sends its mournful shadow down. It is all torture—wracking of pain and dread and unrest of mind for the sufferer, and an agony of mind and the weariness of watching for those who love the sufferer. Yet in many a sick-room patience and sympathy—a woman's grandest characteristics are born to bless life for all time. Never does the sorrow of others touch you so keenly as when your heart is wrung with sorrow of your own. Never is there such a lesson of patience taught as when with blundering, baffled fingers we try to unravel the puzzle of life and death and suffering and bruise our very souls against the decrees of a mightier than we.

"Chivalry in women is dying out," said the quaint, queer man.

"In woman?" we gasped enquiringly. "Yes, in woman," he reiterated savagely. "You women aren't possessed with the idea of it. You don't ask for it from the men of your house, and you don't teach it your sons." We all kept very still, and the philosopher who didn't live in Westmount continued:

"Men don't pay the deference to women that they should." We shook our heads with a "No-indeed-they-don't air." "And it's your own faults," he went on. "We changed the head-wagging to the indignant denial wag, and he cred, "Yes, it is. You pet your sons. You coddle them. You tie their shoe strings when they should be rising to offer you a chair and doubling up their fists to protect you against the insolence of these latter-day brigands, the street-car men."

He was thoroughly in earnest. He believed boys got too much candy and not enough Latin; too much loving and not enough cold water; too much waiting upon and not enough teaching of self-reliance.

"I've actually seen a mother help a lad into a carriage when properly he should have been taught to stand aside cap in hand and assist her. Your bolsterous, noisy self-helpful women are spoiling the boys as their sort who are dead and gone have spoiled the men of to-day. You don't ask of men that they shall pay for deference. You don't hold yourselves nearer heaven than they are, and it isn't to their discredit, but to yours, that men jostle and push against women, blow smoke into their faces, tell their vile stories and swing out their oaths in the presence of their women kind. You want to be little men among men, and the men don't mind, but that's a game at which you lose every time. When you ask for deference you'll get it." We swept him mock curtseys and enquired what women had reared him, because, in our opinion she deserved our heartiest vote of censure.

SCHOOL GIRLS

Are Especially Invited to Write to Mrs. Pinkham For Advice Regarding Their Health. All Such Letters Are Strictly Confidential.

School days are danger days for American girls.

Often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality. Sometimes it is never recovered.

Perhaps she is not over-careful about keeping her feet dry; through carelessness in this respect the monthly sickness is usually rendered very severe.

Then begin ailments which should be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, a tendency to avoid the society of others are symptoms all indicating that woman's arch-enemy is at hand.

This need not be so if mothers would have a thought for the physical condition of their daughters, and see to it that they have proper assistance.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped many a young girl over this critical period. With it they have gone through their trials with courage and safety. With its proper use the young girl is safe from the peculiar dangers of school years and prepared for hearty womanhood.

If there is anything you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

How Miss Wilson and Her Sister Were Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound has done myself and sister so much good that if I can possibly help some sufferer by sending you a testimonial for publication I feel as though I ought to do so. For several years I suffered with painful menstruation. The pain would sometimes begin ten to twelve hours before menses appeared, and sometimes not until that length of time after, and for a day or two I would be weak and exhausted. I tried many doctors and other remedies and had about given up hopes of being any better, but thought I would give **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a trial.

"I have taken six bottles and am so much better I can hardly believe I am the same person. My sister is also much pleased with your medicine."—MABEL E. WILSON, Attica, Ind. (Oct. 13, 1900.)

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Jewel—What about a gold pen or pencil or a bit of your own embroidery on a very fine linen handkerchief? 2. You are affectionate, generous, practical, mirthful and very firm.

Candid Jack.—I daresay it is quite true that you are obstinate, but it would be more polite for me to refer to your failing as a judicious firmness.

Gooseberry—To cure yourself of the habit of biting your nails you must simply stop doing it. It's like learning to keep your chest up or your toes turned out, or breathing deeply, or stopping the wrinkling of your brows. Just do it and the control you acquire over yourself in the doing of it will be of more value to you than the improved shape of your fingers. 2. You are impetuous, sensitive industrious, methodical and hopeful.

Zara.—Cat's eye is the curious stone the June girl must wear to have all the good luck the fates are supposed to be willing to shower on her, if she does all the things she should and leaves undone the things she shouldn't do. 2. You are determined, fairly neat, fairly industrious, orderly and generous and just a little too fond of Zara.

Wrinkle.—1. The garnet is the January birthstone, the May is an emerald. 2. Yes, I will delineate the photographs and the writing you wish to send. 3. You are earnest, fairly neat and very ambitious not very hopeful, very affectionate and self-controlled.

M.S.S.—Any hurried writing is apt to spoil the hand. Often, the muscles are overworked and become stiff and unmanageable. Yours seems a good one, but rather large and apt to be untidy. 2. No, I do not think there is much danger of being too amiable. There is a veneer of amiability, affected by some people, but it is half lies and half a selfish desire to be thought agreeable. You of course, referred to the real amiability—all wool and a yard wide, didn't you? 3. You are independent, intuitive, impulsive, generous, hopeful, systematic and very determined.

Anemore.—1, Part your hair, draw it high in front and dress the back in a loose puffed coil just at the crown of your head, 2. To your ankles. 3. Blackheads are only dust which has gathered in larger pores. Beneath the specks of dirt are particles of matter which a healthy skin would have thrown off through the pores. A good circulation and absolute cleanliness is the cure. First of all use a complexion brush and cleanse the skin well. Then if the pores seem still to be clogged, steam the face which may clear them of the solid worm-like little particles. As a last resort press out the largest and most disfiguring ones, after bathing the face with warm water. To correct the tendency to enlarged pores a skin specialist recommends the following tonic: Half an oz. of alcohol, two of rose water, fifteen drops of tincture of benzoin 4. Eighteen is far too young to be married. 5. A flower girl costume is simply arranged. Any pretty white gown with wreaths of flowers, a leghorn hat trimmed with blossoms and a basket of posies make a flower girl of the day before yesterday. 6. You are sensitive, mirthful, brave, diligent and self-controlled.

Vic.—Ottawa is a beautiful place to live. The waterfalls up the Gatineau draw many a pleasure party through the woods to them. Beachwood is delightful with its great trees, its rare spring blossoms and its cemetery in the very heart of the wild wood. You are sympathetic, independent, a little self-willed, very hopeful and very diligent.

Norma.—In the address the title should be Reverend Doctor. In the salutation Dear Sir. 2. You are sensitive, generous, determined, hopeful and happy-hearted.

Leah.—Dear soul what can do? You have your little lad, and you can be set from your ill-advised bondage. You do not mention finances. I hope they are on your side. Don't speak of it as a wrecked life. You are brave and will conquer yet. Now is the time to develop the talents, and medical science can do wonders for the ailing sisterhood nowadays. 2. Sincerity, generosity, impulse, fair decision and originality.

Arizona.—He may have been unable to marry from financial reasons, and been too proud to tell you so. He should have explained it, though, for he left himself open to the suspicion that he grew to care less and broke the affair off in the easiest possible way. It wouldn't do to be too friendly. 2. You are reserved, philosophical, diligent, methodical, executive and persevering.

Margaret Vivien.—Thank you so much for the recipes. I'm glad you considered the delineations correct.

Rebecca.—Mirth, earnestness, energy, generosity and self-control.

Dot.—Self-reliance, ideality, some self-will and much resolution.

Thelma, R. A.—Ambitious, original, vivacious, generous and determined. The enclosed shows independence, determination, sympathy, a practical turn of mind and much force of character and endurance.

Heather.—Impulse, sympathy, prudence, order and self-reliance.

Wales.—Shrewdness, fair candor, courage, originality and self-control.

Hazel.—Precision, energy, justice, resolution and hope.

Floradora.—Clear yellow should suit you. Your gem is the topaz. You are impulsive, fairly methodical, mirthful, hopeful and sympathetic.

J. F. —Candor, fair determination, affection and industry.

Commercial.—Ambition, sympathy, resolution, intuition and candor.

One of Three.—Resolution fair, affectionate, diligent and open-minded.

Irma.—Order, sensitiveness, fondness for peace, not particularly energetic and very determined.

Irene.—Ambitious, shrewd, fairly candid, rather affectionate and orderly and hopeful.

Glengarry.—Order, fairness in judgment, executive ability, mirth and much deftness of fingers.

Lillian.—Method, fair generosity, sympathy, self-control and ambition.

Cinderella.—Affection, intuition, persistence and energy.

Valina.—Order, ambition, generosity and fair diligence.

Annie S.—Order, prudence, fair hope, much industry and self-control.

Agnes Brown.—Prudent, executive, fairly diligent and very self-controlled.

Ettie—Mirth, method candor, generosity self-reliance and self-control.

Helen—Determination, candor, courage, industry and hope.

Stephen—See Helen.

Pauline J.—Order, energy, fair resolution, fair hope and much affection.

Charlie—Practical, affectionate, hopeful, ambitious and just a little self-esteeming.

Sterling—Affectionate, merry practical, resolute and a little selfish.

Annie E. M.—Generous, warm-hearted, energetic and hopeful.

Discontent—What a name to choose. It's like owing up to a skeleton in the closet. Prudent, fairly practical, resolute, inclined to be a little less than cheerful and very conscientious.

Mischief—Diligence, sympathy, fair self-control nervous energy hope and mirth.

Mina—Order, prudence, diligence candor, hope and resolution.

Shakey—Affection a little carelessness, a slightly variable temper and fair industry.

Alice' Maud—Intuition, independence, sympathy, hope and resolution.

Short—Resolute, mirthful, candid, conscientious and ambitious.

Poppy— Self-reliance, fair patience sensitiveness and generosity.

Con.—Impetuous, vivacious, hopeful, artistic and original.

Grace—Practical, resolute, hopeful, systematic and generous.

Snowdrop—Integrity, justice, hope and endurance.

Berkshire—Impetuous, fairly generous, fairly hopeful, industrious and self-willed.

Elora—Hope, industry, sympathy, ideality and self-reliance.

S. A. Veteran—Cheerfulness, enterprise, and sympathetic nature, fair patience and fair endurance.

Violet W.—Practical, diligent, hopeful, conscientious and cheerful.

Weary Willie—Affection, independence, some carelessness, some self esteem, generosity and persistence.

Marguerite—Executive, ambitious, generous, hopeful, systematic and self-controlled.

Mary J.—Affection, artistic perception of form, decision, fair endurance and much hope and intuition.

Alma R.—Shrewd, practical, fairly diligent, fairly sympathetic, very just and self-reliant.

J. P. F.—Ambition, hope, sympathy, impetuosity and self-reliance.

Arthurette—Candor, fair courage, fair patience, much independence, some self-will and generosity.

A. F. J.—Impetuosity, some self-esteem, shrewdness amounting to cunning, affection and neatness.

R. N. A.—There is a suspicion of double-dealing, fair prudence, mirth, method and self-reliance in this.

C. A. A.—Hope, diligence, energy, generosity, affection and sympathy.

Dolly Gray—Suspicion, fair courage, diligence, ambition and pride.

Billy Gray—Fair endurance, independence, fair generosity and lack of system.

Muriel B.—Dignity, system, affection, courage, hope, executive ability.

Mabel B.—Order, self-reliance and unselfishness.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on cute economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

FRUIT SALAD.

Slice two oranges into a glass dish, add the pulp of two bananas cubed; pour over this a sweet dressing made of five tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon maraschino and four tablespoons of sherry, and serve.

A valuable hint was given the writer by her plumber—at the usual rates. In cleaning nickel-plated plumbing, instead of whiting usually employed for cleaning, use gasoline rubbed on with a woollen cloth.

SPLIT PEA CUTLETS.

A delicious dish sold in vegetarian restaurants, usually under the name of cutlets, or vegetarian beefsteak, is made as follows: Soak the split peas as for the pudding. Put into a double boiler with water enough to cover them and a sprig of thyme, two cloves of garlic and a green pepper, from which the seeds have been removed. Steam until the peas are tender, drain and partly mash them. Mix with the peas a little very finely minced onion or celery. Form into balls like fish cakes. Shake over them a dash of pepper, dip first into a beaten egg and then in Indian meal or bread crumbs and fry. These cutlets are very substantial, and little, if any, meat should be eaten with them. Dried lima beans may be prepared in exactly the same way, except that a little tomato or minced parsley adds greatly to the flavor.

SPLIT PEA SOUP.

This is really a hearty meal in itself. Soak a quart of split peas over night in a large kettle. Pour off the water and rinse; cover with three pints of water and put on the fire with a spoonful each of salt and sugar and two cloves of garlic. Don't omit the garlic. Remember the bane of cookery is lack of flavor. If you have a ham bone or a chicken bone to put in, so much the better. Let the soup simmer for several hours on the back of the stove. Then add one or two cups of milk, a bit of butter and a dash of black pepper and it is ready to serve.

The German can sit down with one dish, fill his stomach and be content. Not so the Frenchman. He is a dilettante kind of fellow—impressionable, fastidious, demanding variety. He requires more than mere food for his dinner. His fancy must be pleased. If things are not just so he becomes angry; then that disturbs his digestion. He becomes unstrung and he's liable to fight a duel or do something of that sort. If, on the contrary, everything is to his satisfaction, if the company is congenial, the music agreeable, if the decorations please his aesthetic taste, if the cuisine is perfect, the service as smooth as not to jar on his sensibilities, then he is liable, under the soothing influence, to create a new musical thought, to arrive at a new scientific truth, to conceive a new picture, to create a new character, to add a masterpiece to literature, according to whether he is musician, scientist, artist, actor or writer.

We can all have a spot of green in the house for the tired eyes to rest upon if we take a large coarse sponge, squeeze half dry and sprinkle rice, oats, barley, millet, grass and red clover seed in the pores. Hang where it gets the morning sun and sprinkle it daily. Soon you will have a mass of living green, with here and there a red clover blossom. Another way is to fill the sponge with white clover seed, which, if treated in the same way, will soon form a ball of little white blossoms, with a background of clover leaves. They last for a long time. When they do begin to turn brown, clip the ball evenly, as you would the lawn, and there will soon be another crop of blossoms.—Good Housekeeping.

CORNED BEEF SALAD.

Cut one pound of corned beef in dice. Add one tablespoonful of freshly grated horseradish and marinate with a French dressing. Serve in a bed of watercress and pass more dressing with it.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD WITH DUMPLINGS.

