Colonial Institute
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DAILY WITNESS

Showery.

V., No. 85. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

C.A.R. STRIKE

LETTER TO THE MEN FROM MR. WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Wilson, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Men to the strikers:

'St. James Hotel,
'Montreal, April 10, 1903.

To all members of B. of M. W. E. on Canada Atlantic Railway:

'Dear Sirs and Brothers,—I notified Mr. Chamberlin on March 21 that the committee representing the maintenance of way employees on the C. A. Railway notified me, under date of Jan. 24, 1903, that they were unable to effect a satisfactory settlement with him, and had requested me to intercede in their behalf, and that I would arrive in Ottawa on March 30, and hoped it would be convenient for him to give me a hearing the next day. He replied as follows: "Your communication received on return from absence. Shall not be able to meet you on Monday, but our chief engineer in charge of maintenance will be pleased to accord you an interview." In company with your committee I met Mr. Mountain on March 31. He agreed to make all the changes desired in the rules except allowing extra pay for overtime and work done on Sunday. He positively refused to allow an advance in wages. Arrangements were made for us to meet Mr. Booth, the president, the next day. Mr. Booth sustained Messrs. Chamberlin and Mountain in their actions. I did all in my power to convince him that it would be best for all concerned for him to make some concessions, but he would not recede. I proposed to use my influence upon the committee to settle for the rates that are being paid by the C. P. Railway. The proposition was rejected. The meeting adjourned, and a letter was sent to Mr. Booth.

'I met Mr. Chamberlin in Montreal yesterday, and advised him that I had succeeded in getting the committee to agree to settle for C. P. R. rates, and that the committee would call upon him as soon as he returned to Ottawa. He said he would not negotiate with men on strike. I asked him how he intended to dispose of men occupying company houses in sparsely settled districts. He replied: "I have instructed Mr. Mountain not to be arbitrary. We will move the men to places where houses can be rented. Those who have signed leases agreeing to vacate the company's houses on seven days' notice should be prepared to vacate when the notice expires." Show by your actions that you have a due regard for the sacredness of a contract between yourself and the company; explain to your wives that it sometimes becomes necessary to suffer temporary inconvenience in order that men may maintain their manhood and to overthrow unfair conditions. All concerned should seek other employment at once. I think it unfair of the officials to state that your representatives acted hastily or were ill advised. I have been using my good offices to avert a strike on the C. A. Railway since April of last year, on account of the general manager refusing to receive your committee and consider your complaints at that time, and I have been severely criticised by a great many of the men on account of deferring action until now. I feel that I have done my duty towards the company and the men, and that I have not been unmindful of the rights of the public. The trouble has been forced upon us. The notice to suspend work was issued by your representatives under your own instructions. Your representatives will do their duty and expect you to do yours. Do not expose yourselves by congregating on the company's premises or in any way interfering with men who may be employed by the company to take your places. Workmen who will take your places under the circumstances do not know enough to be worth very much to the company.

'The officials of the company claim that they cannot afford to allow the small advance in wages asked for on account of the small earning capacity of the road. Their last official report shows their net earnings per mile to be $1,242.40, an increase in their net earnings per mile over the previous year of $496.83. I gave the figures to Mr. Booth, and asked him why the poor laboring men should not have a small share of the large increase in profits. I begged and pleaded with the highest official of the company, but all to no avail. Pay no attention to newspaper reports. Many of them are purely commercial enterprises, and their proprietors are more interested in the welfare of men who control large aggregations of wealth than they are in the welfare of the public.

'Promptly advise your committee of any and all events of importance that happen along the line.'

CALLED TO TORONTO.

Winnipeg, April 11.—The Rev. R. P. Bowles, pastor of Grace Church, formerly of St. James Church, Montreal, yesterday received a call from the Board of the Sherbourne Street Mehtodist Church, Toronto, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Cleaver, whose term expires in June, 1905. Mr. Bowles stated that he would accept the call, subject to the approval of the Transfer and Stationing Committees.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC MEET IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 11.—Fully twelve hundred people crowded into the College Street Baptist Church last night at the closing of the convention of the Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec. The speakers were the Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, D.D., of Rochester, N.Y., whose subject was 'Culture for service,' and the Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, who chose for his address 'The courageous life.' Both addresses were masterly efforts and greatly impressed the audience. The following motion was unanimously passed:—

To the Hon. Members of the Dominion Parliament:

The Baptist Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec hereby express their hearty approval of the action of your honorable body in passing a resolution against the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes and respectfully request that you place on the statute books of our beloved country such information as will give immediate and practical effect to the said resolution.

Hamilton was chosen as the next place for the annual convention meeting.

FRENCH ORDERS

THE PREMIER SHOWING THEM NO MERCY.

Paris, April 10.—M. Combes is actively pursuing the task of enforcing the laws against the congregations. He issued to-day two circulars addressed to the bishops. One notifies them that they must absolutely forbid the members of congregations preaching in the churches of their dioceses, and warns them that neglect to do so will result in the closing of those churches in which the law is infringed. The other circular directs the immediate cessation of religious services in all establishments to which authorization has not been granted.

THE GAMEY CASE

CAPTAIN AND FRANK SULLIVAN SERVED WITH SUBPOENAS AT NORTH BAY.

Toronto, April 11.—Reports regarding Captain and Frank Sullivan are removed by the return to the city of those two leading witnesses in the Gamey case. They were traced to North Bay and served with subpoenas there by the prosecution. They returned to Toronto yesterday. An indictment, drawn up by the Hon. S. H. Blake, and signed by Mr. R. R. Gamey, includes all Cabinet Ministers except Mr. Dryden, also the Sullivans, D. A. Jones and R. A. Grant.

U. S. IMMIGRATION

RECORDS BEING BROKEN AT ELLIS ISLAND.

New York, April 10.—Immigration records for the first ten days of April have been broken at Ellis Island. Since April 1 there have been landed 38,076 aliens. For the similar period last year there were 26,789 new arrivals.

To-day alone there were 10,175 immigrants in port to be landed. It has been arranged to care for 7,055, leaving 3,120 on board ship until to-morrow.

Mr. Williams, commissioner, says few immigrants are being detained, and a very small percentage ordered deported. The class is above the average regarding education and cultivation. A large majority go at once to the West and North-West.

YUNG LU DEAD

NEXT TO THE DOWAGER EMPRESS HE WAS THE GREATEST POWER IN CHINA.

Pekin, April 10.—Yung Lu, controller of finances and first grand secretary, is dead.

Yung Lu was a Mauchu. He was said to be the real author of the anti-foreign outbreak in Pekin and Tientsin, and he commanded the best disciplined troops which opposed the allies. Yung Lu's death removes the greatest power in the government of China except the Dowager Empress, and many consider that the Dowager Empress was under his domination. While outwardly friendly to foreigners since he returned to court there is no reason to believe that Yung Lu was really less bitter against them than when he was one of the leaders of 'Boxerism.' His death was largely due to his refusal to consult any foreign physicians until almost in extremis when he called in the doctor of the Japanese Legation.

LABOR TROUBLES

TORONTO PAINTERS DEMAND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS AN HOUR.

Toronto, April 11.—But four days now remain until the painters' year is up. On and after April 15 the union has said it is to be thirty-five cents an hour or strike. The master association has declared it will be 32½ cents and no more. This figure was unanimously rejected at a large meeting of the union last night, and, unless the other two and a half cents are conceded, it looks like a strike.

A MIND READER'S FEAT.

London, April 9.—An American mind reader by the name of Ahrens Meyer today, while blindfolded, drove a team of horses in safety through some of the West London streets, despite the fact that there was considerable traffic at the time.

Meyer has since been arrested on the charge of 'driving to the common danger.'

GUESTS OF GOV. VALLEE

NINETY-SEVEN DEBTORS WERE AMONG THE NUMBER LAST YEAR.

In the year of grace one thousand nine hundred and two, Governor Vallee, of the Montreal Jail, had committed to his charge, custody and entertainment, ninety-seven citizens of the city of Montreal who were heads of families. These men were neither vagrants, drunkards, thieves, keepers of houses of assignation or bawdy houses, men accused of defrauding their creditors, murderous assaults, neglecters of wives and families, wife beaters nor murderers, yet they were committed to the Governor's care because, like the man in the 'Tale of a Dollar,' referred to in the issue of the 'Witness' of March 23 last, they were either ignorant or neglectful of the law and its processes, and were consequently declared guilty of contumacy, the majesty of the law having been outraged, and the basin of pea soup and the plank bed were their portion.

Six hundred other citizens, heads of families, and residing in this city, the largest in the Dominion of Canada, had rules nisi granted against them in the same year of grace. These rules mean that the nominal plaintiffs may at any time get any of these six hundred committed to jail whenever they think fit. It is not, however, the nominal plaintiffs who control this matter, it is the self-styled collector or money lender who holds the 'rule nisi' over the head of the unfortunate debtor by a thread. The thread in this case is the failure of the poor wretch to pay—no matter who else he owes—the amount exacted from him by the unprofessional professional pettifogging lawyer, who must obey the behests of the self styled collector or money lender to whom he has sold himself for a weekly pittance.

Should any one of these six hundred—these suffering six hundred—neglect to meet any payment then the millstones of the 'gods' will be loosened upon him, and his fate will be that of the ninety and seven already adverted to.

Ninety-seven have completed their legal education, the six hundred will soon graduate, but there are others just entering—unwillingly entering—on an educational course in the Circuit Court law school. From Jan. 1 to Jan. 10 inclusive no less than 51 cases were entered for sums ranging from 84c up to $5. The number of each such case is given below and the amount sued for, but, of course, the names of plaintiffs, defendants and lawyers are withheld:—No. 20, $3.00; No. 21, $5.25; No. 23, $1.97; No. 24, $2.84; No. 31, $1.75; No. 32, $3.50; No. 3026, $4.91; No. 34, $5.00; No. 35, $4.25; No. 38, $3.85; No. 3036, $2.00; No. 3037, $1.50; No. 3053, 84c; No. 3065, $5.00; No. 3066, $5.00; No. 3071, $5.00; No. 74, $4.10; No. 78, $2.50; No. 3082, $3.75; No. 3089, $1.60; No. 3101, $2.00; No. 3102, $2.00; No. 3107, $4.20; No. 113, $1.81; No. 114, $1.47; No. 3120, $3.00; No. 128, $2.00; No. 3122, $2.60; No. 3125, $1.50; No. 3126, $1.25; No. 3127, $3.00; No. 3128, $1.40; No. 3133, $4.25; No. 3136, $2.27; No. 143, $2.85; No. 3137, $3.02; No. 3140, $1.00; No. 3141, $4.00; No. 150, $2.10; No. 157, $2.00; No. 158, $3.50; No. 161, $4.08; No. 168, $3.00; No. 3163, $1.83; No. 173, $5.00; No. 3169, $1.05; No. 179, $3.47; No. 180, $2.50; No. 3178, $3.00.

In each of these cases if there be no contestation the costs before judgment will amount to $4.50. These costs are increased by judgment whether the case is contested or not, and in case of a contestation there are lawyer's costs on both sides. The neophytes are well on their way now towards piling up their little scholastic law bill, which will be collected in due course.

The total indebtedness of these fifty neophytes aggregates the sum of a hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, and the average amount of debt is about two dollars and eighty-six cents, but the costs are not by any means so inconsiderable. The costs aggregate about two hundred and fifty dollars and it must be remembered that those costs are costs before judgment. As soon as judgment is signed the tendency is upwards, always upwards. So far the costs are nearly double the indebtedness.

BANK ROBBERS SENTENCED.

Annapolis, N.S., April 11.—The two men arrested for robbing the Union Bank, at Granville Ferry, were sentenced by Judge Savary on Thursday. Brown got twelve years in Dorchester penitentiary, and his companion, Wilson, received seven years.

MINE WORKERS

MR. MITCHELL ISSUES A LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Philadelphia, April 10.—The numerous small strikes in the anthracite region, resulting from the disagreement between operators and miners regarding the strike commission's ruling on the number of hours to constitute a day's work has brought forth a letter of instructions from Mr. Mitchell to district officers, calling upon them to end all strikes and induce the idle men to return to work. If they still refuse to do so, Mr. Mitchell suggests that grievance committees representing the colliery employees be appointed to confer with company officials in an effort to adjust the differences.

AMERICAN MANNERS

SIGNOR MASCAGNI HAS BUT A POOR OPINION OF THEM.

Paris, April 10.—The 'Temps' to-day publishes a long interview with Signor Mascagni, who has arrived from New York. Alluding to the many alleged social and musical cruelties of America, Mascagni says he was offered large sums for private concerts at clubs and residences, but indignantly spurned the offers as unworthy of an artist. He attributes much of his misfortune to refusing to take these private concerts. Signor Mascagni also comments severely on American manners. During the absence of Signor Mascagni the Conservatory of Music at Pesaro, Italy, retired him as director because of his long absence. Mascagni says he intends to insist on his reinstatement.

MR. ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.P

HE SUCCEEDS MR. FISHER AS FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

London, April 10.—The Hon. Mr. Arthur Elliott, M.P., has been appointed financial secretary of the Treasury, in succession to Mr. W. H. Fisher, who resigned last Tuesday because of his connection with the Telescriptor Company, which is in financial difficulties.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

THEY FIND DIFFICULTY IN HARMONIZING THE VIEWS OF ASSOCIATION MEMBERS ON TARIFF MATTERS.

Ottawa, April 11.—The advice of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to its membership to make individually whatever representations on the tariff this interest or that deems prudent, has led to considerable comment in Ottawa. It is taken as meaning that the association has found it impossible to harmonize the views of its own members on tariff matters. One manufacturer seeks a concession in this direction and another in that, whilst a third thinks the duties should be left as they are. It will be seen, therefore, that if these gentlemen were privileged to draw up a tariff for themselves they would even then find it impossible to prepare one giving satisfaction to all. It is now a year since Mr. Fielding advised the Canadian manufacturers to harmonize their views on tariff matters. The executive has spent the intervening months in an endeavor to achieve this object, and with this result.

MEDICAL CONVOCATION

THE AWARD OF THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZE AT QUEEN'S.

Kingston, Ont., April 11.—Queen's medical convocation was held in Convocation Hall. Chancellor Eir Sandford Fleming presided, and delivered a brief address. Then followed the presentation of prizes and scholarships. One of the latter, not yet announced, was the chancellor's, value $70, of which A. H. Leonard, Kingston, won the honor. He, however, was unable to hold it and a hospital house surgeoncy, so it passes to G. H. Ward, Napanee.

The graduates were laureated by the chancellor and Dr. Herald, secretary of the medical faculty. J. L. McDowall was the valedictorian. On account of illness, Dr. R. A. Reeve, dean of the Toronto University medical faculty, was unable to be present to address the graduates. The address of the day was given by Principal Gordon.

AYLING IS PRESIDENT

Annual Meeting of C.W.A. Harmonious --- Prospects for Wheeling are Bright

Toronto April 11.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, held here yesterday was most harmonious there being no contest for any office, all the following gentlemen were elected by acclamation:

President, W. G. Ayling, Montreal; vice-president, H. C. Clarke, Vancouver, B.C.; membership committee, John A. Race, Toronto, chairman; roads and touring committee, A. W. Campbell, Toronto, chairman; rights and privileges, Dr. Mark McEllinney Ottawa; rules and regulations, E. R. Bronsfield, Toronto, chairman; transportation committee, Louis Rubenstein, Montreal, chairman; Dominion racing board, G. S. Pearcy, Toronto, chairman.

Chief consuls for the various districts were appointed as follows:—District No. 1, British Columbia, J. C. Marshall, Vancouver; district No. 2, Manitoba, Thos. Boyd, Winnipeg; district No. 2, Western Ontario, W. J. Kruger, Waterloo; district No. 4, York and Toronto, R. H. Milne, Weston; district No. 5, Eastern Ontario, E. D. McFarland, Kingston; district No. 6, Quebec, F. J. Bacon, Montreal; district No. 7, Maritime provinces, K. M. Barnes, of St. John, N.B.

The cycle path by-law was endorsed and referred to the executive for action. There being only one application the Dominion day meet was awarded to Vancouver, and the Maritime Provincial meet to Fredericton, N.B. It was decided to eliminate the rule preventing bicycle dealers from holding positions on the racing board and all references to the official gazette was expunged from the constitution and rules. There was a fair representation of members and among the officers present were:—Louis Rubenstein, Montreal; W. G. Ayling, Montreal; G. Pearcy, Toronto; Dr. Doolittle, Toronto, and A. E. Walton, Toronto.

Mr. J. M. Barnes, chief consul of the Maritime Provinces, reported that he anticipated a renewal of the interest in cycling in his district, and Mr. Thomas W. Boyd, chief consul of the Manitoba district, wrote very encouragingly of the prospects of the far west. Last year he issued 6,000 licenses, and he was hopeful of doing even better in 1903.

PROFESSIONAL LACROSSE

C. L. A. Delegates Refuse to Sanction the Scheme

Toronto, April 11. — More than three-quarters of yesterday's lengthy sessions of the annual meeting of the Canadian Amathe Canadian Lacrosse Association was taken up with a discussion of the proposed amendment requiring players to have a residence qualification of six months. The proposal, which required a two-thirds vote, was lost on a show of hands, but its supporters will bring it forth again next year. The proposal to permit professionals to play with amateurs was withdrawn.

The offices of president and vice-president and secretary had been already filled by acclamation by J. F. Lennox, Stouffville; Francis Nelson, Toronto, and W. H. Hall, Toronto.