Wash, but do not peel, one quart of potatoes and put them on to boil in very salt water. Make a dough with one pint of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of butter, one teaspoon of baking powder and cold milk to mix. Make up lightly with the hands into small balls and put them in a steamer over boiling water. Chop very fine two tablespoons of raw white onion. As soon as the potatoes are done peel and cut them in slices. Have ready a double quantity of French dressing, sprinkle it and the onions over the potatoes and arrange on a hot platter. As soon as the dumplings are done arrange them in a circle round the salad and send quickly to the table. This is an especially good dish for a cold winter evening.

FRENCH SALAD DRESSING.

Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper, one-half teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of good olive oil. When the salt is dissolved add, while stirring violently, one tablespoonful of vinegar and stir until the dressing is slightly thickened. In the season lemon juice may be used in place of oil.

COOKED SALAD DRESSING.

Put in a saucepan a dash of cayenne, a quarter teaspoonful of mustard and three eggs and beat them for a minute. Mix together one-third of a cup each of vinegar and water, add to the eggs and beat until thinned. Drop in two tablespoonfuls of butter and stir over hot water until thick and smooth. Strain and add a pinch of salt. This dressing will keep for some time.

APPLE SALAD.

Pick over a bunch of watercress, freshen in cold water for an hour, then dry thoroughly in a towel. Sprinkle with a French dressing and arrange in a salad dish. Quarter two tart red apples, remove the cores and cut in quarter-inch sections. Arrange these in and among the watercress, add more dressing and serve with roast duck.

A correspondent sends the following recipes:

CHOCOLATE ICING.

One cake chocolate (grated) in saucepan in pan of hot water, one egg, one tablespoonful sweet milk three-quarters cup of sugar; cook till thick.

CREAM PUFFS.

Melt half cup butter in one cup hot water, and while boiling beat in one cup of flour. Take from fire, and when cool stir in three eggs, one at a time, without beating. Drop mixture on tins in small spoonfuls and bake in moderate oven.

FILLING FOR PUFFS.

Dissolve one ounce chocolate with three tablespoons warm water in a bowl. Set over boiling kettle, add one cup milk and leave it to scald; beat one egg and add to it half cup sugar and two tablespoons of cornstarch. Mix well and turn it into the scalded milk, then put the whole into a bowl over the boiling water, and stir till thicker than boiled custard; add salt and flavoring.

LEMON BUNS.

One pound flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, six ounces butter, four ounces white sugar, one egg, half cup of milk, eight drops of essence of lemon. Make into twenty buns and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.

EMPRESS PUDDING.

Ingredients: Half pound rice, two ounces butter, three eggs, jam, sufficient milk to soften rice. Boil rice in milk until very soft, then add the butter, boil it again for a few minutes, and set it by to cool; beat the eggs well; stir these in, and line a dish with puff paste, put over this a layer of rice, then a thin layer of jam, then another layer of rice until the dish is full, and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. This pudding may be eaten hot or cold; if cold, pour a boiled custard over it.

GINGER PUDDING.

Half pound flour, quarter pound suet, quarter pound moistened sugar, two large teaspoonfuls of grated ginger. Chop the suet very fine, mix it with the flour sugar and ginger; stir well together, butter a basin and put the mixture in dry, tie a cloth over and boil three hours.

STRAWBERRY BUNS.

Half pound of finely-powdered sugar, half pint of juice, two whites of eggs whisked to a very stiff froth. Mix all together and drop on tins. Bake or dry in a very cool oven. Any other fruit may be used.

COCOANUT CANDY.

Half pound of grated cocoanut, 1½ lbs. of sugar, three-quarters pint of water. Put the sugar with the water into a pipkin and let it dissolve, boil five minutes, then strain, put in the grated nut, set the pipkin again on the fire and stir till the candy rises, then spread on sheets of writing paper warmed before the fire, and before the candy is quite cool take it off the paper and cut into squares; see that it is perfectly dry before putting it away.

BAKED TOMATOES.

Do not peel, but cut off the blossom end and scoop out seeds and juice, then mix with the seeds and juice, bread crumbs, thyme enough to taste, season with pepper and salt, mix all together and fill the tomatoes again, and put in a quick oven to bake for 30 minutes.

CORN FRITTERS.

Chop one half can of corn, add two eggs, one teaspoonful baking powder, salt, pepper and flour to stiffen. Drop in hot fat.

CURRANT BREAD.

Two and a half pounds of dough will make three small currant loaves. For this quantity knead in half cup sugar, half cup butter, two cups currants and one cup raisins.

COCOANUT MACAROONS.

Whites of three eggs, one tablespoonful corn starch, half pound cocoanut, one cup sugar. Whisk eggs stiff, beat in the other ingredients separately. Drop on buttered paper and bake a delicate brown.

Caledonia.—The chicken and gelatine deserts below are up-to-date ones, and not hard to prepare.

CHICKEN IN JELLY.

Oscar, of the Waldorf Astoria, gives the following: Draw and clean a large chicken and cut it up, with the exception of the breast, which should be left whole. Put the pieces in a stew pan with the liver, heart and gizzard; add two bay leaves, a small bunch of parsley and thyme and half of a small lemon; pour in water to cover; add a teaspoonful of salt and six shakes of pepper, and boil gently until tender. Remove, cut the breast meat in four long strips and the remainder in small pieces. Place the bones back in the saucepan with half an ounce of gelatine dissolved in a small quantity of water, and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes longer. Strain the liquor through a jelly bag and pour sufficient into a deep pie dish to cover the bottom. When the jelly has set arrange on the top of it a device in hard-boiled eggs; put the largest slice of chicken in the centre of the dish, with the other slices around it; pour in another layer of jelly and leave until set. On this arrange the remainder of the meat tastefully; cover with the rest of the jelly and put in a cold place. To remove, dip the dish in warm water, wipe it, and turn the contents on a dish upon which is a folded napkin; garnish with a few sprigs of parsley and serve. The remainder will keep a couple of days if well covered and set in a cool place.

NESSELRODE PUDDING.

Half box gelatine, half pint of cold water, two-thirds cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of raisins, one pint of milk, yolks of five eggs, whites of five eggs, quarter pound of macaroons, three tablespoons of almonds, two teaspoons of vanilla. Soak gelatine in cold water a few moments, let milk come to a boil and stir in sugar and yolks of eggs, cook a moment and dissolve gelatine in it, then add raisins, stoned and chopped fine, almonds pounded fine in a cloth, macaroons, vanilla, and eggs beaten stiff. Stir until it begins to thicken, then place in mould on ice and serve with whipped cream. Cocoanut may be used instead of macaroons if liked. This pudding is better if made the day before using.

COFFEE GELATINE.

Prepare coffee of extra strength for breakfast and pour off the amount required before sending to the table. For each cupful soak one half of a box of granulated gelatine in one half of a cupful of cold water. Cook together to a soft custard one cupful of milk and three eggs, add one half of a cupful of sugar, and when dissolved, the gelatine. To this add the coffee and one teaspoonful of vanilla, and turn into one or more moulds. In serving surround with thick cream whipped to a solid froth.

SPANISH CREAM.

One-third box of gelatine soaked in four tablespoons cold water; put one pint milk in double boiler, and when hot add the soaked gelatine, strain and put back in double boiler. Beat whites and yolks of three eggs separately, and stir the yolks with a small cup of sugar in milk. Let this thicken, and when taken off stove stir in beaten whites with flavoring. After beating put in a mould to cool.

BANANAS IN JELLY.

Make a mould of lemon jelly. Cut bananas in slices, and line the bottom and sides of the mould. Pour the jelly in slowly, that it may not float the fruit. Keep in ice until hard. If you have no mould use a small round glass dish. Put the sliced bananas on the bottom, then turn into a jelly; when hard put a row round the sides, with spaces between; fill the centre with bananas, add more jelly, enough to cover. Reserve a cupful of jelly, and when ready to serve break this up lightly and scatter it over the top. This reserved cupful may be tinted with color pastes a delicate pink or a deeper green, and when forced through the ricer and used for a border the effect will be very pretty.

Not victories, but defeats, make us. Difficulties call out great qualities.

PITTER-PATTER

A movement against the beard has been started, and if it keeps the pace it has already acquired it will not be long before whiskers will be as scarce as in the days of Napoleon.

The man of fashion, the barber and the doctor are concurring to give it force. The first is influenced by the styles of the day, the second by desire of gain, the third by science, or at least hygiene, and in this last cause is found the real significance of the movement, since it concerns the general health.

For some years fashion has favored the shaven face. Now come the doctors, declaring that the beard is a vehicle for the spread of disease germs which may not only menace the health of the wearer, but also be transmitted to others; that the dairyman who wears a beard does so to the peril of his customers who drink the milk he contaminates; that doctors who wear beards report greater mortality among their patients than those who do not; that the man with a beard who enters a railway coach cannot come away without an addition of bacteria which always infest such places.

Many pretty new stocks and fancy ideals in neckwear are shown which will interest the fashionably gowned woman.

Pique and madras stocks are already being displayed in the shops, and along with these are many silk ones made up in the same style. Ties are larger than formerly, and the bow is soft, with its ends finished in a point.

There are some really exquisite novelties in this line which are formed chiefly from very fine white embroidery, the variety closely resembling a certain kind of white lace. A plain or finely tucked band has a shaped piece of the embroidery laid over it, with the material cut out underneath. At the front, where the lower edge extends in a deep point, there is usually fastened a small bow of sheer white linen having a bit of embroidery on the ends, or perhaps from a tiny hard knot there will fall broader flowing ends, ornamented with bands of the open trimming.

It is needless to say that these stocks are lovely and will catch those feminine eyes always on the lookout for dainty effects.

Perhaps the only novelty in washable ties so far this season is the one having the usual pique band, but finished with very sheer white linen ties, embroidered across the ends in dainty colored cotton. There are pinks, blues, lavenders and the usual black and white from which to choose. These stocks are cool and fresh looking, besides offering a pleasing variety to the ones made of the shirt waist material.

The popularity of hand painted decoration on smart feminine apparel has already exhibited itself in a pretty, broad scarf, to be worn twice around the neck and tied in a four-in-hand or regulation bow. These new ideas in neckwear are of a cream tint, woven in alternating thin and heavy stripes. Across the broad ends are painted patterns of large flowers in pale pink, Holland blue or in natural tints.

Crepe scarfs and ties are unequalled for finishing the necks of pretty silk and velvet blouses. Very few of these show any stiffened collar; instead, the centre of the scarf is laid in tiny tucks, ornamented at the upper side with dainty little embroidered turnovers of taffeta or mousseline. An Oriental effect is well liked, and some of these, especially those embroidered in delicate tints, are further embellished with fairylike paillettes. Invariably the scarf ends are treated in the same manner as the turnovers. If there is no embroidery and the broad, square ends are plainly hemstitched, then the turnover displays the same trimming.

Shiftless boys grow into unsuccessful old age. They did not realize that the imprudent reply to their employer, the carelessness and indifference which they slipped into their tasks, would come out as ghosts, in the future, to mar their happiness and success. They looked upon every duty shirked, the minutes they cut off from each end of a day, as so much gain. They did not realize that these things, which seemed so innocent, would grow into giant defects which would mar their future success.

They did not think that their slipshod methods, their careless attire, their aggressive manners, would lie as great bars across the path of their future success, and keep them back from the goal of their ambitions.

They do not think that all these things were the real causes of their being fixtures at salaries of ten or fifteen dollars a week.

They did not think that these seeming trifles in youth would doom them to be perpetual janitors, clerks or farm hands, and that it would be almost impossible in maturity to outgrow the defects of their youth.

The gentle debutante has not only accepted the poet's warning to gather the rosebuds while she may, but she has called liberally also on all the other cloth, silk, gauze and velvet flowers that grow in glass show cases, and she is wearing them in charming lavishness with all her evening gowns. So wholly are floral garnitures deemed "the thing" this winter, and so exquisitely pretty are all the corsage wreaths, crowns, coronets and chaplets of artificial bloom that numbers of matrons, privileged to bind their hair with pearls and crystallize their bodices with diamonds, have put aside the gems for the buds and blossoms.

When it is a question of rosebuds the smart idea is a combination of Banksia roses with sweet briar foliage, and what allures all womankind is the irresistible designs in which the garnitures can be purchased. Just at this juncture in social affairs, many an evening gown requires a restorative touch, and here the corsage arrangements fit nobly into the breach.

Very fresh and slim debutantes, who know a good idea when they see it, have a marked weakness for shaded convolvulus garlands so worked up with light green velvet box foliage that the flowers and leaves alone form the complete and most elaborate trimming for a decollete net or chiffon waist, and among the young girls the rule is to wear in the hair a chaplet or spray of the same flower that decorates the bodice. One of the most lovely and popular of this winter's garnitures is made of black and white velvet marguerites. This completely circles the top of the low-cut bodice, and from the left side falls a shower of green and white panne ribbon ends. A coronet of marguerites is arranged in the hair, and, as a rule, the coquettish floral crowns are tied in the rear with black baby velvet ribbons.

Black and white, it goes without saying, cannot be ousted from the favor which it has so long enjoyed. Yards and yards of narrow black velvet ribbon have been turned out by the factories during the past winter in anticipation of the unprecedented demand which, it has been authoritatively stated, will be made for it as a trimming for spring gowns.

It will be put on in rows in graduated widths. White moire silk is also to be distinctively fashionable for trimming fur bands and vest fronts, etc.

A most stylish model shown among the new gowns is of dark navy blue lightweight broadcloth. The straight serpentine-like skirt is trimmed with four cut flounces. The Eton jacket is made in matching effect, apparently of four cut flounces, the upper two of which are really shoulder capes. The upper sleeves are finished likewise with three similar cut pieces.

Madge Merton

THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN MARTEN

By Arthur J. Stringer in Collier's Weekly.

Bateese Snow Cloud was a bad man. What was more, he stood six feet two in his moccasins and carried a knife, like a Mexican.

If you called him a half-breed he would swear at you in three different tongues, and at the end tell you in excellent English that he had a mind to wring your neck. He plumed himself on being "Canayen," or French-Canadian, and claimed to have come from the mooselands of the Abitibi.

But somewhere in his make-up ran a muddy taint of Chippewa blood. It cropped out in the snaky straightness of his black hair. It showed in the way he could smell out water and game with the nose. It also crept out in the beady Indian brightness of his eye, which saw things the dull organ of the white man cannot hope to see. If the bull moose was stronger of limb, the lynx was not one-half so sly as big Bateese. So on the whole he had grown into a bit of a braggart, and swaggered about the Territories the acknowledged king of those free traders whose ten commandments was to get skins and hate the Great Company.