Joseph Phelan, of Arthur, was elected second vice-president, and the following were elected to council:

Fred. Browning, Aurora; H. S. Cameron, Beaverton; F. W. Frank, Brantford; J. B. Henderson, Orillia; H. M. Jackson, Seaforth; M. S. Mitchell, Brampton; A. C. Steele, Fergus; J. C. Telfer, Owen Sound; J. F. Timmons, St. Catharine.

LOCAL WRESTLING MATCH

At the Victoria Hall, Cathcart street, John Hazlip and Eugene Tremblay last night gave a good exhibition of wrestling, and on the announcement of the management of the Victoria Rifles Armory that the affair would be stopped at midnight the match was declared a draw by the referee, Dr. Gadbois. Each man had secured a fall and eight minutes remained before midnight. As there was a rest of 15 minutes between falls, it was impossible to continue and finish up.

N.A.L.U. PRESIDENCY

At a special meeting held yesterday by the executive committee of the National Lacrosse Club it was unanimously decided to propose Mr. A. Meunier this afternoon as president of the National Amateur Lacrosse Union. This step was occasioned at the last moment by the resignation of Mr. Jos. Lamarche as chairman of the N.A.A.A. The Nationals feel confident that the league will accept their nominee for the office.

W.A.A.A. ASSOCIATION CLUB

A meeting of the football players of Westmount was held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association for the purpose of organizing the Westmount Association football club. Mr. Neville Snowden was appointed to the chair and explained the purposes of the meeting. It was decided to form a club having for officers a president, vice-president, secretary and a committee of three. An election of officers was then held and the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices:—President, Mr. Jas. Wilson; vice-president, Mr. Neville Snowden; secretary, Mr. C. Lawson; committee, Messrs. Wm. Brown, A. H. Ross and Harry Sare.

It was decided to join the Montreal Football Association, and also to enter a team in the intermediate series if one is formed. The vice-president and secretary were appointed as delegates to attend a meeting of the Association to be held to-night at the M.A.A.A. rooms, Mansfield street.

OTTAWA TOURNAMENT

Ottawa, April 11.—The O.A.A.C. Easter bowling tournament opened yesterday at the O.A.A.C., and what promises to be the best ever held by the association is now in progress.

The entire list is a large one, and at 10 o'clock this morning a team representing St. Patrick's Literary Society and a trio from the O.A.A.C. opened the proceedings. Already about twelve teams are entered in competition, and as many more are expected. The teams so far entered are the following:

O.A.A.C. team No. 1—Gamble, Henning and Harvey; No. 2, Johnston, Dunderdale and Dr. R. Eichlin; No. 3, Dr. Gilpin, and Burns and Clendinnen; No. 4, Whillans, Rosenthal and Ross.

Bank Note—Kent, Marshall and Monroe. Two other teams will also enter.

St. Patrick's, No. 1—Hughes, Weir and O'Connor; St. Patrick's No. 2, Curran, McClory and McCarty.

Britannias—Gibson, Tache and McNeill.

Primroses—Phillips, Higginson and McCauley.

CEASES PUBLICATION.

New York, April 10.—'Turf, Field and Farm,' the oldest paper of its class in this country, having been published over forty years, will discontinue its publication on Saturday. The plant will be consolidated with, and the leading features of both papers will be continued by 'Sports of the Times.'

'LAKE MANITOBA' REPORTED.

The Elder-Dempster Beaver line SS. 'Lake Manitoba,' with the Barr party on board, reported off Halifax last night, and is due at St. John, N.B., this afternoon.

ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Miss A. Wilson has entered an action claiming $5,000 damges from the city on account of serious injuries received by falling on the sidewalk, at the corner of St. Catherine and Balmoral streets, in February last.

COLONIZATION COMMISSION.

The Hon. Mr. Gouin is credited with the statement that the report of the Colonization Commission is expected to be ready before the end of the present session of the Legislature.

FINLAND FAMINE.

The publishers of the 'Witness' beg to acknowledge receipt of the following additional contributions:—

Previously acknowledged	$1,149 42
H. Elliott	4 00
James Peake	1 00
Prosperity, Y.P.S.C.E., per G. H. Hale, Orillia, Ont.	3 00
In His Name, Blytheswood	2 00
Miss Johnston	15 00
Mrs. W. MacPherson	2 00
Mr. W. MacPherson	1 00
C. N. MacPherson	15
W. N. MacPherson	15
Mrs. W. J. Urquhart	1 00
Mrs. J. K. McLennan	50
Mr. F. D. McLennan	1 00
Mr. Geo. Elder	1 00
D. A. Fraser	1 00
D. F. McLennan	1 00
C. McLennan	1 00
J. McLennan	1 00
E. McLennan	5 00
One who would like to help	1 00
H. S.	5 00
Wm. McEwan, sr.	1 00
Bread enough and to spare	2 00
A Friend, Kingston, Ont.	1 00
W. H. Noble	2 00
A Friend, Arden, Man.	1 00
Yearly C. E. Secy. per Wm. Quinn	1 50
Windsor Mills	2 00
Total	$1,206 72

MOON'S ECLIPSE TO-NIGHT

WILL BE VISIBLE IN EARLY EVENING.

The moon will be full this evening, and will go into partial eclipse. It will enter the penumbra, or half-shadow, at 4.26, while the umbra, or dark shadow of the earth will begin to creep over its surface at 5.34, so that when the moon becomes visible a considerable part of its face will be dark. The darkness will increase until at 7.13 only a fortieth of the moon's face will be visible; then it will recede again, leaving at 8.52. By 10 o'clock the moon will be out of the penumbra and ready for use again.

BLIND CHAPLAIN DEAD

THE REV. HENRY MILBURN PASSES AWAY.

Washington, April 10.—The Rev. Henry Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain of the United States Senate, died in Santa Barbara, Cal., to-day, aged 80 years.

The Rev. William Henry Milburn, an American Methodist clergyman, and chaplain of the United States Senate, was born in Philadelphia, on Sept. 26, 1823. In early childhood he lost the sight of one eye wholly and of the other partially, and in later life consulted the most eminent oculists in Europe and America, but without avail. At the age of twenty he became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and during several years of itineracy travelled more than 200,000 miles in the United States. In 1856 he became chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1859 he visited England in company with Bishop Simpson and the Rev. Dr. McClintock, and delivered lectures in the principal cities. Subsequently he was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but in 1872 he returned to Methodism. In the Congressional library lay vast stores of knowledge, and the blind man continued from the first to make good use of his opportunities. Much of his success he owed to his wife. Many a day was spent by her in reading to him. He had been chaplain of the Senate for many years. Among Mr. Milburn's published works are:—Rifle, Axe and Saddle Bags' (1857), 'Ten Years of Preacher Life' (1859), and 'Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley' (1860).

HAS SECURED OPTIONS.

Hamilton, Ont., April 11.—One of the engineer promoters interested in the establishment of the proposed electric railway between Toronto and Cornwall reached the city this morning from Toronto, having gone over the proposed route between Toronto and Kingston. He found it very satisfactory for the requirements of such a road. On the way down he secured options on many farms for a right of way, with a view to having the road run along the farm fronts instead of the highway, but following the line of the latter. It is probable that this scheme will be followed out. A second engineer is in Toronto, and will go over the same route next week.

SHOWERY

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 11, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Victoria, 46—32; Kamloops, 46—30; Calgary, 36—18; Qu'Appelle, 48—34; Port Arthur, 44—34; Parry Sound, 48—28; Toronto, 52—36; Ottawa, 52—30; Montreal, 52—34; Quebec, 50—34; Halifax, 48—36.

Moderate winds, fair. Sunday, easterly winds, showery.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, April 11, 1903.—Readings by the Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 30.26; yesterday, 30.11.

Temperatures—	Max.	Min.
To-day	48	32
Yesterday	52	35

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

RICE — At 491G St. Urbain street, Montreal, on Good Friday, to the Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Rice, twin sons.

MARRIED.

COOPER—UNDERWOOD—At Knox Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on April 9, 1903, by the Rev. James Fleck, Frederick Cooper, to Marie Louise Souder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Underwood. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DUNN—DEKAY.—On April 2, 1903, Neva Maude, youngest daughter of Wm. DeKay of Berlin, Ont., to Mr. Edwin L. Dunn, of Toronto.

LYMAN—WALLBRIDGE.— At Toronto, on April 8, 1903, by the Rev. T. B. Hyde, George Lyman, of Montreal, to Daisy Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Asa H. Walbridge, of Newcastle, Ont.

MARSHALL — CAVEN — On April 8, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 'Roseglen,' Mimico, Ont., by the Rev. W. Learoyd, of Islington, Robert R., son of Mr. J. F. Marshall, of Trafalgar, Ont., to Millie Z., daughter of Mr. Charles Caven.

McCULLOUGH—CROWSTON.—At the residence of the officiating minister, the Rev. A. Mackay, Lucknow, on April 7, 1903, Mr. James Henry McCullough, Kincardine township, to Charlotte Sophia, third daughter of Mr. James Crowston, Kinloss.

SMILEY — LEITCH — At the residence of the bride's cousin, Fairview Farm, Bates, Man., on April 8, 1903, by the Rev. Mr. Gilbart, Samuel Smiley, of Bates, to Helen (Nellie), second daughter of Wm. Leitch, 2 Balmuto street, Toronto.

DIED.

ADAMSON — At the residence of her son, W. G. Adamson, near Streetsville, Ont., on April 8, 1903, Mary D. Barnhart, relict of the late Charles Adamson.

BOYD — At Montreal South, on Saturday, April 11, 1903, William Thomas Boyd, son of the late William Boyd.
Funeral from his late residence on Monday, the 13th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

COUSE.—At Bellwood, Ont., on April 6, 1903, Paul Couse, aged 79 years and 6 days.

FRASER.—At the home of her uncle, Mr. R. Holmes, Hull, P.Q., on April 7, 1903, Miss Elizabeth Fraser, aged 50 years.

GRAHAM — At St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on April 8, 1903, Lieut. John Douglas Harry, second and dearly beloved son of John and Julia Graham, aged 22 years, 10 months.

GRAHAM.—On April 8, 1903, at the residence of Dr. Dowling, 97 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, Lieut. John Douglas Graham, in his 23rd year.

GREAVES.—At the residence of N. Glendinning, 56 Melbourne avenue, Toronto, on April 5, 1903, Joseph Greaves, in his 86th year.

HILLIARD.—At his residence, Oakville, Ont., on April 6, 1903, Albert G. Hilliard, Esq., aged 71 years, a resident of Oakville for fifty years.

MACDOUGALL.—At Carp, Ont., on April 7, 1903, Harry Macdougall, aged 63 years.

McCORQUODALE — At Buffalo, on April 4, 1903, Captain C. McCorquodale, eldest son of the late Captain P. McCorquodale, of Oakville, Ont.

McKILLOP — In Orangeville, Ont., on April 2, 1903, Jean Sinclair Mann, widow of the late Dr. J. T. McKillop, of Wardsville, Ont., and daughter of Robt. Mann, of Orangeville, aged 31 years and 4 months.

M'DONALD.—In Kingston, Ont., on April 7, 1903, Dennis J. McDonald.

MUNDAY.—Accidentally killed on the G. T. Railway, at St. Martine Junction, Que., on April 7, 1903, George Munday, of Bryson's, Que., aged 57 years and 11 months.
Funeral from his son's residence, 476 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles, on Saturday, April 11, at 2.30 p.m., to Grace Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Toronto, and London (Eng.) papers please copy.

ORKNEY—Departed, to be with Christ, on the 9th inst., Louisa Ann Orkney, daughter of the late J. H. Orkney, of Quebec. Funeral from Gospel Book Room, 3 Philips square, at 2 p.m. on Saturday. Quebec papers please copy.

PAUL — At the General Hospital, Ottawa, on April 18, 1902, Oliver Paul, of Richmond, Ont., aged 75 years.

ROBB — On April 8, 1903, at 567 Church street, Toronto, Jane Noble, relict of the late John Robb, formerly of Ottawa.

THOM.—At Russell, Man., on April 5, 1903, Charles Thom, in his 89th year, formerly of Mitchell, Ont.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 4.

Advertisements.

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TEES & CO.,
300 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

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And INSIST on getting them.

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If thoroughly FRENCH CLEANED, there is no danger
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Gold Medallist Dyers & Cleaners.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
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THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street
APRIL 11th, 1903.

OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT.

Last minute shoppers will find assortments in all sections quite as complete and varied as those who come early in the day. The Big Store's management are optimists—ever looking ahead, anticipating the demands for a season, rather than the needs of the hour. We are, therefore, able to cope with the 'Easter rush' or the unusually brisk demands that frequently arise.
The full staff will be on duty, and every provision made to furnish a prompt and satisfactory service.

Plentiful Supply of Most Wanted Gloves.

Ladies' Gloves from the best French manufacturers — manufacturers who have established a high reputation, and are careful to live up to that reputation in their latter day productions.
Men's Gloves in the top-notch style, dependable in quality, and perfect-fitting.
Children's Gloves, too, that are devoid of weak points.

'Kathleen' 2 stud Kid Gloves, in black, white, tan, mode, grey, blue, heliotrope, or green, fancy silk points. Per pair 73c
'Countess' 3 stud Kid Gloves, in black, white, tan, mode, grey, fawn, green, or brown, with fancy silk points. Per pair 97c
'Le Brabant' 3 stud fine French Kid Gloves, in black, white, tan, fawn, grey or green, with fancy silk points. Per pair $1.25
'Alexandra' 3 stud extra fine quality Kid Gloves, all the new shades. Per pair $1.55

MEN'S GLOVES.
Men's 2 stud Kid Gloves, embroidered silk points, medium and dark tan shades, sizes 7 to 10. Per pair, ... 94c and $1.25
Men's 1 stud Dog Skin Gloves, suitable for walking or driving, with pique sewn points, sizes 7 to 10. Per pair ..... $1.00, $1.30 and $1.65
Men's 2 stud grey Suede Gloves, with embroidered silk points, very suitable for an Easter present, sizes 7 to 10. Per pair ..... $1.15 and $1.55

CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S 2 stud KID GLOVES, in tan or brown, Per pair, ... 57c and 75c

Most Becoming Styles In Millinery.

Style ideas from all the world's fashion centres, as well as the clever adaptations of home talent, to select from. Style ideas that are within reach of the most limited incomes.

Fancy Straw Hat, new shade of fawn, trimmed with shaded fawn silk ribbon and black grapes. $5.75
Satin Straw Hat, flop effect, trimmed with tan baby ribbon, rosettes at side, cherries in front and back. $9.50
Hat of burned straw, crown of leaves, with pink buds at back $10.00

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

THE TROY LAUNDRY...
is at all times the safest place to send your linen to. Thousands of Troy patrons will tell you they could not do without it. Every article is treated with the utmost care. A special : : : : :
HANDWORK DEPARTMENT
is a feature of the Troy Laundry Service that has given great satisfaction. Your next parcel should certainly go to the Troy. It has the first claim on all who wish spotless linen and prompt Laundry Services.
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AGENCIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

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HARDWARE and READY-MIXED PAINT, VARNISHES, Etc
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Prompt Service.

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OPEN TO-NIGHT FOR EASTER SHOPPING!

FULL RANGE OF CHOICE IN EASTER GOODS!

Our splendid assortments in Ready-to-wear lines practically embrace everything new and up-to-date bearing the hall-mark of quality! The price-values are unexcelled, and invite comparison!

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LADIES' SILK JACKETS, with Black and White Embroidery.
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A large collection to choose from at popular prices; very stylish tailored costumes, $8.75 up to $60.00.
Everything Stylish and Artistic in MILLINERY FOR EASTER.
Very Stylish SILK BLOUSES in plain and fancy stripes, all the latest productions, prices from $3.50.
Very Stylish WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES, embroidered and trimmed Lace; a large shipment just to hand from New York.

LADIES' EASTER NECK-WEAR, ETC.
Handsome stocks Irish Hand-made LACE COLLARS.
NEW NECK RUFFS.
NEW VEILINGS.
Renaissance Russian and Guipure Lace Collars.
NEW LACE STOLES.
IRISH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
New Belts and Belt Buckles.
Feather Boas, Ribbons, Laces, etc., etc.
EASTER CARDS, from 3c to 75c.

EASTER NOVELTIES.
EASTER EGGS, beautiful decorations, and raised effects, at 5c, 10c, 15c.
NEW EASTER NOVELTIES, with detachable heads and wings, suitable for filling with bonbons; the finest selection ever seen in Montreal. Selection consists in part of Rabbits, Chickens, Geese, Birds, Harnessed Rabbits, Pix and Clown, Rabbits with Carrots, Roosters, etc., etc. Prices from 10c to 50c each.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
In The Men's Store
FOR EASTER BUYING.
Stylish Gloves, New Spring Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Underwear, etc., etc.
BEAUTIFUL SILK TIES, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c each.
STYLISH GLOVES, $1.90, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 pair.
GREY SUEDE GLOVES, $1.25, $1.75 and $1.90 pair.
WHITE SHIRTS, pleated fronts, $1.50 each.
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, open back and front, $1.50 each.
COLORED SHIRTS, Black and White effects, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

LADIES' EASTER GLOVES.
Thousands of pairs direct from the world's best makers. Each pair in a pretty box.
LADIES' 2-CLASP KID GLOVES, 75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
LADIES' FINE SUEDE GLOVES, 75c, $1.25 and $1.50 pair.
LADIES' HIGH GRADE WASHING KID GLOVES, $1.50 and $1.75.
Misses' and Boys' Kid Gloves in all sizes.