In the old days, indeed the Great Company had set a price on the head of Bateese. But no man had dared. And now that the Great Company had lost its grip and that vast land of Mystery and Night, the far Northwest, lay as open to the free trader as to the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company himself, Bateese had fallen on halcyon days, and season by season skimmed with kingly and imperious hand the cream off a few hundred thousand square miles of peltry-yielding territory.

In a six by twelve wooden box in the little wooden town of Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, Bateese had a partner. This was hampering, at times, but necessary, as Bateese was a child as to the ways of buying and selling in the great cities, where dollars take the price of blankets, and pounds and shillings pass in lieu of tobacco and gunpowder. Bateese's partner was a little Russian Jew named Willinsky, who year by year migrated mysteriously between Edmonton and Europe, and could tell a Cross-Breed from a Silver Fox with his eyes shut. He had a face like a rat and claws like a hen hawk's, but it was whispered that he knew the secret of making Russian sable out of muskrat, which may explain just why he kept an office in St. Petersburg and one in Paris, to say nothing of a place in Greene Street, New York, where prolonged and animated pow-wows were held in four languages over ill-smelling and insignificant little bundles of black fur streaked with silver, and much gold and crisp paper was counted out in piles from time to time.

But about all this Bateese neither knew nor cared, so long as he was free to come and go as he liked, to drink his spirits eighty per cent. alcohol, and to continue imperiously defrauding the untutored trapper as he had done long before the whistle of the fire horse had ever echoed down the coulees of northern Alberta.

Bateese Snow Cloud's way of doing business was both odd and interesting. Every winter he went scurrying up under the very shadow of the Circle itself, with his dogs and his sleds, regularly and mysteriously heading off and holding up each trapper and hunter before that pelt-burdened gentleman could get down to either Las La Biche or Athabasca Landing. If there was a musk-ox head of exceptional size and beauty, Bateese was sure to get it. If there was a silver fox that looked particularly pleasing to the eye, Bateese had it. If there chanced to be a wolverine of other which he in any way affected, you may be quite sure it never got past him. Nor was he ever known to hold back for a handful of powder or a blanket or two. If his red-skinned friend still hesitated he generously gave him of his beautiful French brandy, gave him of it until there were soft voices to be heard in the wind and sweet music in the trees, and the hills danced together. If he still held out, Bateese counted over half a dozen of his little Dream Pills—which came from the Oriental coolies of the Coast Range—and brought sleep and soft visions after the first sickness had worn away. So, few indeed were the pelts that got down to the Landing without first passing through the critical fingers of Bateese. His bales were never large, but he knew what he wanted, and got it.

From the steel trail of the fire horse right up to the wide snowfields of the Arctic Lights, Bateese Snow Cloud was known and watched for patiently and meekly, by many braves in many scattered tribes. But with all his passion for barter and trade, mind you, Bateese did not altogether neglect the softer side of life. He always had a handful of beads or a bit of bright ribbon for the women of a decently behaved tribe, which, of course, meant a tribe willing to sell its furs on a basis of one per cent. of their value. It was folklore at the Landing that Bateese brought a new wife down with him every spring. What became of her he didn't much care, and usually didn't know. There were many tepees in the North, and if his heart changed with the wind, what of it? The women soon forgot, and the children—didn't the white Angel send them all down to the school, where they were taught to read from books, as Willinsky himself could do? And Willinsky was a very smart man!

But a little cloud came into the life of big Bateese. Under the shadow of that cloud he fretted for two seasons. It grew, indeed, out of a mere tale that had crept from post to post and had finally drifted down to the landing itself. It told of a golden marten—of a little furred creature of pure gold—that had been seen time and time again up in the Lake Wapisen district. Half-breed and Indian even fell into the habit of speaking of it as they would of Windigoes. It was a thing to be talked of in undertones, for from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail it was said to be of yellow gold, like a Klondike nugget. When it slipped across a bit of open country it looked for all the world like a patch of sunlight on four legs. Yet it was so shy no trap had ever snared it. And though it had been seen many times, no buck had ever found the heart to put a bullet through its hide. It was talked over in the fur lofts of Edmonton; it was asked about in the storehouses of Montreal; it was marvelled at in smoke-stained tepees on the Saskatchewan, and in cities many thousands of miles away a price had already been put on it, a price of roubles and francs and pounds sterling, even while it still went free as the wind and frisked like a patch of sunlight across the snows of the Great Muskeg Country.

Willinsky said nothing, but waited. He had great faith in Bateese. Bateese also said nothing, and also waited. They understood each other. Then news came down that the wonderful golden marten had at last been caught. Rabbit Ear, a young buck of the Yellow Knives, had come upon it feeding under an open waterfall. He had put a bullet through its leg, and then followed it for a week over the snow. When it came into his hands he had been seven days without food. He irreverently skinned the little animal on the spot and devoured the carcass, accordingly, without salt or fire, for his last few miles had been covered on his hands and knees, and it was not a time to be over-nice.

When the news of that capture crept down to Edmonton Bateese smote the table with his huge fist, and over the last of his bottle of French brandy swore before his heterogeneous gods that this skin of golden marten should be his. And little Willinsky rubbed his hands together gloatingly and said of course it would. He had great faith in Bateese.

But there was one difficulty. Long before even Bateese had sat himself down in the lodges of the Yellow Knives, young Rabbit Ear had been offered no less than ten blankets and a gun for his precious golden pelt. At all these he had stolidly shaken his head. Then the blankets had been doubled, and three pounds of powder put beside the gun. But still Rabbit Ear had shaken his head. The reason for it all was the fact that young Rabbit Ear's heart was in the keeping of a lady named Sweet Grass, the daughter of Cat, the Medicine Man. With that pile of blankets still before him he had solemnly carried his pelt and placed it at the feet of Cat's daughter, that she might wear it, and her children, and her children's children, so that for all time it should remain with the tribe of the Yellow Knives.

Bateese laughed softly, to himself, when he heard the story of this from old Father Paradis, the Jesuit, just down from Fort Consolation.

"I tink I bring heem back wth me, dat skin!" he said, through his blue pipe smoke.

And six weeks later Bateese was swinging up through the snows of the Great Lone Land with his dogs and his sleds, brooding over that golden marten, saying to himself beside his little camp fires that it would make a fine piece for the topping off of his bale.

And never did firewater flow so generously among the Yellow Knives, and never had Cat, the Medicine Man, found himself possessed of so much tobacco, and never before had Sweet Grass seen a brighter red blanket than that flung at her moccasined feet by the huge and gallant Bateese. The tall trader from the land of the fire horse smoked many pipes in Cat's lodge. But from Cat he could learn nothing of the golden marten. It was from one of the old squaws to whom he gave many Dream Pills, for the toothache, that he got the information he required.

All that had been said of the golden marten was true. No such fur had ever been seen in the North. It was like sunlight on yellow maple leaves, brighter than the scalp her own father had taken from the head of the young Englishwoman, many, many years ago, in the buffalo days.

"Where is this skin?" Bateese asked, carelessly, of the old squaw. He had heard these tales of the snow-white wapiti and golden-horned moose and mountainous-like buffalo, but he would believe none of them till he saw with his own eyes.

"Hush, Bateese!" cried the old woman; "for it is the pride of our people! Sweet Grass wears it wound about her breast for safe-keeping, bound there with threads of buckskin. And Cat has put a curse on the man who shall take it from her!"

"Good," said Bateese, knocking out his pipe. "'Tis not for these outlandish freak things that the white man wastes good blankets." The next day he went from lodge to lodge asking for silver fox and otter.

It was not until he found Sweet Grass alone, cutting meat from a bear carcass, that he exercised his longpracticed arts of gallantry on that somewhat overawed girl. He swore she had the grace of the dore. He discovered that her eyes were like ripe blackberries. He maintained that she walked with the tread of a young caribou, and that her voice was sweeter than maple-sap; and many other such things, for, even under the shadow of the Circle, Bateese knew a woman was still a woman. Then he found a handful or two of colored beads for her and a yard of crimson ribbon and a gold-plated ring or two. But for all this at the first mention of the golden marten she scurried away from him, like a frightened rabbit, and hid in one of the lodges. He made other attempts, it is true, but each time she eluded him. And the once all-conquering Bateese began to see that the golden marten was not for his bale that season. He did not give up; but he wondered grimly just how Willinsky would take it.

When he made his way back to the Landing empty-handed he had, perhaps lost a little of his old time swagger. In Edmonton he talked less over his brandy. Willinsky, as he expected, was there awaiting him. And as he also expected, Willinsky danced with rage when he knew the truth. He cursed Bateese with strange Russian curses, and from Edmonton that day the telegraph ticked the news that the golden marten had not been found, and from New York it was flashed on to London, and from London still on to Paris. Bateese, over his second bottle of French brandy, wagged his head sullenly. He said it was best to wait. But Willinsky saw eight thousand francs slipping out of his fingers, and again he cursed Bateese to his face, in Russian, as a pig-headed half breed and a follower of women.

To this Bateese merely shook his head drunkenly, and said "Wait!"

It was in the sub-Arctic twilight of midwinter that the huge tracking shoes of Bateese Snow Cloud once more broke their lonely trail up through the sub-Arctic wilderness. But when Bateese again swung his lead-weighted dog-whip among the moose-hide lodges of the Yellow Knives tribe, he was a changed man. His jaw set tighter, and the Indian beadiness of his eye was brighter. He had, however, a great deal of tobacco for Cat, the old Medicine Man. He also had a chain of silver and a four-point blanket and six ounces of beads for Sweet Grass, to say nothing of a pair of plated earrings—costing Willinsky three dollars a gross in New York—and a string of brass sleigh-bells, which the girl hung proudly about her still slim enough waist. Bateese seemed surprised there were only women and children and old men in the lodges, but even more surprised that Rabbit Ear and the other young bucks should be already scattered many weeks to the North for their season's peltries.

But with Sweet Grass he was lowly of speech and sad. Her beauty had sent an arrow into his aching heart. She was not made for the carrying of firewood and the scraping of hides. He hinted how women lived beyond the Athabasca where there were no snowshoes to be strung, where there was no smoke in the tepees and no snows in the doorway. Her voice had followed him for a year.

It all ended as he meant it to end. Her poor little pagan head was turned, and one night she crept to him while her people slept and whispered that she would follow him to the edge of the world. Bateese laughed where he lay, and decided to waste no time. In the depth of that blue midwinter night, while the Lights were flaming and wavering on the dark horizon beyond the Circle, the two of them stole away. Alone they went, pushing feverishly down through the snows to the country where Sweet Grass believed there was no smoke in the lodges.

Once well clear of her people Bateese turned to her and lightly asked if she still wore the golden marten. She laughed softly, and put her hand to where it lay warm on her breast. He demanded a sight of it. Sweet Grass looked at him frightened, and drew away. He followed her, and caught her playfully in her arms. He was breathing heavily, and his jaw was set wickedly. With his hand he tried to tear it from her bosom, where it was laced tightly with cords of buckskin. Then for the first time she understood what he meant, or half understood. She fought against him like a cat and struggled till she broke away from him. He let her go, and showed her how merrily he could laugh. He had been taught to wait.

"Listen while I speak, Snow Cloud," she said to him that night over their fire. "I have loved you, and the sound of your voice has been sweet in my ear. But my father, Cat, has already told how the child of woman who takes this skin shall come upon evil days!"

"And what of that?" laughed Bateese.

"I have loved you, Snow Cloud, and I would save you from this evil, even though I tear this skin from my breast and throw it into the fire!"

Bateese stood discreetly between her and the flame, but said nothing. He was willing to wait his time.

"Bah! 'Tis nothing to me, little Snow Bird!" he cried gaily.

"For it is a faith of our people," she went on, "that the North is stern and just, and to him who does evil he brings evil in return!"

Again Bateese laughed, but in that laugh was something which troubled Sweet Grass. Over their fire she thought it out, and while he slept that night she stole away from him and turned back to her own people.

With no woman to feed his fire, Bateese woke early, chilled with the cold. When he saw that Sweet Grass had fled from him he beat his hands together and swore with rage, and started after her on foot, without sledge or dog. It was a race, he knew, that he dare not lose. The first day passed and he caught no sight of her. The second day came, and still he had not come up with her. Yet still he raced on, a savage Hunger, pressing ever closer and closer on her trail. He was ready to fall with exhaustion at times, but he knew there must be no giving up.

At last, in a stretch of rolling country, he caught sight of her from the crest of an ice hummock. And still he raced on, slinking from hill to hill. When he came nearer he crouched low in his tracks and sought the shadow of every brush-clump. In that way he stalked her, as a wild animal might. Foot by foot he crept up on her, while she still staggered forward, now weak and reeling with hunger.

He was upon her, almost, before she knew it. At the first sight of his figure beside her in the snow she took him for a timber wolf, and screamed with terror. Then he sprang at her and seized her, while she fell weakly into his arms with a little sobbing cry. He held her there fiercely, and she leaned on him, panting and promising to go back with him, and trying to tell him that it was all for his own good that the evil charm of her father, Cat, might not come upon him.

He held her close while she spoke, his bear-like arm crushing her weak body. With his free hand he slipped out his hunting knife. Without word or sign he slashed it savagely across her throat, and she fell at his feet in the snow, with her startled eyes still on his face. He turned her over on her side, so that the blood might not stain the pelt in her bosom.

"Listen, Snow Cloud," she gasped, with the last strength of her body. "I have loved you well. But Cat, my father, has said it. And it will come true. The evil you have done will be done unto you. It is the faith of the North. Before it is too late, go——"

The words died on her lips and her head fell back in the drift. Bateese laughed uneasily, and once more turned the body over where it lay still warm. Then with his knife he cut the cords of buckskin, and with shaking fingers drew the pelt of golden marten from her bosom and laid it out before his eyes on the white drift. He looked down at it many minutes and laughed over it like a child. For it shone and gleamed on the whiteness like a fleck of sunlight. It was brighter than the gold coins Willinsky flung out for his sweet-tasting fire-water far off in Edmonton. It was worth two years of waiting.

Bateese himself, looking down at it, wished he was in Edmonton. He had seen too much of the white man's world not to have most of his Indian superstition. But as he carefully tied up the skin the last words of the girl ran disagreeably through his head. The more he brooded over them the more uneasy he became, till he shook the silly fear from his only with an effort. It simply meant that he would have to be more careful. He would be a brother to the coyote, until out of her country at least.