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The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 11.

ASPHALTS DIFFER

OIL ASPHALT AND PITCH ASPHALT—UNITED STATES ASPHALT MAN SPEAKS ABOUT MONTREAL PAVEMENTS.

The city having decided to purchase an asphalt plant to repair the city pavements has advertised for the supply of asphalt to do the work with. The committee met on Thursday afternoon, Ald. Vallieres in the chair, to open the tenders.

The tenders were as follows:
The Barber Asphalt Company, of New York, for Mexican, or oil, asphalt, $20.95 a ton; for Trinidad pitch lake asphalt, $28 a ton.
Warren Bros., of Ontario, for California asphalt, $26.90.
Sicily Asphalt Company, Montreal, for Trinidad, $24.50.
Louis Skaife, for Venezuelan asphalt, $30.

As the asphalt in both varieties offered by the Barber Company was the lowest in price, Ald. Vallieres remarked that, of course, some objection might be raised, because the firm was not Canadian. He favored patronizing the home production, if the prices were equal, but not otherwise. He personally would, therefore, do his best to have the outside firms given a trial this year anyway.

Mr. J. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, N.Y., the representative of the Barber Asphalt Company, said he had not come to Montreal with the intention of tendering on pavements, for the reason that his company supplied several local firms with asphalt. But seeing that they have done their work so badly, he made up his mind to report the matter to headquarters, advising a tender to be sent in from there. This had been done, and at such low rates that he hoped his company would be given a chance to show that asphalt was still a good pavement.

Ald. Vallieres remarked that the committee needed no persuasion to believe that proof was needed on that point. He and the other aldermen have been hard at work for the past year, trying to find out if any other pavement than granite blocks is suitable for Montreal.

Mr. McGuire went on to say he would like to get a chance to do the work, and it was for the committee to decide whether a pitch or an oil asphalt was wanted. Personally, he still believed the former was preferable, if properly laid, though the company was prepared to put down on oil asphalt if desired. He explained that Trinidad is a pitch, and Californian or Mexican, an oil asphalt. The latter two are cheaper in price, but have never been used here.

A communication was read from the Warren Bituminous Paving Company, in which the following appeared:

'We would like to call your attention to the fact that Trinidad asphalt contains about forty percent of dirt, together with a certain amount of salts, which are soluble in winter, and which cause the pavement to rot.

'For this reason we would strongly advise the Road Department to discontinue the use of Trinidad, owing to the pavements being subjected to a great quantity of moisture, during the winter and spring seasons, and they are therefore bound to rot.'

'California asphalt, which is ninetynine percent pure bitument, will lay ninety only lay sixty yards of the same pavement, owing to the small percentage of bitumen it contains; or, in other words, 'Acme' California asphalt will lay forty percent more pavements to the ton than Trinidad.'

Ald. Vallieres remarked that the best pavement laid in Montreal was put down by the Warren Company a dozen years ago.

Mr. McGuire replied that pavement was Trinidad and not oil, which was good proof that there was nothing wrong with the asphalt itself. The trouble must be with the way it was laid by other local firms.

He added his company was prepared to accept a contract on either kind of material. He also explained the same oily qualities, contained in the California asphalt, were contained in the Mexican, which he had tendered on. In fact, both asphalts came practically from the same country.

The committee decided to have analyses made of the different asphalts tendered on.

On the complaint of Ald. Sauvageau it was decided to notify the Grand Trunk Railway to remove an extra track laid without permission across Mountain street.

It was decided at the request of Ald. N. Lapointe to report to council in favor of the opening of Dominion street across the G. T. R. tracks.

Before the meeting adjourned Ald. Gallery drew attention to the bad condition of the streets in St. Ann's Ward, which he declared were impeding the business of the whole city.

VICTORIA DAY

LOCAL REGIMENTS WILL VISIT OTHER TOWNS.

Arrangements for the trip of the Victoria Rifles to Brockville, on Victoria Day, were definitely completed yesterday by Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, Major Wilson and Major Rodden, who visited Brockville for the purpose. The regiment will leave Montreal on Saturday afternoon, May 23, and return Monday night, May 25. On Monday there will be at Brockville a general review of the Vics and the 41st Regiment, on the Fair Grounds. The afternoon will be devoted to sports. The Fifth Royal Scots will probably spend Victoria Day in Kingston and the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers will go to Ogdensburg, N.Y.

GOOD FRIDAY

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED IN MONTREAL.

In all the city churches yesterday impressive services were held. There were large congregations and the offertories were devoted to the poor and for the Canadian work of the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews.

HEVER CASTLE

BIRTHPLACE OF ANNE BOLEYN BECOMES PROPERTY OF AMERICAN MILLIONNAIRE.

London, April 10.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has further identified himself as a British subject by purchasing the historic structure known as Hever Castle, in the county of Kent, near the river Eden. It is a fine old castellated mansion, surrounded by a moat. The purchase price is said to be about $200,000. Hever Castle dates from the time of Edward III. It was the home of Anne Boleyn. To it she was withdrawn from sight by King Henry VIII. after her engagement with Lord Percy was broken off. Her bedstead and other relics associated with her name are preserved there. Anne of Cleaves, another of Henry VIII.'s wives, also resided in this castle.

Situated amid some of the prettiest and most characteristic Kentish scenery, Hever Castle is far from a ruined pile. Time has been merciful to its old masonry, and it is hard to believe that the structure has seen four centuries. The keep and portcullis are both in good preservation and are fine examples of their kind.

CARLIN FOUND GUILTY

COURT OF KING'S BENCH CONCLUDES EIGHT DAYS' TRIAL.

Shortly after nine o'clock on Thursday night the jury in the Court of King's Bench returned a verdict of 'guilty, with a recommendation to the clemency of the court,' against Patrick Carlin.

The entire day was occupied with addresses of counsel to the jury and the judge's charge, the latter being concluded at 6.20 p.m. Shortly before 7 o'clock, the jury not having reached a verdict, Mr. Justice Wurtele temporarily adjourned the court, returning at 9 p.m. At the latter hour the jury took their places in the box, and in response to the usual question from Judge Sicotte, clerk of the Crown and Peace, the foreman stated that they had agreed upon their verdict, 'Guilty, with a recommendation to the clemency of the court.'

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, K.C., counsel for the defence, thereupon asked that the jury, before the verdict was registered, be polled, and on this being done four straightway answered that they were of opinion that the accused was guilty, but the fifth, Mr. Joseph Boire, declared that he held an opposite view.

Mr. Justice Wurtele then sent the jury back to their room to further deliberate, and twenty minutes later they again returned into court, and again the foreman announced that they had agreed upon their verdict. Mr. Quinn again asked that they be polled, and this time they individually and collectively returned the verdict at first stated by the foreman.

In discharging the jury, Mr. Justice Wurtele spoke of the painful duty they had had to perform, and added: 'You have judged fit to recommend the prisoner to the clemency of the court; I shall not forget your request.'

The court then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The verdict against Carlin confirms the judgment in the case of Johnston, who is now serving time in the penitentiary for conspiracy with Carlin.

LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS MAY AGREE.

There is every probability of an agreement being arrived at between the master carpenters and their employees. The masters held a meeting yesterday, in the Building Exchange, and went over the situation. There was a diversity of opinion expressed, the amended schedule asking for 22½ cents instead of 25 cents per hour causing several of the leading employers to favor meeting the men's demands of nine hours and reduction in number of apprentices, etc. Finally it was agreed to grant 20 cents per hour and have recognition of the union and the working hour day decided by a committee to be selected by employers and men. This decision was forwarded to the men's representatives, and a special meeting of the grand council will be held this evening in the business agent's offices, St. Joseph Hall, when a vote of the union will be taken.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

There is a probability of an amicable settlement being arrived at between the 'Longshoremen and the stevedores. At a committee meeting, which was held yesterday, it was decided to wait upon the stevedores, and if necessary interview the heads of the shipping companies, in conjunction with the delegates of the ship liners, who were appointed by their section on Thursday, for the purpose of discussing the disputed points and if possible arrive at a satisfactory understanding whereby the men will return to work as usual throughout the season. The men say that they are not alarmed at the statements regarding the men to be brought from England, as they are satisfied that no dockers are coming, and inexperienced men would be worse than useless, as their being employed would cause accidents and probably loss of many lives during the season.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

Edward Berryman was found dead at 6.30 o'clock last night in his room at his boarding-house, Magdalen street, Point St. Charles. He had not been seen by any one during the day and when his room was entered last night he was found lying dead on the floor at the foot of the bed. His face was bruised in two or three places. He had been complaining of feeling ill for a couple of days. Coroner McMahon was notified and had the body removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held. Berryman was forty-eight years of age and was a painter in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway.

RAILWAY FENCES.

A meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was held yesterday evening in the society's rooms, Dorchester street, at which a paper on 'Railway fencing' was read by Mr. R. W. Leonard, M. Can. C. E. The Railway companies are greatly troubled by cattle, horses, etc., wandering from their pastures on to the track. Mr. Leonard's paper contained many valuable suggestions for the construction, with the least possible outlay, of fences to prevent this. He also dealt with fences for the protection of the tracks from snowdrifts. After the reading of the paper the members present discussed the subject.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Curtain Department to the Fore.—Next week The S. Carsley Co., Limited, purpose holding a special sale in the Curtain Department. A more opportune time could not have been selected for the event, when the Spring housecleaning is bringing to light the deficiencies in those that have been doing duty.

Open Late To-night.—In deference to the expressed wishes of Easter shoppers, The S. Carsley Co., Limited, will remain open until 10 o'clock this evening.

Fine Teas Are Economical

ONE POUND OF

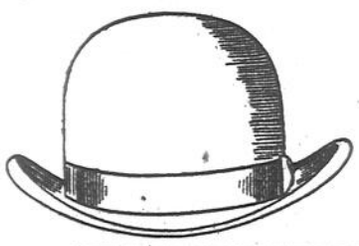
"Tetley's" TEAS

"From ANCIENT INDIA and SWEET CEYLON."

at 50c will go as far as two pounds of common tea, and you get the flavor.

ALL PRICES, AT YOUR GROCER'S

SPRING HATS



Our American Derbies For Spring.

All who have seen these famous Hats are unanimous in pronouncing them the most dressy and correct shapes shown this season. Being made of the finest material, no better Hats can be obtained for the price asked—which is reasonable.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

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OUR $25 SACK SUITS are unequalled for quality, style and finish. A call will convince the most exacting.

For The People

GEORGE W. REED & CO. OUR WORK SURVIVES MONTREAL

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ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

785 CRAIG STREET.

HATS

Hundreds of Ladies' are visiting our Ladies' Trimmed Hat Department, and all are agreed in saying that we have the nicest assortment that can be seen. All our Hats are the latest novelties from New York.



O. LEMIRE & CO.,

1163 St. James St., Cor. Fulford.

Our store closes at 6 o'clock every Thursday.

PANAMA CANAL

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING FOR OBTAINING PRIVILEGES FOR BRITISH COMMERCE.

London, April 9.—Negotiations are proceeding according to the Birmingham 'Post,' between the United States and Great Britain, with the object of obtaining certain privileges for British commerce in connection with the Panama Canal, when built. The 'Post' says the concessions include opportunities for repairing and coaling ships, and privileges helpful to the British squadrons in North Atlantic and West Indian waters, in return for facilities to be granted to the United States navy.

CHANNEL CLEAR.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., April 9.—The channel is now clear to Lake Superior. The steamer 'Buell,' which left Detour yesterday morning, has not arrived here yet. She cannot get through the ice so far.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Fur Storage—Having made extensive alterations to our large Storage Vaults, we are now prepared to insure all Furs against Fire, Moths and Thefts, at a very low rate. We also Clean and Glaze all Furs before delivery in the Fall, and that, free of charge. We would suggest that should your Furs need Remodelling and Altering, you entrust us with your order, before placing your Furs in the Storage Department. Storage, Insurance and Repairs, to be paid only when delivered in the fall, if desired. Chas. Desjardins & Cie., Furriers, 1533 to 1543 St. Catherine.

SUBURBAN NEWS

STE. CUNEGONDE CITY HALL WILL NOT BE BUILT AT PRESENT.

At the last meeting of the Council of Ste. Cunegonde, Mayor Fabien and all the aldermen being present, the report of the general committee recommending the construction of a new municipal edifice to accommodate the City Council, the Central Fire Station, and the various offices of the corporation, Board of Health, Aqueduct, and School Commissioners, was presented and led to a long and animated discussion, which took up nearly the whole sitting.

The committee recommends in its report that debentures to the amount of $20,000 be issued for the purpose of defraying the cost of the new building, and for ways and means look to the reduction of the amount of the interest payable on the public debt next year, through the conversion of the debt as provided for by law. In making this recommendation the general committee was by no means unanimous, the vote taken in the committee standing five to three in favor of the project, as follows: For—Marcotte, Lippe, Hamelin, Poupart, Cardinal, 5; against—Viau, Henault, Fabien, 3.

The committee also recommended, by a vote of six to two, that Mr. Piche be appointed architect, an amendment in favor of Mr. Marchand's appointment being negatived.

The report having been read by Mr. Vebert, City Clerk, Ald. Hamelin moved its adoption by the Council.

Ald. Leduc, seconded by Ald. Henault, moved an amendment to the effect that the report be rejected.

The vote being taken, after a long debate, the amendment rejecting the report was adopted on the following division: For—Viau, Henault, Poupart, Leduc, 4; against—Marcotte, Lippe, Hamelin, Cardinal, 4.

Mayor Fabien then gave his casting vote in favor of the amendment.

Ald. Marcotte moved that Mr. A. Piche be appointed architect of the proposed new city hall building, and Ald. Leduc moved in amendment that the question of the appointment of an architect for the new city hall be referred to a special committee.

The Mayor ruled the motion and the amendment out of order, in view of the decision of the Council not to adopt the report of the committee.

The Mayor and Ald. Cardinal and Poupart were appointed a delegation to Ottawa to interview the Postmaster-General on the subject of obtaining a new post-office building in Ste. Cunegonde.

Sub-Chief Chabut was appointed Sanitary Inspector and bailiff of the local Recorder's Court.

Mr. Michael Carey was permitted to transfer his license from 629 to 614 Albert street.

DELORIMIER.

At the last meeting of the Council of Delorimier, Mayor Messier presiding, no less than 42 objections were entered against the list of voters in parliamentary elections.

After noting the objections and the applications for inscription on the list, the Council decided to adjourn to the evening of April 14, when all parties objecting to the list in its present form will be required to appear and produce vouchers, etc., and will be given a hearing.

CITY OF ST. HENRI.

The proceedings of the St. Henri Council at its last meeting were merely formal.

A protest was received from Mr. Jeremie Gravel against St. Henri, Moise Sauve and O. Soulieres, complaining of an abattoir in St. Philippe street. The protest was referred to the Town Attorney. Mr. O. Bourbonnais also complained of a nuisance said to be caused by the Mineral Wool and Asbestos Company's factory.

The lines of St. Augustin and Maria street, given by Mr. E. Vanier, C.E., were ratified.

The City Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. J. H. Ostigny for prices of gray canyon paving stones for crossings, and the Council adjourned.

WOMEN IN WHITE

THEY WILL WELCOME HOME KING GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Dresden, Saxony, April 9.—King George returns here from the south on May 3, and circular letters have been published by the state railway and inland revenue authorities directing all the officials, with their wives and daughters, to appear in the streets and welcome the King. The railway circular requests the women to wear white dresses. The revenue authorities in their circular have requested the women to wear light colored dresses.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

The Musical Festivals to be given in Montreal the week after next, and which have already started in other cities, promise to eclipse any former musical event in Canada. At no period has there been heard at any festival such a strong cast of soloists as is engaged by Mr. Harriss to take part in the coming cycle.



MISS ETHEL WOOD,
The English soprano who sings at the Montreal Musical Festival.

In three of the choral works to be produced, soloists who created the principal roles under the different composers, will sing the same parts in Canada. Charles Fry, of London, created the reciter's part in Mackenzie's 'Dream of Jubal,' written for the Liverpool Philharmonic Jubilee performance. This gentleman comes expressly from England for four performances of it. Watkin Mills created the part of 'Lucifer' at Sir Arthur Sullivan's express invitation, at the Albert Hall; he sings the same part at Toronto. Madame Blauvelt



MR. WILFRID VIRGO,
Tenor of the Montreal Musical Festival.

created the solo portion in Cowen's Coronation Ode, at the Norwich Musical Festival last October, and will sing the work at Montreal, besides appearing in Toronto. Ben Davies will also take part, together with the artists specially secured by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, namely, Ethel Wood, Wilfrid Virgo, and Reginald Davidson, together with Millicent Brennan. Added to all these festival artists hailing from the old land, mention may be made of that famous contralto, Mary Louise Clary; the solo instrumentalities, Jan Van Oordt and Franz Wagner, besides the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, a body of fifty expert performers whose work it is to give interpretation to the great masters.

GEN. BOOTH'S BIRTHDAY.

Salvation Army Leader Seventy-four Years Old Yesterday.

THE LAST OF THE 'BIG FOUR' MODERN EVANGELISTS.