With this in mind he slunk away, from any suspicion of an open trail. At the sight of a chance Indian he circled into the brushwood for miles. If a settlement lay in his path, he crept round it by night, like a hunted animal. Through the open snows he broke his own trail, with but one thought in his head. That thought was to press on, on, on, till the Lights, and the silence, and the aching whites of whiteness were left behind.

It was on the third day that the snow blindness came over him. Even as it came he knew what it meant. He was a strong man, but he wept like a woman and beat himself with childish fury. Then a sort of madness came after it, and he raced and floundered insanely onward, only to stumble and fall again and again. He groped madly from hill to hill, circling helplessly about in his own footsteps, crawling impotently from hummock to hummock, with but one fever in his blood, and that was a passion to press on and on till the sound of the Cree voices came to his ear, or the smell of Cree lodge smoke to his nostrils.

As he stumbled and groped drunkenly past little clusters of moose hide lodges, fingering his blind way along the cone bottoms, strange, silent figures wrapped in blankets came and stood on the hilltops, and watched. Women and children and old men. They crept out of the smoke-stained tepees and stood motionless, watching.

The toothless father of Rabbit Ear came among them, and seeing the man in the valley below, crept silently back to his lodge. With a palsied hand he trained his rifle on the heart of the blind man, but Cat, the Medicine Man, waved the thing away.

"The North is stern and just, my people. And unto him who does evil shall evil in turn be done! This is the faith of the North. So let us wait, my people!"

And they waited. And still the man staggered blindly on through the snows. They followed him as he went, moving silently from hilltop to hilltop, still waiting, wrapped in their blankets. But to the blind man all that world was a world of silence and desolation and snow. In a rage he ground his great jaws together and fought on, while the things in blankets watched from the hilltops.

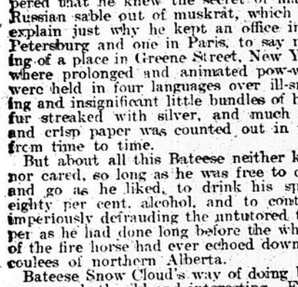
Suddenly down the blue line of the further hills, they saw a shadow stark after the man. They said nothing, but as it drew closer they saw clearly what it was. To the blind man the world was still a world of desolation and emptiness. The people watching in their blankets knew that moving shadow was the gray timber wolf, driven down from the mountains with hunger. Step by step it stalked the blind man, creeping closer and closer, till a touch of blood not of white men told him of that. Something creeping and stinking upon him. He knew that he was followed, was being stalked. Round and round in a mad circle he rushed and staggered and floundered, while the silent things wrapped in blankets still watched. The snarling, restless shadow crept still closer to the helpless man. The smell of the brute even came to his nostrils, it shunk so close in his steps, and he raised up his hands and screamed again and again with terror, like a woman.

"It is good!" said Cat, the Medicine Man, watching on the hilltop.

The crouching shadow then seemed of a sudden to float up through the air, and as it went, with one clean sweep of its fangs it tore open the throat of the blind man from shoulder-blade to chin. Almost as clean as the sweep of a knife-blade it tore the flesh, just as Snow Cloud himself had torn the copper neck of Sweet Grass, the daughter of Cat, the Medicine Man.

One by one the women and children and old men who watched from the hilltops went back to their lodges in silence. They knew it was even as Cat had said, that the North had been stern and just since the Lights first flamed over the Circle.

BRITISH



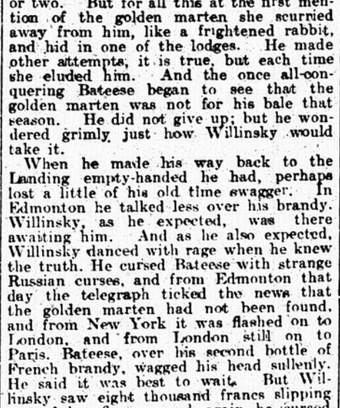
TROOP OIL

LINIMENT

FOR

Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.



Indigestion

and nervousness are often the result of hurried meals.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

stimulates and tones the digestive organs enabling the stomach to digest perfectly.

Those who suffer will find Abbeys Salt a perfect corrective of all stomach disorders. Dyspepsia cannot be cured by doctoring the effect. Abbeys Salt removes the causes by enabling the stomach to do its work properly.—A mild laxative.

At all druggists.

BLOOD TROUBLES

Blood troubles are many, important—and dangerous, and manifest themselves in many painful and offensive ways, such as scrofula, eczema and boils. These troubles are particularly likely to make themselves felt during the Spring months, and as the impurities in the blood penetrate every part of the system they are responsible for a large proportion of all disease.

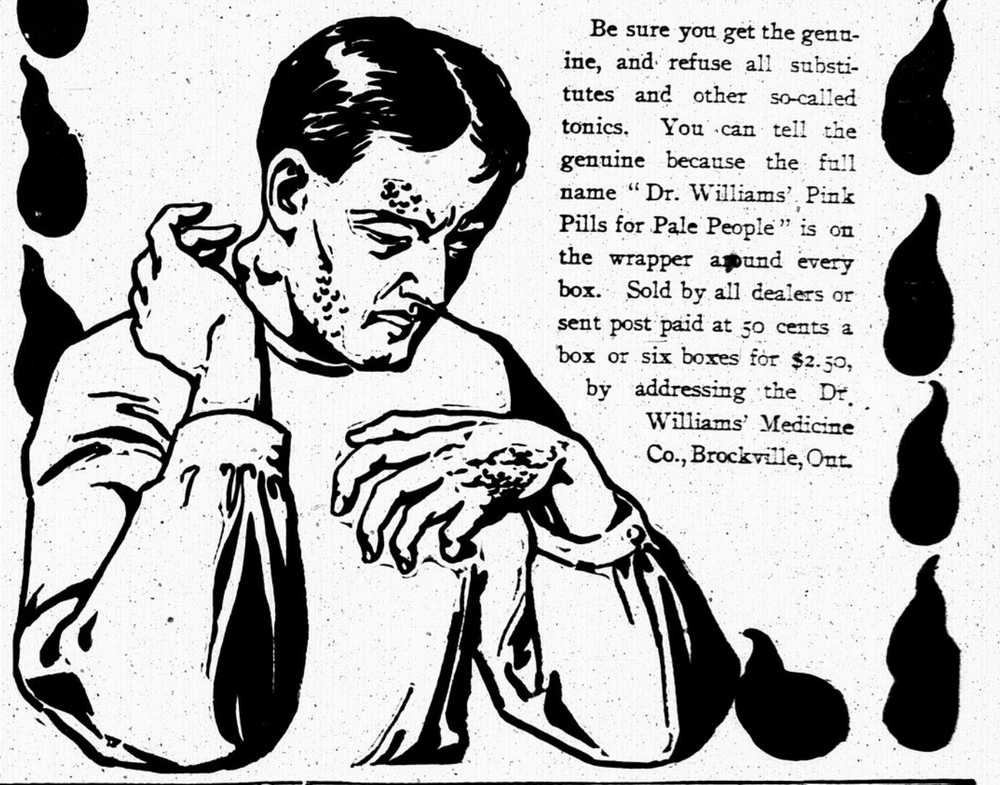
If your blood is not rich and pure, or if there is an insufficient supply of it, you will fall an easy prey to disease. To have pure blood and plenty of it, you need a tonic and blood builder, and for this purpose there is nothing can equal

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People.

These pills cure all diseases due to impurities in the blood by promptly cleansing and freeing the blood from all poisonous matter, and supplying the system with pure, rich, red blood. If your blood is thin, if you suffer from exhaustion at the least exertion, if you are pale and feel constantly languid and fagged out, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly cure you.

Mr. Robt. Lee, New Westminster, B. C., says:—"I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have no equal as a blood medicine. Before I began their use my blood was in a very impure state, and pimples, which were itchy, broke out all over my body. My appetite was poor, and I was easily tired. I had tried several other medicines, and received no benefit, but a half dozen boxes of the pills, cleansed my blood and made me quite well again. You may be sure I will always speak a good word for this splendid medicine."



Be sure you get the genuine, and refuse all substitutes and other so-called tonics. You can tell the genuine because the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Published by arrangement with McLEOD & ALLEN, Publishers, Toronto.

Graustark

The Story of a Love Behind a Throne.

By G. B. McCUTCHEON.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

He had come at once to renew his offer of a loan, knowing her helplessness. Day after day he haunted the castle, persistent in his efforts to induce her to accept his proposition. So fierce was his passion, so implacable his desire, that he went among the people of Edelweiss, presenting to them his proposal, hoping thereby to add public feeling to his claims. He tried to organize a committee of citizens to go before the Princess with the petition that his offer be accepted and the country saved. But Graustark was loyal to its Princess. Not one of her citizens listened to the wily Prince, and more than one told him or his emissaries that the loss of the whole kingdom was preferable to the marriage he desired. The city sickened at the thought.

His last and master-stroke in the struggle to persuade came on the afternoon of the nineteenth, at an hour when all Edelweiss was in gloom and when the Princess was taxed to the point where the mask of courage was so frail that she could scarce hide her bleeding soul behind it.

Bolaroz of Axphain, to quote from the news-despatch, was in Edelweiss, a guest, with a few of his lords, in the castle. North of the city were encamped five thousand men. He had come prepared to cancel the little obligation of fifteen years standing. With the hated creditor in the castle, his influence hovering above the town, the populace distracted by the thoughts of the day to come, Gabriel played what he considered his best card. He asked for and obtained a final interview with Yetive, not in her boudoir or her reception room, but in the throne room, where she was to meet Bolaroz in the morning.

The Princess, seated on her throne, awaited the approach of the resourceful, tenacious suitor. He came and behind him strode eight stalwart men, bearing a long iron-bound chest, the result of his efforts with the bankers. Yetive and her nobles looked in surprise on this unusual performance. Dropping to his knee before the throne, Gabriel said, his voice trembling slightly with eagerness and fear:

"Your highness, to-morrow will see the turning point in the history of two, possibly three nations—Graustark, Axphain and Dawsbergen. I have included my own land because its ruler is most vitally interested. He would serve and save Graustark, as you know, and he would satisfy Axphain. It is in my power to give you aid at this last, trying hour, and I implore you to listen to my words of sincerest friendship—yes, adoration. To-morrow you are to pay to Prince Bolaros over twenty-five million gavvos or relinquish the entire north half of your domain. I understand the lamentable situation. You can raise no more than fifteen millions and you are helpless. He will grant no extension of time. You know what I have proffered before. I come to-day to repeat my friendly offer and to give unquestioned bond as to my ability to carry it out. If you agree to accept the loan I extend, ten million gavvos for fifteen years at the usual rate of interest, you can on to-morrow morning place in the hand of Axphain when he makes his formal demand, the full amount of your indebtedness in gold. Ricardo, open the chest!"

An attendant threw open the lid of the chest. It was filled with gold coins.

"This box contains one hundred thousand gavvos. There are in your halls nine boxes holding nine times as much as you see here. And there are nine times as much all told on the way. This is an evidence of my good faith. Here is the gold. Pay Bolaroz and owe Gabriel, the greatest happiness that could come to him."

There was a dead silence after this theatrical action.

"The interest on this loan is not all you ask, I understand," said Halfont, slowly his black eyes glittering. "You ask something that Graustark cannot and will not barter—the hand of its sovereign. If you are willing to make this loan, naming a fair rate of interest, withdrawing your proposal of marriage, we can come to an agreement."

Gabriel's eyes deadened with disappointment, his breast heaved and his fingers twitched.

"I have the happiness of your sovereign at heart as much as my own," he said. "She shalll never want for devotion, she shall never know a pain."

"You are determined, then, to adhere to your original proposition?" demanded the Count.

"She would have married Lorenz to save her hand to protect her people. Am I not as good as Lorenz? Why not give——" began Gabriel viciously, but Yetive arose, and with gleaming eyes and flushing cheeks interrupted him.

"Go! I will not hear you—not one word!"

He passed from the room without another word. Her Court saw her standing straight and immovable, but white face transfigured.

XXIII.

THE VISITORS AT MIDNIGHT.

Below the castle and its distressed occupants, in a dark damp little room, Grenfall Lorry lived a year in a day. On the night of the eighteenth, or rather near the break of dawn on the nineteenth, Captain Quinnox guided him from the dangerous streets of Edelweiss to the secret passage and he was safe for the time being. The entrance to the passage was through a skillfully hidden opening in the wall that enclosed the park. A stone doorway, so cleverly constructed that it defied detection, led to a set of steps which, in turn, took one to a long narrow passage. This ended in a stairway fully a quarter of a mile from its beginning. Ascending this stairway one came to a secret panel, through which, by pressing a spring, the interior of the castle was reached. The location of the panel was in one of the recesses in the wall of the chapel, near the altar. It was in this chapel that Yetive exchanged her male attire, for a loose gown, weeks before, and the servant who saw her come from the door at an unearthly hour in the morning believed she had gone there to seek surcease from the troubles which oppressed her.

Lorry was impatient to rush forth from his place of hiding and to end all suspense, but Quinnox demurred. He begged the eager American to remain in the passage until the night of the nineteenth, when, all things going well, he might be so fortunate as to reach the Princess without being seen. It was the secret hope of the gulty captain that his charge could be induced by the Princess to return to the monastery, to avoid complications. He promised to inform her highness of his presence in the underground room and to arrange for a meeting. The miserable fellow could not find courage to confess his disobedience to his trusting mistress. Many times during the day she had seen him hovering near, approaching and then retreating, and had wondered not a little at his peculiar manner.

And so it was that Lorry chafed and writhed through a long day of suspense and agony. Quinnox had brought to the little room some candles, food and bedding, but he utilized only the former. The hours went by and no summons called him to her side. He was dying with the desire to hold her in his arms and to hear her voice again. Pacing to and fro like a caged animal, he recalled the ride in West Virginia, the night in her bed chamber, the day in the throne room and more delicious than all, the trip to the monastery. In his dreams, waking or sleeping, he had seen the slim soldier, had heard the muffled voice, and had felt the womanly caresses. His brain now was in a whirl, busy with thoughts of love and fear, distraught with anxiety for her and for himself, bursting with the awful consequences of the hour that was upon them. What was to become of him? What was to be the end of this drama? What would the night, the morrow bring about?

He looked back and saw himself as he was a year ago in Washington, before she came into his life, and then wondered if it could really be he who was going through these strange, improbable scenes, these sensations. It was nine o'clock in the evening when Quinnox returned to the little room. The waiting one had looked at his watch a hundred times, had run insanely up and down the passage in quest of the secret exit, had shouted aloud in the frenzy of desperation.