The Rev. William Booth, founder and general of the world-wide Salvation Army, was born in Nottingham on April 10, 1829. Consequently, he was seventy-four years old yesterday. The St. Louis 'Christian Advocate' (Methodist), of recent date, commenting on the General's visit to the United States, said:

'The fact that three-fourths of the "Big Four" of modern English evangelism have gone to their reward, makes this old hero all the more sublime in his loneliness. Charles Spurgeon, Hugh Price Hughes, Joseph Parker and William Booth during the last half of the nineteenth century brought the civilized world under obligations to Methodism, for they were all converted at Methodist altars. We have studied General Booth and his work in various parts of the world, but we were never more profoundly impressed than on last Sunday afternoon. The intense cold, wind, and snow were hard to face, but one of the finest and largest theatres in St. Louis was crowded. The stage was filled with the distinguished representatives of church and state. On General Booth's left sat Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, and on his right sat ex-Governor Francis, once a member of the cabinet of President Cleveland, and now president of the World's Fair, both of whom were intensely interested in everything said and done.

'Mayor Rolla Wells, who presided, introduced the distinguished guest and speaker with a sparkling, comprehensive and complimentary speech, earnestly endorsing the noble and praiseworthy work of the Salvation Army. When the old Roman arose to his slim, erect, majestic height, with his long white hair and flowing beard, the very picture of one of the prophets of olden time, the applause was overwhelming. For an hour and twenty minutes he held the vast throng spellbound between tears and smiles, listening to the graphic story of his marvellous life-work in "The Past, Present and Future of the Salvation Army," with its nearly forty years of evolution, development and history.

'While the Salvation Army is working more especially for the submerged, the unfortunate and poor, the old General on his international tours gets an opportunity to preach a great deal of plain, straight, old-fashioned gospel to many rich people who seldom go to church. He tells these rich people very plainly and candidly that about the only use he can make of them is to get their money, with which to help the poor and to rescue the profligate and fallen sons and daughters of the rich.

'We have worshipped with this Army under so many flags and in so many lands, it is easy now to catch the keynote of their glorious enthusiasm and songs, and clap our hands as heartily as they do. Some of our dignified friends looked on with smiling astonishment, as if they thought it a brand new experience with us. We have worshipped with them in languages we little understood, but their Amens! Hallelujahs! and handclapping were always in English, enabling our heart to comprehend many things that the brain could not. We would not leave Methodism to join anything beneath the stars, but if there was no Methodism in the world, we should join the Salvation Army. During the great revival in Great Britain nearly sixty years ago, in which 20,000 professed faith in Christ, and 10,000 professed sanctification, a wild and wicked boy of fifteen summers heard James Caughey, the leader of that revival, preach, and was wonderfully converted. Like Hugh Price Hughes, he began at once to preach and exhort in the cottages, byways and highways. At nineteen he was anxious to enter the regular travelling ministry, but he was told that he would be dead in a year. He served as supply for different churches, and was a fiery evangelist, conducting many remarkable revivals, but lamented all the time that the great throngs of the unsaved masses of the world were but little touched by such revivals of church members and churchgoers.

'In 1865 he found himself in East London with 1,000,000 people within a mile of him who never entered a church. An open air and tent meeting campaign followed. Up to 1878 the work was called "The Christian Mission." The man who was writing the annual report of the work for that year, in trying to explain in a single short sentence the nature of the work, wrote: "The Christian Mission is a Voluntary Army. William Booth happened to be looking over the writer's shoulder at the time, when he took the writer's pen and crossed out the word voluntary and wrote in its stead salvation. The sentence then read: "The Christian Mission is a Salvation Army." It was one of those seemingly accidental but happy hits which has resulted in the marvellous evolution.'

Congratulatory telegrams were sent to General Booth yesterday from all parts of the world, the Army being now established under the flags of forty-nine nations and ministering in thirty-two languages.

A REFORMER'S WORK

MR. DUPUIS'S STAND FOR RESTRICTING LIQUOR SELLING.

From Chateauguay comes the declaration that a word of commendation is due to Mr. F. X. Dupius, member for Chateauguay, for the stand he has taken with regard to the sale of liquor in the municipalities of the province. The law as it stands now gives to each municipality the right to allow or refuse the sale of liquor within its precincts.

This measure is a very popular one throughout the province, especially in English-speaking districts, where prohibition is desired. Indeed, many municipalities all through the province have taken advantage of this provision and have refused to grant licenses for the sale of liquor within their jurisdiction. Although such a law previously existed with regard to the retailing of intoxicants, it was only last year that through the efforts of Mr. Dupuis it was made applicable to the wholesale of liquor.

There is also a provision with regard to mining districts which has existed for some time. According to this law if a municipality does not prohibit the sale of liquor within a radius of seven miles of any mining district the government inspector has the right to absolutely prohibit such sales. But Mr. Girard, member for Rouville, attempted to amend this latter law during the course of the present session. He wished to add a clause which would give to the government inspector the right of granting licenses in mining districts, and this in spite of the absolute refusal of municipal councils to do so.

It was with great pleasure that Mr. Dupuis's decided stand against such a measure, and his success in preventing it are noted. The fact that last year he was largely responsible for the passing of the Act granting municipalities generally the right to refuse licenses and his conduct with regard to the late attempt of Mr. Girard shows clearly that the member for Chateauguay has at heart the restriction of the liquor traffic and the autonomy of the municipalities in this province.

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT CONCERT NEXT WEEK.

The first grand benefit concert in aid of the widows and orphans of Montreal's deceased firemen will be held in the Monument National next Monday evening, and repeated on Tuesday evening. An unusually brilliant galaxy of artists has been engaged to take part in the excellent programme which will be presented. Among these are 'The American Choir Girl,' assisted by the boys of Notre Dame choir; Wesley and McArthur, the Chicago entertainers; Mr. J. Tremblay, basso; Mr. Fred. E. Morris, pianist; Miss Kathren Bawden, contralto; Mr. W. J. Long, the Australian violinist; 'The Gurleys,' performers from Germany; Mr. Frank Norman, Miss Ivy Joyce and Miss Jenny Winch, in novelty dances, and 'Eugene,' the American Paderewski. The entertainments will be under the management of Mr. Harry Wesley. Several thousand tickets have already been sold, and other liberal contributions to the fund have been received by the treasurer as a result of the efforts of two lady canvassers.

COLONIAL HOUSE, = Phillips Square.

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPT.

We are now showing a large stock of Spring and Summer Suitings in SCOTCH AND ENGLISH TWEEDS, striped and check effects.

SPRING OVERCOATING.

In Grey, Black and White effect, Cheviot, and Covert Cloth, Whip Cord.

FROCK COATS.

Now is the time to order your Frock Coat for spring wear. We carry a FINE LINE OF VICUNA, CHEVIOT AND LLAMA WOOL, and guarantee fit and finish of every garment.

We employ two experienced cutters and a staff of competent workmen.

FOX'S NEW PATENT PUTTEES.

In Khaki, Navy and Black, $2.50 pair.

Ask for the Champion Trouser Hanger, 40c.

RAINPROOF CLOTH.

Made in the choicest shade of Covert, Oxford Grey, Olive, Navy Blue, and Black, 56 in. wide, for $1.75 per yard.

REVERSIBLE WATERPROOF CLOTH, in Drab, Grey, Blue, 56 in. wide, for $2.00 per yard.

HOMESPUN CLOTH.

In Grey, Blue and Black, with white stripes, 56 inch wide, $1.25 yard.

HARDWARE DEPT. IN BASEMENT.

CLOTHES WRINGERS, MANGLES AND WASHING MACHINES.

WRINGERS, with solid white rubber rolls, $2.50 up.

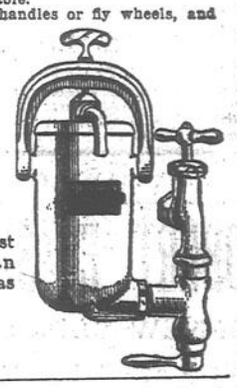
MANGLES on stands and to screw on any table.

WASHING MACHINES, round or square, with handles or fly wheels, and tub stands.

For Drinking Water, the

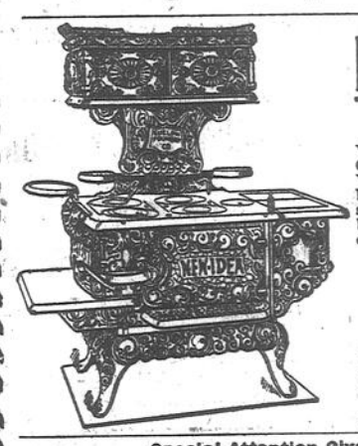
HYGEIA FILTERS

Have No Equal.



They are the Best, Simplest and Cheapest Germ Proof Filter at any price. Water can be drawn, filtered or unfiltered the same as through an ordinary tap.

Only $5 up.



NEW IDEA RANGES

For Coal or Wood,

With Ten Shelves, High Shelves, High Closet with or without Reservoir, or Water Fronts. The NEW IDEA will be found economical in fuel and very satisfactory in operation, it also embodies all the newest and improved eatures requisite to a first-class range.

Only $25 up.

Just received a nice line of FIREPLACE GOODS for Summer Resorts, in Wrought Iron and Brass.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

An Intelligent Child Can Tell You Which To Use.