"Have you seen her," he cried, grasping the newcomers' hand.

"I have, but, before God, I could not tell what I had done. Your visit will be a surprise, I fear a shock."

"Then how am I to see her? Fool! Am I to wait here forever——"

(To be continued).

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & CO., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

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

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

THE WAGERING POLICY.

Father Brophy's Insurance Case Reaches the Supreme Court. Changes on the Hearing List.

Ottawa, March 21.—(Special.)—In the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon the hearing proceeded in Brophy vs. North American Life Insurance Company. In 1897 the company issued a policy on the life of one Cromar, the first premium being paid by Brophy. The policy was subsequently assigned to Brophy, prior to which an annuity bond was issued in the latter's favor of $300 a year, he paying the amount required to procure the same. Cromar died in April, 1900, and after his death the company brought an action to have the policy delivered up to be cancelled, claiming that it was issued in pursuance of a scheme originated by Brophy and Cromar, and that it was a wagering policy, and void under 14th George III., chap. 48. It was shown that Brophy held several other policies on Cromar's life. At the trial judgment was given against Brophy, ordering the policy to be cancelled. This judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal, but varied by ordering the premiums to be returned by the company with interest. Daniel O'Connell and Butler for appellant; A. K. Kerr, K.C., and J. A. Patterson for respondent.

Cases on the list of inscribed cases have been made as follows: Royal Electric Co. vs. Hare, to be heard at the head of the Quebec list for the May term.

On Monday next the order in which cases will be heard will be as follows: Trusts and Guarantee Co. vs. Hart; Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co. vs. McNiven. Jackson vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Co.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Canadian Booksellers and Architects Are Growing Anxious About It.

City Clerk David is continually in receipt of letters making enquiries in regard to the Carnegie library at this city. Booksellers in Canada want to know what is the nature of the books that are to be purchased; architects ask whether the plans are to be obtained by contract or competition. And so on. To all these enquiries Mr. David has had to reply that the project has not proceeded further than an offer of $250,000 from Mr. Carnegie; that the details have yet to be considered by the City Council. Aside from the proposed grant to Montreal, Mr. Carnegie has made the following offers to other towns and cities in Canada: Collingwood, $10,000; Ottawa, $100,000; Vancouver, B.C., $50,000; Windsor, Ont., $20,000; Winnipeg, $100,000. Total, $530,000. His givings for library purposes total $13,513,000 on this continent, and $800,000 in Scotland and Ireland.

THE CORNWALL ASSIZES.

Cornwall, March 20.—(Special.)—At the Spring Assizes, before Justice McMahon here this week, the following cases were disposed of:

Chevalier vs. Ross—An action for balance of contract price and extras, brought against Mrs. Ross, of the Rossmore House, by L. Chevalier, who had the contract of building the extension last summer. Action dismissed with costs, on ground of non-completion of contract.

Paupst vs. Lang—Action for damages for seduction. Settled between parties.

Maclennan vs. Campbell—Action for interest on part of award. Adjourned to Ottawa Sittings.

Ainsworth vs. Croil—Action for foreclosure of mortgage. Settled between parties.

Milden vs. Purcell—Action for wages. Dismissed with costs.

Iroquois Electric Light Co. vs. Iroquois—Action against the village of Iroquois to recover the due value of the defendant's electric light plant under the Canmee Act. Defendants claim that plant was not a going concern. Judgment reserved.

NO PROHIBITION FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, March 21. — (Special.)—Prohibition is not likely to come before the Legislature this session. Recently a deputation of prohibitionists waited on the Government and it is now learned that the Government will not undertake the responsibility of passing a prohibitory law at this time, and this decision will probably be conveyed to the prohibition convention.

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

John McKernan, who was arrested in August, 1901, and left the city, forfeiting his bail, was sentenced to six months this morning for theft.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Positively cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiffness, Soreness, and all Bodily Aches. It kills pain instantly. It acts like magic.

CONQUERS PAIN.

Price, 25c and 50c.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

TO DREAMLAND TOWN.

Barbara is drifting down
To the hush of Dreamland Town,
Clothed in white from head to feet
Like a lily, pure and sweet,
Never fairer freight went down
To the rest of Dreamland Town.

Listen to her baby prayer:
"Holy angels, to your care
I commend my soul this night."
Guardian spirits, brave and bright,
Gently lead our baby down
To the rest of Dreamland Town.

Now she lies in peaceful sleep,
While the blessed angels keep
Guard above the slumber boat,
Onward, onward, as they float—
To oblivion drifting down
From the gates of Dreamland Town.

ONLY PRIVATE TRAIN.

The only English private train is that owned by the Duke of Sutherland. It was specially built at the Wolverton works of the London and Northwestern Railway, to His Grace's order. It contains, stowed within the smallest possible compass, a large saloon for dining, a private sitting room, sleeping berths, luggage compartments, kitchen, pantry and lavatories, the whole connected by a series of handsomely decorated vestibules and corridors.

Viewed even from the outside, the train presents a sufficiently striking appearance, with its dark green enamelled panels, picked out with cream and gold. Internally the fittings are of the most elaborate description.

The principal saloon has a figured Incrusta roof in white and gold, with side panelling to match. All of the couches and easy chairs are upholstered in green figured tapestry, and the friezes and window curtains are of rich green silk.

Velvet pile carpets cover the floors of the principal compartments, and cork linoleum is fitted to the corridors, vestibules, kitchen and lavatories. Electric lighting is, of course, used throughout, and there are also electric bells in the attendants' compartments, and electric fans for hot weather. For heating in winter, stoves on the hot water high pressure system are provided.

As this train has frequently to run at high speed over the Highland Railway, where the grades are steep and the curves sharp, a special engine, which is also His Grace's private property, has been built to draw it.

READ RULES FOR DRAWING.

The members of the circle are invited to send drawings, which will receive careful consideration, and if good enough will be reproduced. Every one must observe the following rules:

1. Use jet black or India ink.
2. Use pure white, stiff paper or cardboard.
3. Do not make lines too light or too close together.
4. State if drawing is copied or sketched directly from the subject represented; or sketches from the idea in the mind of the artist.
5. Don't roll your sketches; pack them flat.

Young Contributors

The members of the circle are invited to contribute stories, sketches and verses to this column. Write on one side of the paper only, and address "Pandora, Herald Office, Montreal."

IT WAS ONLY A DREAM.

Comfortably seating myself in a large armchair one evening, I began reading a book on railway experiences, and feeling rather tired, strange to say, I suddenly found myself seated in a railway coach. The train had stopped at a small station for water. Soon the engine was ready to move, the bell clanked and we moved out. At every joint of the rails the wheels clicked faster and faster till we rounded a curve, then went slower and we crossed a bridge. In a few more minutes we were shooting around curves and through tunnels, then the engine whistled and we were speedily drawn up to a well-lighted station. We were now about twenty miles from our destination, and hoped we would reach it in safety, because it was the worst part of the line. The train soon moved out and we went on a level track for about a mile, then we tossed to and fro on the uneven tracks. We were now about five miles from our destination when we crossed bridge after bridge. Soon we turned a sharp curve which on ending was a bridge. The engineer could not see that the bridge was washed away, so we plunged headlong down, down, down. As the engine struck the bottom I awoke with a thud, thanking the stars that it was only a dream.—C. B. Henderson, 20 Hutchison Street, Montreal, aged 16.

This should have been put among the competition sketches.

MINING IN SPAIN.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March, 1902.

Dear Pandora,—I thought I would write to you again, as I have not written for some time. I think I will tell you about my Uncle Bob. He is a mining engineer in Spain, and is one of the men in charge of the Rio Tinto mines. These mines were worked in the days of King Solomon; and when my uncle went there he said that some of the machinery looked as if it had been in use ever since. They still keep up some very old customs there. On Sunday they go out and dance on the mountains to the music of the castanet, and bullfights still go on in many of the large cities. We often get letters from his children—Dorothy, Sydney and Charlie—and they tell us about a nice but rather obstinate little donkey they got last Christmas. Its name is Peggy. The climate of Spain is beautiful in winter, but in summer it is too hot for comfort. But perhaps I am tiring you, so I will close. Yours truly, ETHEL C. LONGWORTH.

[This is a most interesting letter. Have any other readers of this page entertaining facts to relate about distant places?]

WHEN I GIVE FIDO A LECTURE.

A little white doggie lies at my feet,
Looks up to my face as if to entreat
Mercy and pardon for what he's just done
Tearing up slippers, though only in fun.

"O, Fido, how could you do so?" I say.
"My very best slippers all torn this way.
Bad little doggie, you know it was wrong;
I'll love you no more for ever so long."

He lies on the floor like a little white ball;
You'd never believe 'twas a doggie at all.
He looks up at me in wond'ring surprise,
And I almost think there are tears in his eyes.

As he cowers and shrinks in repentant dismay,
I stoop to pat him and tenderly say:
"How could I scold you, my own little pet;
Let us make up and forgive and foget."

—Kittie Turner, Dixie, Que.

A WARNING TO ARTISTS.
By C. S. Walsh.

SOME PUZZLES.

The geographical puzzle sent in last week by Pearl was a little difficult, and only a few answered it correctly. The right reading is as follows:

Miss Louisiana Henry and her sister Georgia were invited to a party. Miss Louisiana locked up the house with a Cedar Key and then hired a horse known as the Kicking Horse and started off.

On the way they met Twin Brothers with a Crow's Nest and asked them how they came in Possession of it. The brothers, however, were mute, and the last the sisters saw of them they were having a Race.

The girls soon arrived at their destination, but it was a disappointment to find that on account of the Rainy weather so few guests were there. However, no Fear was entertained as to the guests not being able to enjoy themselves. They found a Committee discussing the pleasures of the day.

Each person was given a Palm and a glass of lemonade to cool themselves with, as the weather was very warm. They spent the time dancing and telling each other's fortune. When it was time to go each guest said a Farewell and left feeling very happy. Miss Louisiana was especially happy, as she was a Belle and had a great deal of Flattery.

Emma Brigham, Allenford, Ont., sent an answer which was almost entirely correct. Others trying were Dixie, Mabel C. K. Cross, George Smith, Leonard, Birdie Mason, Lewis Matthews, Mary Wexford, Kathleen and Florodora. The puzzle was a good one.

Here are some new ones for clever boys and girls to try:

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

Whence are these quotations taken:

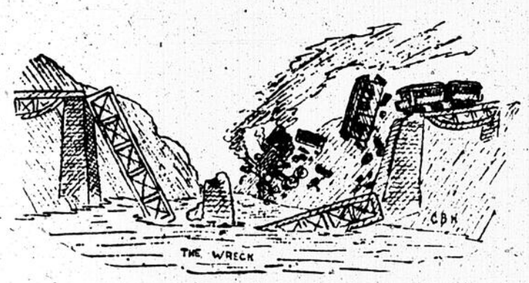
1. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided."
2. "A feeling of sadness and longing that is not akin to pain."
3. "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink."
4. "He bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behaviour everywhere."
5. "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, bear it that the opposer may beware of thee."
6. "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage."
7. "They also serve who only stand and wait."
8. "A breath can make them as a breath hath made."—Thetis.

Lottie M. Jackson sends these:
417b St. Antoine Street,
Montreal, March 18, 1902.

Dear Pandora,—I enclose you some puzzles and a problem, which I hope may be found acceptable as well as amusing to your young readers:

1. If a barrel of flour cost $6.15½, what will a penny loaf come to?
2. If a shovel, poker and tongs cost $13.43¼, what will a ton of coal come to?

Problem.—Put down four nines so that they will make one hundred.



THE WRECK.
By C. B. Henderson (illustration for "It Was Only a Dream," in Young Contributors' Column.)

The Post Bag.

Members of the circle who may write to this department. Letters will be answered each week. Make your letters brief and address them to "Pandora, Herald Office, Montreal.

M.—No; such contributions would not be paid for. The newspapers do not pay for stories. If they want them they can be purchased for a small sum from a syndicate. I cannot tell for what magazine your work would be most suitable, without knowing anything of it, but if you have short stories to dispose of, try Toronto Saturday Night; Ladies' Magazine, 63 Yonge Street, Toronto; Munsey's Magazine, New York, or the Ladies' World. I forget the address of the latter, but I think it is also in New York.

Georgie.—Please don't use such large paper for manuscript, and don't roll it.

W.J.Q. is William J. Quinn, St. Andrews, N.B.

H. C. Lafontaine.—Please have pity on me. I have no more idea of how to make a magic lantern than a Choctaw Indian would have. I put in "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck," but I didn't care much for the others. Yes, that is a very fine book.

O. S. Walsh.—Your sketch was very good, and perhaps it will have the required effect. Some time this editor will go on strike, and refuse to pay any attention to letters and stories written on both sides, and sketches done in pale blue ink on ruled paper. As to that drawing of yours, the actual drawing was bad, and to tell you the truth, I didn't care much for it anyway. You must find such work as yours very interesting. I know a little about it, too. Your letters I always find interesting, for you appear to be a boy of some energy and ambition.

Jack Ketch.—Good gracious, what a name! We'll be too terrified to let you stay, I'm afraid.

A Henty Reader.—It would be impossible to tell off-hand how many books Henty has written. The list is a very long one.

Emma Brigham.—You are most welcome, Emma, as a new member, and your geographical puzzle answer was most creditable. It was, I think, quite correct except the name of the State.

Hazel Bennett.—Your suggestion for a competition will be attended to very shortly, Hazel. You certainly are my "interested reader."

W. J. Quinn.—You are not barred from competitions. The drawing will be used later on.

Thetis.—See another column for your quotations.

Edna.—I have not yet had time to criticize your story.

THE EXCITING INCIDENTS

"Happy is the nation that has no history," and perhaps this applies to the young people who have no adventures and no excitements. Scarcely anyone seems to have exciting incidents in their lives. Ever so many wrote and said they had nothing exciting to tell of, and you will notice that the few little articles printed are dreams, so as the writers had had no real adventures, they were obliged to draw on their lively imaginations.

A TAME ENDING TO A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

The most exciting incident that ever happened to me is what I am about to tell you of. One lovely morning I went out alone for a ride up the mountain on my pony, which was a very foolish thing to do, as I was not familiar with the country. Meeting two friends, I was asked to join them, which I did, and we rode along chatting merrily. Soon we came to a place where the road branched. One path was very picturesque and seemed to lead farther up the mountain. My friends, however, turned into the other, whereupon I objected and said I was going to take the former path. They told me it led to a high cliff overhanging the pass through the mountain. "Then I shall go this way," I said, and spurring my pony along, chose the delightful way. Soon I came out into a wide open space and touched the pony up for a gallop. For a few moments we went along smoothly, and then—I heard a loud scream from somewhere down the mountain, and the next moment I found myself on the edge of the cliff. A terrified glance—down, down into the road—gave me a glimpse of my friends gazing up at me in horror. I shut my eyes, grasped the pony's man and let myself go! Over we tumbled and then—down, down, down we went till my senses slipped away, and coming back with a bound, sent me flying out of my own bed and on to the floor!—Thetis, aged 15.

WAS IT A DREAM?

The sunset that night was lurid and stormy. Great heavy banks of flaming clouds lined the horizon. The summer night was close and sultry, and the whole atmosphere betokened a storm. However, there was no alternative. Kittie and I simply had to take the long drive that night. So with many forebodings we took leave of our friends and off we started. The country we drove through was mountainous and hilly, and most parts of the road overhung deep chasms. As the night crept on the clouds overcast the sky, obscuring the moon and stars. It became very dark and impossible to see more than four or five yards ahead, so we went carefully. A large raindrop splashed down upon my face, as I looked up at the sky, and we hastily drew our waterproof capes around us.

Down came the rain faster and faster. The thunder rolled loudly at intervals and the lightning flashed in dazzling streaks across the sky, making the horse start and gallop madly. The road was very lonely. On one side high cliffs reared their massive rugged walls up almost perpendicularly, and on the other a deep precipice yawned, while a foaming white torrent gushed down the gully below. The rushing noise of the water combined with the storm to make it all the more fearful and terrible.

The loud rumbling of the thunder increased and a sudden, terrific clap and crash frightened the horse and he plunged wildly along the rocky road. As we bumped over a very stony part one of the wheels gave way, and the sudden lurch threw us over the side. Kittie and I were sitting on the outside, and we fell on the edge of the road and rolled over the gulf. We snatched vainly at the bushes that grew along the side, but they gave way and we went headlong into the foaming water beneath.

Oh, the terrible icy plunge! We lost consciousness and were borne rapidly along in the swirling current. At a sharp turn in the water's course an eddy caught us and almost together we were thrown upon the rocks on the shore. And there, bruised and torn, but still live, they found us, when the cold grey day began to dawn, and—"Oh, Kittie!" I say, as we sit by the library fire, "I do believe we've romanced nearly the whole evening away, and I wonder what on earth Pandora will say to our marvellously strange adventures in the twilight." And we laugh softly at the though, for surely we never had such terrible adventures in all our lives before.—Georgie Turner, Dixie, Que.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

DO IT NOW.

If you owe a kindness, pay it;
Throbbing hearts soon sink to rest;
If you owe akindness, pay it;
Life's sun hurries to the west.

Can you do a kind deed? Do it,
From despair a soul to save;
Bless each day as you pass through it,
Marching onward to the grave.

If some grand thing for to-morrow
You are dreaming, do it now;
From the future do not borrow;
Frost soon gathers on the brow.

Speak thy word, perform thy duty;
Night is coming deep with rest;
Stars will gleam in fadeless beauty,
Grasses whisper o'er thy breast.

Days for deeds are few, my brother;
Then to-day fulfil thy vow;
If you mean to help another,
Do not dream it—do it now.

THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD.

A magazine article on "The Luxury of Doing Good" quotes one or more writers to the effect that the impulse of benevolence is, in fact, a selfish one, because people please themselves by exercising the power of doing good. This kind of dissection of motives seems rather ungracious and unprofitable, as, although logic, of course, could very easily reason out the matter to the same conclusion, in actual life to take delight in benefiting others is not, as a rule, characteristic of selfish natures. If we have the means of doing good at little or no cost of sacrifice to ourselves, whether in money, influence or any other form of helpfulness, it may, perhaps, be truly said that we derive pleasure at a very cheap rate. But the vast majority of people can only do good at the cost of some little self-denial, and in those cases we can only ascribe their actions to the simple qualities of kindness and good feeling.

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden is the president-general of the International Sunshine Society, with headquarters at 99 Fifth Avenue, New York. All communications regarding the formation of branches should be sent to her. The Herald is the official organ for Canada. The editor of this department is always pleased to answer enquiries with reference to the society, and clippings and news items bearing on the work are very welcome.

All branches and individual members are asked to report their work, as by so doing they encourage others and help to spread the good work.

A GIFT OF STAMPS.

A kind friend who gave no name or address sent to the editor of this department several envelopes containing an assortment of stamps, which will be disposed of by the Montreal Branch.

HELP A INVALID GIRL.

Here is an opportunity to be use to a little invalid girl, in whom the Sunshine Society is interested. She is confined to her bed with spinal trouble and must lie absolutely flat. It is easily seen that such a position makes it difficult to hold up a book or work for very long at a time. Now, if some one would present an invalid contrivance to fasten to the bed, on which could be placed the book or work, without touching the child, it would be a boon. An important feature of such a contrivance would be an adjustable stand attached to hold the book upright without any effort. If any one has such an arrangement for an invalid, will they kindly communicate with Miss M. Jones, 510 Cadieux Street, secretary of the Montreal Branch, who will be happy to give any particulars asked for.

MONTREAL BRANCH MEETING.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Sunshine Society was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Y.W.C.A., with Mrs. Boyd in the chair. All the members had suggestions to make and news to give of the work in which they were specially interested. It was agreed that each member should bring to the April meeting a suggestion for summer work, and if possible a new member. The secretary read an interesting and very appreciative letter from Mrs. Simonds, of Auburn, Kings Co., N.S., thanking the members for a parcel of clothing, and suggesting that they should pass on their good cheer to a shut-in, Miss Mabel McKay, Middleton, N.S. Several members promised to write an Easter letter. It was agreed to send literature to Miss Christina Gordon, who lives in Arthabaska Landing, Alta., and to Rev. J. T. Belford, Gladstone, Man., who is most anxious to get good books and magazines to distribute amongst the women of his mission. Contributions may be sent to Miss Jones, 510 Cadieux Street. The annual meeting of the whole International Sunshine Society takes place in May, in New York, and tickets have been sent to the Montreal Branch, who fear they will not be able to send representatives. They will, however, have a good report to send, and several members going down at Easter intend calling upon the president-general. Among the plans for the summer, a children's treat was suggested, and it is hoped that something may be done during the hot weather for the little ones of the poor. A donation of books from Mrs. Barbara Watson, Sherbrooke, was gratefully acknowledged. Visiting, writing letters to the sick and lonely, and distributing books and magazines, is done regularly by the members.

WESTMOUNT SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

Westmount Sunshine Society's literature report for the week shows that the interest keeps up well: Mrs. Charles Hosmer, some of the latest works of fiction and magazines, Sketch, Ladies' Field and Art Journal, 1901, 1902 up to present date; Miss Ruth Macfarlane, works of fiction and box of magazines; Mrs. Hood, magazines; Miss Mamie Smardon, magazines; Westminsters from some friends; Mrs. Kelsey, Brookbury, Que., papers; from Mandanie, Ont., pieces of silk, Mrs. Hosmer; Mrs. James Jephcott, pictures calendars, magazines; box of magazines from Miss Rainsford, Fort Erie, Ont. Donations for the Sunshine table for Dart Home bazaar have been received from Mrs. Charles R. Hosmer, Mrs. E. N. Heney, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Selater, Mrs. Campbell, Allan Macdonald, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Smith.

GRACE DART HOME.

The sale in aid of the Grace Dart Home for the Aged will be held in Dionne Hall, 1342 St. Catherine Street, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons and evenings, March 31 and April 1. The members of the Westmount Society are all hard at work planning something pretty for their table at the sale. Any one wishing to contribute may send to Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine; Miss Macfarlane, 421 Mount Pleasant Street; Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine Street. A visit to the Grace Dart Home is interesting. These old people are as happy and as well cared for as if in their own homes. Two old ladies to whom the Sunshine members talked one evening entertained them with showing their albums, Sunday School books of their childhood and little treasures of bygone days that they took such pleasure in. What could be more of a Sunshine mission than this?

Contributions of literature to the Westmount Sunshine Society should be sent to Victoria Hall, Westmount.

The Montreal Branch acknowledge with many thanks a parcel of magazines from the Misses Knowlton. The quilts which the members are making for the Lytton, B.C., Hospital will be ready to send shortly. They are very pretty and attractive looking.

OLD POEMS REPRINTED

Readers are asked to contribute copies of old popular poems, which will be published from week to week.

H. C. Lafontaine sends the familiar lines, "Casabianca":

CASABIANCA.

[Its writer, Mrs. Hemans, prefaces the poem with this note: "Young Casabianca, a boy about thirteen years old, son of the admiral of the Orient, remained at his post (in the battle of the Nile) after the ship had taken fire and all the guns had been abandoned, and perished in the explosion of the vessel when the flames had reached the powder."]

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but he had fled,
The flame that lit the battle wreck
Shone round him o'er the dead.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule the storm;
A creature of heroic blood,
A proud, though child-like form.

The flames roll'd on—he would not go
Without his father's word.
That father, faint in death below,
His voice no longer heard.

He call'd aloud, "Say, father, say
If yet my task is done?"
He knew not that the chieftain lay
Unconscious of his son.

"Speak, father!" once again he cried,
"If I may yet be gone!"
And but the booming shots replied,
And fast the flames rolled on.

Upon his brow he felt their breath,
And in his waving hair,
And look'd from that lone post of death
In still yet brave despair.

And shouted but once more aloud:
"My father, must I stay?"
While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud,
The wreathing fires made way.

They wrapped the ship in splendor wild,
They caught the flag on high,
And stream'd above the gallant child
Like banners in the sky.

There came a burst of thunder sound—
The boy—oh, where was he?—
Ask the winds that far around
With fragments strew'd the sea.

With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
That well had borne their part,
But the noblest thing that perish'd there
Was that young faithful heart.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The disorders of children seem to the rugged and hearty grown person to be simple and not particularly dangerous.

This point of view on the part of parents has been the cause of the loss of thousands of baby lives.

You will always find that the mothers who are successful in bringing up families of hearty, happy children with scarcely a day's sickness are always those who are careful to note the slightest evidence of illness and to check the difficulty at once.

They do not belong to the class of mothers that stupefy their children with sleeping draughts and similar medicines containing opiates.

They stick to the purely vegetable, healthful medicines which cure infantile disorders quickly and of these Baby's Own Tablets are the best of all.

Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

FOR COLIC

simple fevers, croup, constipation, diarrhœa, irritation when teething, indigestion and sleeplessness these tablets are a quick, effective, never-failing cure.

Dissolved in water the smallest baby will take them without the slightest objection.

Do not trifle with medicines concerning which you know nothing when here is a time-tried remedy which is used constantly and with the best results in thousands of homes.

Baby's Own Tablets can be found at drug stores or will be sent prepaid direct by us upon receipt of the price, 25 cents a box.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO.
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

3.50 FOR INDOOR OUTDOOR RAIN OR SHINE

STEWART'S Superior SHOES 3.50

HIGH OR LOW — FOR MEN OR WOMEN — ALL WIDTHS UP TO DATE STYLES

2295 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

DUPUIS FRERES

Millinery Opening

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

THE 24th, 25th AND 26th INST.

Our many friends and patrons are cordially invited to VISIT US and INSPECT what we claim to be THE DAINTIEST, MOST EXQUISITE SPRING MILLINERY ever shown.

No pen-picture can give even the faintest idea of the rare loveliness of the hats now displayed. You will linger long in this attractive show room, most conveniently arranged of any in Montreal.

Our popular low prices bring you THE RICHEST, MOST CORRECT of the season's MILLINERY at less than what you would pay were you able to duplicate them elsewhere.

DUPUIS FRERES,

The Big East End Departmental Store,

1571 TO 1589 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

The Tatler

Maritime Union.

The question of maritime union is again being discussed in Parliament and elsewhere. This is a matter that has been long before the public, and it must be admitted that all the arguments are in favor of it. The three Maritime Provinces have an area of about 50,000 square miles and a population of something less than 1,000,000. Their resources are similar, or, at all events, not sufficiently diverse to create any separate interests between them. Nova Scotia has extensive fisheries, profitable mines, which are rapidly increasing in value, an excellent soil for agriculture and large areas of forest land available for lumber. New Brunswick has extensive fisheries, a splendid soil, immense forests and some mineral wealth. The resources of Prince Edward Island are agriculture and fisheries. Each of these three Provinces has now a separate Legislature and a separate Government, with different sets of officials. Their interests are not united because small local jealousies are often allowed to intervene. Yet there is no real substantial cause of difference between them. A legislative union would probably effect considerable economy in the matter of administration, but that would be the least of its advantages. The united Province of Acadia would be able to speak with an authority which no one of the Maritime Provinces now possesses. I am inclined to think that this union will be eventually forced upon the Maritime Provinces by the growing predominance of the West. When Manitoba has one million inhabitants, as it will have very soon, the Provinces by the sea will look very small unless they unite.

Formerly United.

New Brunswick was originally a part of Nova Scotia, and their separation was not effected until the year 1784, the year after the coming of the loyalists. The separation was brought about by an agitation on the part of the loyalists who had held offices in the Thirteen Colonies. It was to give offices and not because of any necessity of a separation that the change was made. New Brunswick, which then had nearly 10,000 inhabitants, was erected into a separate Province with a Legislature of two Houses, a Lieutenant-Governor imported from England, and a set of high salaried officials. The pretext for this change was that the loyalists were being treated uniustly by Governor Parr and his Council, but there was no substantial ground for such an accusation. The separation was unfortunate in every way, and it produced in the beginning the singular spectacle of two small Provinces erecting trade barriers against each other, although they were substantially the same people and had the same industries and interests.

The Convention of '64.

Numerous attempts have been made to re-unite Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and to bring Prince Edward Island into the same union. The one that came nearest succeeding was that made in 1864, when delegates appointed by the three Maritime Provinces actually met in convention at Charlottetown. There is no doubt that if the Charlottetown convention had been allowed to continue its work and complete it, a Maritime Union would have been effected within a few years. But unfortunately for Maritime Union, the political affairs of Canada had got into such a state of confusion, in consequence of the equality of representation and power between the Upper and Lower Province, that it became impossible for any Canadian government to exist more than a few months. In this difficulty Sir John A. Macdonald and other leading Canadian public men turned to a union with the Maritime Provinces as the only possible way out of the wilderness in which they were wandering. The Charlottetown convention had hardly assembled when the steamer Victoria appeared in Charlottetown harbor with the leading members of the Government of Canada on board. Sir John A. was able to say afterwards, with Julius Caesar, "veni, vidi, vici," for he captured the Charlottetown convention offhand. He pointed out to it that instead of troubling themselves about a Maritime Union they should come into the larger union with Canada, and showed them the benefits of this union in such strong terms that the convention was broken up and the governments represented there agreed to send delegates to Quebec to settle the details of a union with Canada. This union was effected in 1867, and since then Maritime Union has not been seriously considered, although often discussed. The time seems now to be ripe for another attempt to settle this question. The principal difficulty will probably be found to be the designation of the place which should be the capital of the three Provinces. Halifax, Fredericton and Charlottetown have now legislative buildings which would be valueless if a new capital for the united Province of Acadia was created, and these three cities would fight hard against any change. Neither Fredericton nor Halifax would be sufficiently central to be made the capital, but some town near the boundary between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The town most likely to be chosen is Moncton, which has already 10,000 inhabitants, and which is more easy of access to Prince Edward Island than any of the other border towns. This question of Maritime Union is one that should be kept before the public, for the more it is agitated the more its advantages will become apparent.

Drinking in the Eighteenth Century.

The present agitation in favor of prohibition which prevails in Ontario, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces has been largely the result of the efforts of Protestant clergymen, who have become so much impressed with the evils of drinking that they feel themselves bound to preach total abstinence almost as much as they do religion. This was not always so. In the eighteenth century, and the early part of the nineteenth, ministers did not regard total abstinence as a godly virtue. Indeed, if laymen at the present day indulged as much in wine as did the fathers of the church in the eighteenth century, they would be regarded as topers. The book from which I quoted, last week, the autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, describes very minutely the manner in which the clergy of that day indulged in wine. The Rev. Dr. Robertson and Carlyle were the leading men in the Church of Scotland, and in the General Assembly, and yet they thought heavy drinking a proper part of their social duties. Total abstinence would have been scouted in those days, and the clergymen who indulged in it would have speedily lost their popularity. The clergymen took their color from the times in which they lived, and it is difficult to see any great difference between them and the laymen in respect to the use of wine.

A Pair of Topers.

Robertson and Carlyle visited the Isle of Bute in the year 1766 and stayed, while there, at the residence of a wealthy gentleman who had a remarkably fine cellar of wine. The following, from Carlyle, in the account of his visit is worth quoting:—"Our conversation at table was liberal and lively, as might be expected where there were so many sensible men; for, besides our company, there were several other very able men, particularly a Mr. Dunlop, a son of the Greek Professor's at Glasgow, who was remarkably knowing and good-humored. The wine was excellent, and flowed freely. There was the best cyprus I ever saw, which had lain there since Lord Bute had left the Island in 1745. The claret was of the same age, and excellent. After we had been four days there, Robertson took me into a window before dinner, and, with some solemnity, proposed to make a motion to shorten the drinking, if I would second him. 'Because,' added he, 'although you and I may go through it, I am averse to it on James Stuart's account.' I answered that I would willingly second whatever measure of that kind he should propose, but added that I was afraid that it would not do, as our toast-master was very despotic, and might throw ridicule upon us, as we were to leave the island the day after the next, and that we had not proposed an abridgment to the repast till the old claret was all done, the last of which we had drunk yesterday. 'Well, well,' replied the Doctor, 'be it so, then, and let us end as we began.'"

This was pretty warm work for the fathers of the church to be engaged in, and it must be admitted that the modern total abstinence parson, whether right or wrong with regard to prohibition, is a more pleasant object to contemplate than the wine-drinking ecclesiastic of a century and a half ago. A clergyman who drinks himself full of claret or port and goes to bed tipsy every night may be filled with the Christian virtues, but he is setting a bad example to others. There is something very funny in the Rev. Dr. Robertson proposing to lessen the wine-drinking on James Stuart's account. This person was a young gentleman who was residing in Dr. Robertson's house and attending the college of Edinburgh. No doubt he had been placed in Dr. Robertson's house to guard him from the temptations which beset young men, and it was very creditable to that father of the church that he felt some compunctions of conscience at the bad example he was showing his pupil and boarder.

The Earl of Bute.

The wine which these gentlemen drank so freely on that occasion belonged to the Earl of Bute, who was at one time Prime Minister and a great favorite of the Princess of Wales, mother of George III. There is a very good account of this nobleman in Walpole's memoirs, a book which every one should read who desires to understand the manner in which England was governed during the second half of the eighteenth century. Walpole is full of prejudice, and a very severe critic, especially of those who took part in the downfall of his father, Sir Robert Walpole, who was so long Premier under George II. But the memoir-writer had access to the best sources of information and was able to relate many things with authority which, without his assistance, could only have been conjectured. A very curious part of his narrative is an account of that very mysterious person, Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. Frederick and his father, George II., hated each other, but that was a fashion in the House of Hanover, where the reigning monarch and his oldest son were always at war with each other. George II. and his father, George I., were always bad friends, and the former sympathized with his mother, Sophia of Zell, who was imprisoned by her husband for so many years. George III. and his son, the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., were on the worst possible terms, and while it is difficult to excuse the conduct of the latter, it must be admitted that both his father and mother treated him badly. Frederick, Prince of Wales, was certainly a better man than George, Prince of Wales, but he was destitute of ability, and also, it would seem, of natural affection. George II. appears in a more respectable light in Walpole's Memoirs than he does almost anywhere else. George I. was undoubtedly the best of the Georges, while, as a King, George III. was the worst.

Walpole on George II.

The character of George II., as given by Walpole, is worth quoting:—"His faults were more the blemishes of a private man than of a King. The affection and tenderness he invariably showed to a people over whom he had unbounded rule, forbid our wondering that he used circumscribed power with moderation. Often situated in humiliating circumstances, his resentments seldom operated when the power of revenge returned. He bore the ascendant of his Ministers, who seldom were his favorites, with more patience than he suffered any encroachment on his will from his mistresses. Content to bargain for the gratification of his two predominant passions—Hanover and money—he was almost indifferent to the rest of his royal authority, provided exterior observance was not wanting; for he comforted himself if he did not perceive the diminution of majesty, though it was notorious to all the rest of the world. Yet he was not so totally careless of the affection and interests of this country as his father had been. George I. possessed a sounder understanding and a better temper; yet George II. gained more by being compared with his eldest son than he lost if paralleled with his father. His treatment of his second son, to whose valor he was indebted for the preservation of his crown, and to the silence and tenderness of whose duty he owed the preservation of his honor, was punished by the ingratitude of the Princess of Wales."

The Hanoverians.

George II. had no taste for literature, and his principal passion was fondness for money. He amassed a large amount during his reign, but most of his savings of thirty years, amounting to about £2,500,000, had all been expended prior to the year 1758 in the defence of Hanover, of which he was also King. It was not the least of the difficulties of that monarch that he was King of a country which could be overrun by France or Prussia so easily, and which it was so difficult to defend. The policy of Great Britain for many years was profoundly affected by the connection with Hanover. England could never speak out boldly in the councils of Europe while she was responsible in some measure for the defence of a continental nation over which she had no control and which was merely a personal possession of her King. When, by the death of William IV. in 1837, and the operation of the Salic law, Hanover went to the next son of George III., England was liberated from connection with a country which had hung like a dead weight around her neck for more than a century. While the first William Pitt was defeating the French army in India and America he was hampered and embarrassed by the problem of how to defend Hanover. George I. greatly preferred Hanover to England, and stayed in the latter country as little as possible. George II. was not so much devoted to Hanover, but he visited it every two years. George III. called himself an Englishman, and gave but little attention to Hanover. It would have been better for England if he had gone to Hanover more frequently and stayed there long, for most of the difficulties which now embarrass the British Empire can be traced to his unfortunate reign. He no doubt would have been a very good King for a country like Hanover, which was willing to be ruled by despotic methods, but as an English King he was successful only in creating difficulties and misfortunes for the nation over which he ruled.

THE TATLER.

To the Weary Dyspeptic.
We Ask this Question:

Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating.

The first step is to regulate the bowels.

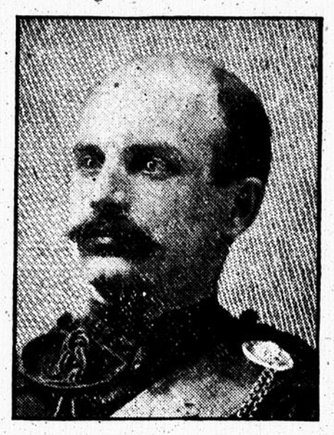
For this purpose

Burdock Blood Bitters

has no Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion. It cures Dyspepsia and the primary causes leading to it.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF MILITARY MEN



MAJOR F. S. MACKAY.

To-day Lieut.-Col. Labelle's tenure of command is up and from now on Major Francis S. Mackay will be at the head of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal's crack French-Canadian corps. Major Mackay, who got his majority in 1897, comes of old fighting stock. He is a lineal descendant of the Major Mackay, the Scottish officer who made a name for himself in the war of 1812-14: and he in turn was descended from a long line of famous soldiers.

Major Mackay has been in the militia for many years and wears the medal of the 1885 rebellion in the North-West.

DRILLS NEXT WEEK.

The dates, hours and order of the parades next week in No. 5 M.D. are as follows:—

D. Y. R. C. H.
Monday, 8.15—N.C.O. class, drill order.

3rd M. F. B.
Tuesday, 8.15—N. C. O. class.
Wednesday, 8.15—Gunners and drivers.
All drills in mufti.

2nd R. C. A.
Monday, 8.15 p.m.—A Company.
Tuesday, 8.15 p.m.—B Company.
Wednesday, 8.15 p.m.—C. Company.
All in drill order.

1st P. W. R. F.
Monday, 8.15—Right half batallion.
Tuesday, 8.15—N.C.O. classes.

3rd V. R. C.
Monday, 8.15—Nos. 1 and 4 Cos.
Tuesday, 8.15—Nos. 2 and 3 Cos.
Thursday, 8.15—Nos. 5 and 6 Cos.
All in drill order.

5th R. S. C.
Tuesday, 8.15—Right half battalion.
Thursday, 8.15—Left half battalion.
Both in drill order.

65th M. R. R.
Wednesday, 8.15—Battalion parade. Drill order.

No. 3 F. H.
Monday, 8.30—Lecture.
Tuesday, 8.30—Recruit class.

Learn to Shoot.

A knife isn't a knife unless it will cut.

A soldier isn't a soldier unless he can shoot.

That is an opinion and it doesn't require proof. Of course a soldier has other duties besides learning to shoot. The question of drill was spoken of briefly last week. But one of his most important duties is to learn to shoot straight.

As the militia of Montreal now stands there are very few of the men, comparatively speaking, who can make a creditable showing with a rifle. It isn't the fault of the Montreal militia of course, for they have had no ranges to practice on, and since 1898 some of the corps have changed so much that there is hardly a veteran among them all. That means that at least 75 per cent. of the militia in this city are almost entirely unacquainted with the use of rifles.

As said above this is not their fault. But the ranges will be open early in May, and they will have a chance to get in a full season's practice. When the ranges close next November every regiment should have 75 per cent of its membership fair shots. It is their own fault if this is not the case.

Infantry Drill.

Military Editor, Herald:

Sir,—Your comments on "Infantry Drill" which recently appeared in the military column of The Herald, will, I am sure, be very interesting to many of your readers.

For years past our system of drill instruction in the Volunteer service has been the subject of much adverse criticism but it must be remembered the work which we are obliged to follow is specially arranged for the regular service and is part of a complete system of instruction.

If we follow closely the infantry drill book which for instructional purposes we are directed to interpret as literally as possible, we find that to inculcate habits of promptness, obedience and precision, is one of the objects of drill instruction and this together with physical training, constitutes the principal part of a soldier's education as far as the rank and file are concerned. This system of training is no doubt very suitable in the permanent force where the complete education of the men is attended to, and can only appropriately and with advantage be applied to the volunteer force, through our public schools and cadet corps. We find that our cadet corps are gradually increasing in number and that the boy is rapidly taking the place of the man for instructional purposes in the ranks, of our volunteers throughout the British Empire.

Any well informed instructor will admit that with the exception of work which is not applied in the volunteer service, the rank and file have very little to learn in infantry drill, beyond acquiring the habits of promptness, obedience and precision, in addition to the physical training. It would be quite an easy thing at any time to perform any movement or evolution in company, battalion, brigade or divisional drilll, with a body of the latest joined recruits in the militia, provided the officers and non-com. officers had a thorough knowledge of their part of the work.

In addition to the extraordinary neglect in rifle practice, perhaps the weakest spot in our volunteer service is the lack of knowledge on the part of our officers and non-com officers, who require a great deal more instruction than they get. It takes some years of constant study and hard work before an officer or non.-com. officer can grasp his many duties.

Elementary drill for the boys. More rifle exercise for the men and increased instruction for the officers and non.-com. officers would improve our militia.

WESTMOUNT.

2nd R.C.A. Use Revolvers.

The 2nd R.C.A., and the M.A.A.A. Revolver Clubs had a match, which resulted in a win for the civilians. The 2nd R.C.A. men have had no practice so the M.A.A.A. allowed them to fire three times the two highest scores to count. The showing they made is extremely creditable under the circumstances.

After the match the Sergeants' Mess, 2nd R.C.A., entertained the visiting team and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Twelve shots were fired, making the possible 84. The scores were:

2ND R.C.A.

C. S. M. Wilson	45
Sergeant Williams	31
Sergeant Bell	37
Gunner G. Sharpe	63
Gunner J. Sharpe	33
Gunner Fraser	44
Gunner Wheaton	37
Gunner Greenfield	38
Col.-Sergt. M. Ward	28
Corporal Cochrane	43
Total	399

M.A.A.A.

H. B. Young	62
C. Little	37
R. Binmore	72
A. Lockerby	49
C. Lockerby	30
Dr. Oliver	69
E. Eaton	20
J. Taylor	44
K. Young	49
G. Morris	53
Total	484

Highland Cadet Battalion.

Engagements for the week commencing Monday, 17th:

Monday, 17th—Corporal class and recruits.

Wednesday, 19th—Battalion drill, every member must attend.

Saturday 22nd—Recruits. Meeting of the battalion to form a rifle association.

Bugle band practice Tuesday and Friday, 7 and 8 p.m.

FRED LYDON, Major.
Commanding Highland Cadet Battalion.

Vics'. March-Out.

The Victoria Rifles had their first battalion parade on Tuesday evening last. They marched out by way of University, St. Catherine, Windsor, Dorchester, Greene Avenue, Sherbrooke and St. Catherine Streets back to the Armory again. For a first parade it was a large one. Both the brass and bugle bands were in attendance.

Battery Sergeants' Dinner.

The smoking concert which was to have taken place last evening, but was cancelled a week ago will not take place. The annual dinner of the sergeants mess will be held on the 11th; will take its place. Sergt.-Major Porteous and an energetic committee have the dinner in hand.

Barrack-Room Talk.

The Zion Cadets begin work this evening under Sergeant Major Phillips.

The 2nd R.C.A., had a regimental shooting match last evening.

Last evening the sergeants of the Field Battery entertained the men to supper after drill.

The Hussars' weekly shooting match is on Monday as usual. Wednesday is practice night.

Owing to Friday being a holiday next week all the drills for that date have been cancelled.

There is now lots of Kynoch adaptor ammunition to be had and practice is again on the go.

On May 18, the Mount St. Louis Cadets and St. Ann's Cadets, will hold a Church parade to St. James Cathedral. There will be 500 cadets in line.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases. —adv.

EDUCATE TO BUY CANADIAN GOODS

Toronto Manufacturers Have Started on a Patriotic Crusade.

Toronto, March 22.—(Special.) — The manufacturers of Toronto have inaugurated an important movement looking to the education of the people of Ontario and the Dominion generally to a better appreciation of Canadian manufactures. It is contended with a great deal of truth that Canadians have the peculiar weakness of feeling that foreign goods are better than domestic products. Merchants have grasped this tendency of the general public and therefore in many cases have sold Canadian tweeds as the English or Scotch article. One of the factories in Toronto which has taken up this reform has gone so far as to post up the following sign for the information of their employes:—

"All employes are requested in their private purchases to buy (as far as possible), only goods of Canadian manufacture, which may be told by observing that the name of the Canadian manufacturer is on the goods, or the label "Made in Canada."

NO HOPE IN CONSERVATIVE PARTY

The last hours of the Ontario Legislature showed Prohibitionists in the most emphatic manner that they have nothing to hope for from the Conservative party, as at present lined up. It is well known that the two great objections to the Ross measure were the date of the voting and the majority required. Mr. Marter moved, seconded by Mr. Tucker, that the voting be held on municipal election day, as desired by prohibitionists. But four members voted for this, namely, the mover and seconder, and Messrs. Barr and Crawford. Aside from these gentlemen, the whole of the Opposition voted against it. This is sufficient evidence of Opposition zeal for the prohibitionists and their cause. Mr. Marter also moved that a majority of the electors voting be sufficient to carry the bill. With the exception of the four already mentioned, the entire Opposition voted against this proposition and with the Government. He submitted a third resolution, also modifying the majority required, but for this he secured only Mr. Crawford's vote, the Opposition again voting solidly against it and with the Government. It was well known about the Legislature that the member for North Toronto had great difficulty in getting seconders for his resolutions.

SCARCITY OF YOUNG MEN IN COUNTRY.

The Colonization and Agricultural Department of Ontario are constantly receiving complaints from the older parts of the Province of scarcity of labor in general, and farm help in particular. The situation is so serious in some localities that farmers will have difficulty in getting their seeding done promptly and well. The explanation is that the young fellows who form the "hired help" portion of the population have gone to New Ontario, or to Manitoba and the North-West by the annual Settlers' Excursions. The only remedy appears to be in the capture of a large number of the immigrants who are soon to arrive in this country from Great Britain. Already a number of Englishmen with money have called on the officials. They wish ultimately to buy farms, but would prefer for a year or two to rent a place with a view to obtaining knowledge and experience. They are invariably advised to put their money away for a while and hire out in the meantime.

The past year has been one of marked activity in the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. The gradual number of students from all parts of the world applying for admission made it necessary to increase the accommodation of the College for 40 additional students. Three extra rooms were soon taken up and further extension of the premises will be a necessity in the near future. The total number of students registered for work at the College in the year was 281 in the general course, 80 in the dairy course, and 22 specialists, less 2 registered in both general and dairy courses, making a net total of 381 in these two courses. The three short courses—stock judging, poultry raising and domestic science—numbering 344, added to the foregoing, would make a total of 725 who registered for work at the College within the twelve months ending February 15, 1902.

A. C. B.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOT STRIKE-FREE

Discontent in Cod Industry May Possibly Culminate This Spring.

St. John's, Nfld., March 21.—(Special.)—It is always best to prophecy after the event. The sealers' strike, which at first seemed likely to collapse, resulted in overthrowing an industrial system which had existed for forty years. The strikers possessed far more determination than their adversaries credited them with, and the manner in which they tied up the fleet by simply refusing to go on board, was a lesson to strikers in other countries. Of course our men possessed the immense advantage of having no military force which was available to deal with them. The colony has no regulars, militia or volunteers, and law and order throughout the whole island is maintained by a semi-military police, numbering 120, and modeled on the Royal Irish Constabulary. Of these only 50 are in St. John's, and these were all the men available to cope with 3,500 desperate strikers, who were without food or shelter for two nights and days except such as afforded them by the charitable citizens of St. John's. When the sealers left the ship at midnight Sunday, March 9, to prevent them sailing at daybreak next morning, they had nowhere to go, and were perforce obliged to camp in the streets, with their kits and impediments, a very unpleasant experience at this season of the year. Here they remained all that day, expecting a settlement every hour, boiling their kettles in the coves and staying their hunger with a frugal fare of "hard tack" (sea biscuit) and tea. Next morning (Tuesday) two ships—the Neptune and the Terranova—got clear with part crews, and others were preparing to follow when the strikers interfered and drove the backsliders out of them. As the day grew on the situation became graver. The feeding of such an army of men by private assistance was a matter likely to soon become tiresome, and it was feared that an ugly ending to the trouble was imminent. The police were only a handful, and though the strikers were quite orderly and used no force in driving the waverers out of the ships, there was no knowing when the growing friction would reach to blows, and a fracas occur which would deluge the city in blood. The Governor, the ministry, and every man of light and leading was at work reasoning with the owners and the men, endeavoring to effect a settlement satisfactory to both. At 3 p.m. Tuesday the owners offered the men a substantial advance, but it was promptly refused. However, this proved to be the turning point of the strike, for the men realized almost immediately that they had made a mistake, the terms being excellent, and the citizens of St. John's a unit that the offer should be embraced. The wiser among the strikers, married men with families, began to desert, the stream of defection soon grew larger, and within two hours the strike was at an end. All the men were on board the ships by nightfall, and at 7 p.m. the ships were all sailing out of the harbor, the hills re-echoing the cheers of their hardy crews.

CONSEQUENCES OF STRIKE.

Whether the industry can stand the readjustment is another matter. The merchants had this year to accede to the demands made, or sacrifice the second industry of the island. Besides, the merchants had already given out to the men advances, on the prospect of the voyage of ten dollars each, or $40,000 in all. Every cent of this would have been lost had the men left this city and returned to their homes, as was their purpose, for they were calling on the Government to provide trains for them. Therefore, by holding out the owners stood to loose the whole fishery, and also these advances, whereas by yielding they risked only $30,000, and may recover some of this. Besides, they will be in a position to deal with this matter on better lines next year. They say, and with ample evidence to back them, that the industry is a declining one, and that it cannot meet undue obligations thrown upon it. They assert that they cannot give a fixed price for seals when the foreign markets will not warrant it, and they say that the sum received for berth money is really utilized to fit out the ship for the seal fishery. They also assert that if the men are to arbitrarily fix prices for commodities the result must be that owners will have to keep their ships tied up at the wharves and abandon an industry which can no longer be prosecuted on a remunerative basis. The decline in the industry is certainly undisputable, and the fact that business houses in the colony are contracting their volume of operations in this respect is also clear. The chief danger lies in the fact that this strike may extend to other branches of our local trade. Men now engaged in the seal fishery will, as soon as they return therefrom, prepare for the summer's cod fishery. Somewhat similar conditions prevail in that industry, in that the trawlers are constantly complaining that the price paid them for their fish is too low. Then, it is by no means unlikely that there may be a demand, reinforced by a strike, for a higher price for cod. If this should come and attain any large proportions, it would be ruinous to our commercial stability, because it would be next to impossible to deal with it, owing to its spread all over the coast line. In the sealing dispute, with the men at one centre, an arrangement was speedily reached, but in a codding difficulty, embracing the whole island, an altogether diffrent state of affairs would be presented.

P. T. McG.

To Prevent is Better than to Repent. — A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections. —adv.

Special Notice.
THE NEW COMPANY.

Granda Hermanos y Ca., the well-known cigar manufacturers, have received letter patents under the Great Seal, constituting them a body politic and corporate, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The first meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 38 St. Peter Street, in this city, on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

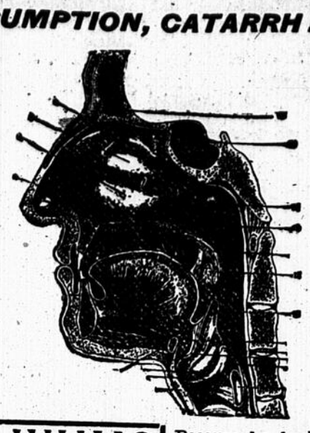
The Provisional Board of Directors are Francisco Granda, N. Michaels and M. Michaels, of the Windsor Hotel.

Special Notice.
AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

Messrs. Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James Street, have published a very tasteful spring announcement. It is in the form of a parchment folder, with an embossed letter, making a concise and effective notice to all their customers that new spring stock of exclusive character has arrived.

DARE YOU NEGLECT IT?

THE FATHER OF CONSUMPTION, CATARRH!



"I mourn the death of my eldest son, because I failed to take care of what we called 'only catarrh,'" writes a sorrowing mother.

ONLY CATARRH! But more to be dreaded is catarrh than the infectious diseases from which we flee. Yet we are prone to neglect it, till CONSUMPTION has fastened its deadly grip upon us and health is beyond recall.

Perhaps, Reader, you are subject to what you call a "cold in the head." This cold comes on with every change in the weather. It begins with symptoms like the following:—Snuffles, dull headache, burning in the nose, mucous in the throat, continual hawking and spitting, tendency to breathe through the mouth, and kindred symptoms.

THAT'S THE WAY CATARRH BEGINS! Alas for its victims, it does not end here if neglected. The hideous demon consumption waits to clutch those who do not watch themselves and ward off his approach by taking the right treatment in time.

You say medicines have not helped you. That's not surprising. Worthless so-called "remedies" are every day foisted upon the public.

Of all who have tried BUT ONE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL in stamping out catarrh and decreasing the death rate from consumption.

WHO? Dr. Sproule, B. A. Once a surgeon in the British Naval Service. Now the World's Greatest Catarrh Specialist.

WHY? Because he chose to retire to private life that he might devote himself to the study of catarrh, to help suffering humanity. SUCCESS HAS CROWNED HIS EFFORTS. He stands alone the master of the disease which causes more suffering to poor humanity than any other. It fastens itself like an octopus upon the organs.

NO ORGAN IS SAFE FROM ITS RAVAGES. Few understand this. In fact, Dr. Sproule's deep research alone has revealed this startling fact. That is the reason why HE CURES WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

DO YOU REALIZE

that the trouble you suffer and cannot account for is catarrh? It assuredly is if any of the following symptoms fit your case. Study carefully the symptoms. It will mean health to you.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of catarrh results from neglected colds.

1. Do you spit up slime?
2. Are your eyes watery?
3. Does your nose feel full?
4. Does your nose discharge?
5. Do you sneeze a good deal?
6. Do crusts form in the nose?
7. Do you have pain across the eyes?
8. Does your breath smell offensive?
9. Is your hearing beginning to fail?
10. Are you losing your sense of smell?
11. Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
12. Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
13. Do you have pains across the front of your forehead?
14. Do you feel dropping in back part of the throat?

DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

1. Do you take cold easily?
2. Is your breathing too quick?
3. Do you raise frothy material?
4. Is your voice hoarse and husky?
5. Have you a dry, hacking cough?
6. Do you feel worn out on rising?
7. Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
8. Are you gradually losing strength?
9. Have you a disgust for fatty foods?
10. Have you a sense of weight on chest?
11. Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
12. Do you cough worse night and morning?
13. Do you get short of breath when walking?

Answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well. My advice is always Free. DR. SPROULE, B.A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

In High Favor

Our Latest Styles in Ladies' and Misses' Shoes have won a high place in the opinion of wives and daughters—deservedly so. Here is a dainty Shoe, to please any woman's taste, and it sells at $3.00 a pair. Buttoned or lace. A store full of fine footwear at fair prices. Call and see them.

FRANK POWER,
1847 Notre Dame (Near McGill St.)

Low Rates For Short Talks By Long Distance Telephone.

A conversation of 450 words can easily be kept within three minutes.

RATES FROM MONTREAL.
(For 3 minutes' conversation.)

	Day Rate.	Night Rate.
Atlantic City, N.J.	$3.00	$1.50
Baltimore, Md.	3.25	1.65
Boston Mass.	1.85	.95
Buffalo, N.Y.	2.60	1.30
Detroit, Mich.	3.20	1.60
Jersey City, N.J.	2.25	1.15
New York N.Y.	2.25	1.15
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	2.50	1.25
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.75	1.40
Port Huron, Mich.	3.00	1.50
St. Louis, Mo.	6.25	3.15
Washington, D.C.	3.25	1.65

NIGHT RATES are in effect from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Gold and Silver Platers

Plating and Repairing of OLD SILVERWARE. Table and Ornamental Ware. Gilding in all its Branches.

Royal Silver Plate Co.,
40 St. Lambert Hill,
Bell Tel. Main 1887. Montreal.

THE CANADIAN COLORED COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co
—AGENTS—
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Ltd.

We are now open for an offer for 175 £10 Shares of Stock in the above Company for immediate delivery.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers, 205 St. James St.
TELEPHONE MAIN 505.

CALEDONIAN
Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
The Oldest Scottish Fire Office
Funds Over - $11,000,000.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.
LANSING LEWIS, Manager
City Agents—E. T. Taylor & Sons and A. M. Nairn. Special Agent French Departments, Pierre Gauthier.