One solidly filled package of Malt Breakfast Food contains twenty-four ounces of concentrated nourishment, and costing fifteen cents, will make a steaming hot morning dish for twenty-five people. Cost per meal, three-fifths of a cent. Results, new energy, vigorous digestion and good health.

The ordinary cereal foods, some looking like sawdust and tiny wood chips, are put up in bulky packages; the actual weight of food is from twelve to fourteen ounces, a quantity that will furnish but twelve meals. Cost per meal about one and one-quarter cents. Owing to cheapness of manufacture and character of stock used, these foods have not the nourishing virtues found in Malt Breakfast Food; they are cold, fad foods, and cannot aid digestion. Ask your Grocer for Malt Breakfast Food, the only health food in the world.

MR. CRAWFORD'S WILL.

The will of the late John Crawford, of Verdun, has been entered for probate. With the exception of one thousand dollars, which has been left to the General Hospital, the estate is bequeathed to his relatives. The Royal Trust Company is named as the executor of the estate.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

An additional permit for the completion of the new Polytechnic School on St. Denis street was taken out in the building inspector's office on Thursday. This permit represents $84,000 of work; or a total of $100,000 for the whole building.

MR. EDWARD DE RESZKE.

M. Edward De Reszke, who sings for the first time in concert in Montreal at the Arena on May 27, is the younger of the two famous brothers and owes in a great measure his success to his brother Jean who guided his footsteps to the professional stage and instructed him in the art of making use of his voice. He made his operatic debut in Paris in 1876 in 'Aida,' and since then has sung in nearly all the opera houses of Europe and America. The role of 'Mephistopheles' in Faust is practically his. He is very democratic and a great favorite with his confreres on the stage as well as the public. With Nordica the metropolitan opera house orchestra, under the new 'lightning conductor' Duss, and the Montreal Oratorio Society, which will sing 'Inflamatus,' it is safe to say its concert will be one of the greatest in the musical history of Montreal.

Advertisements.

Sure Cure for Sea Sickness, Nausea.

Maladies of this kind yield instantly to Polson's Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from these complaints, just keep Nerviline at hand. A few drops in sweetened water gives instant relief, and in the course of half an hour the cure is complete. A large 25c bottle of Nerviline in the house will save doctor bills, and a vast amount of suffering every year.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5th,

The Rev. JOHN EARL,

Assistant Pastor of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

—Will Preach at—

The NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 390 Duluth Ave.,

At 7 p.m.

REV. DR. CARMAN,

The Eminent Methodist Divine of Canada.

In the West End Methodist Church, Cor. Canning & Coursol Sts.

EASTER SUNDAY, 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

Special Music by Choir.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR

DR. CARMAN'S CELEBRATED LECTURE

'TRADE AND GET RICH'

Monday Ev'g., April 13th, at 8.15.

In Lecture Hall of Church. Admission, 25c.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

SPRING STALLION SHOW,

CHAMP DE MARS, MONTREAL.

TUESDAY, 14th April, 1903, at 11 a.m.

Owners of desirable Horses, Bulls and other stock are invited to exhibit.

H. J. ROSS, Sec'y-treas., 180 St. James St.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Director—CHAS. A. E. HARRISS. Conductor—SIR A. C. MACKENZIE

4 Grand Concerts, April 22-23-24.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS and FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Cycle Tickets—2 seats for each of the 4 concerts, $10; single tickets, $1.50 each. Subscribe at once at Shaw's Music Store, as list closes this week. Plan opens Monday for cycle subscribers. Open Tuesday for single ticket subscribers, and Wednesday for the general public.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

ROBERT E. SPEER,

Of NEW YORK CITY,

Speaks in ASSOCIATION BUILDING,

SATURDAY, 8 p.m.

MASS MEETING FOR MEN,

St. James Methodist Church,

EASTER SUNDAY, 4 P. M.

Doors Open 3.30.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

—AUSPICES—

Young Men's Christian Association.

Art Association.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily,

9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ADMISSION, - - - - 25c

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,

St. Catherine and Stanley streets.

EASTER SERVICES.

11 a.m.—Sermon,

'THE REDEMPTION OF THE BODY,'

3 p.m.—Open Session of the Sabbath-school.

7 p.m.—Sermon, 'THE RESURRECTION' (Fact and Mystery).

Special Music at all Services.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor, will preach.

Everybody Welcome.

Westmount Baptist Church,

Corner of Western and Oliver avenues.

REV. FRANK S. WESTON, PASTOR.

Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Subject 11 a.m.—'The Glorification of Man.'

Subject 7 p.m.—'The Primitive Glory of Man.'

Strangers Welcome. Seats Free.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

ST. CATHERINE ST., Centre.

Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Morning Preacher—

The Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A.

Theme—*"A Basal Fact."*

Evening Preacher—

The Rev. CHAS. A. SYKES, B.D.

Theme—*"The Stone Rolled Away"*

Appropriate EASTER MUSIC at both Services.

MEN'S OWN,

OPEN DAY,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET,

SUNDAY, 12th April, 2.45 p.m.

Speaker—Rev. A. MARGRETT.

Subject: 'From Bar-room to the Pulpit.'

Soloists—Mr. WILLIAM LISTER and Master LAURENCE LISTER.

Distribution of books at the close.

As Mr. Margrett is leaving Montreal it is the only opportunity for him to come among us. The time is therefore fixed 15 minutes earlier. Please be in your places by 2.45.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. CHAS. A. SYKES, B.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and Rev. Dr. MACGREGOR at 7 p.m.

Special Easter Music at both services.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

PASTOR,

Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.,

Will preach at both services.

Seats allotted to Students, who will be made welcome.

The Ordinance of Believers Baptism, at close of Evening Service.

SPECIAL EASTER MUSIC TO-MORROW.

Sunday-School at 3 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

A MARKETING LECTURE

Will be given at the Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY,

896 Dorchester st.,

MONDAY, April 13th, at 8 p.m.

The beef will be brought to the school, and the various methods of cutting it explained by Mr. E. A. Thomas, of the Laing Packing Company.

Admission, 10 cents.

EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, April 13th.

EUCHRE AND DANCE.

Under the auspices of Allan a Dale, No. 109, Companions of the Forest, A.O.F., in Conservatory Hall, 2289 St. Catherine street, corner McGill College avenue. 6 Prizes given for euchre.

Tickets, 35 cents, refreshments included. Dave's orchestra is engaged, commencing at 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA.

Orders by

LT.-COL. OARSON,

Commanding.

The Regiment will parade on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, April 14th and 16th, at 8.15 p.m. sharp, for Battalion and Company Drill.

Pipe Band will attend all parades.

Uniform—Drill Order, White Jackets and Kilts.

By order,

D. C. S. MILLER,

Major and Acting Adjutant.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

THE MEMBERS of the LADIES AID OF ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH.

Corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets, purpose holding a bazaar for the sale of fancy and useful articles on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th and 17th instant.

Admission, Adults, 10c; Children, 5c.

COME ONE AND ALL.

Grand Concert

IN AID OF

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH FUNDS,

8 p.m. THURSDAY, 16th April, 1903,

WINDSOR HALL.

Very Best Local Talent,

Reserved Seats—$1.00, 75c & 50c.

General Admission—25c.

CALEDONIAN RALLY.

The Caledonian Society held their closing 'at home' in Stanley Hall on Thursday night. Among the guests were the president, Mr. J. T. Mitchell, and Mrs. Mitchell; the first vice-president, Mr. F. Topp; Mr. and Miss Seath, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McDiarmid; Mr. and Mrs. Camp, Mmes. Anderson and Clark, the Misses Robinson, Allan, Fyfe, Niven, Anderson, Cunningham, Mr. J. H. Lawson. The programme included vocal selections by Miss Clark and Mr. W. C. McAllister; a recitation by P. M. Mearns; bagpipe selections by Mr. John Matheson, the sailor's hornpipe by R. P. Niven, and dancing by the company.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and the United States.

For other postal union countries, excepting Great Britain, add for postage, $3.50 for Daily Witness; $1.00 for Weekly Witness; 50c for Northern Messenger.

World Wide one dollar, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

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

F.Q. 4 F.M. 11 — APRIL — L.Q. 19 N.M. 27

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

Should King Edward call upon the Pope during his coming visit to Rome, he will be the first British reigning monarch since the Reformation to be seen within the Vatican. In addition to the diplomatic obstacles in the way of the meeting, on account of the estrangement between the royal house of Italy and the head of the Church, objection has been raised in England to the King visiting the Pope, even though the visit be only an act of courtesy. It is not forgotten that English Roman Catholics, notably the Duke of Norfolk, took strong ground not long ago with reference to the temporal power, and it is thought the King should not do anything which, even remotely, would suggest that he leaned to their view. On the other hand it is said that the King can afford to disregard this objection in paying respect to an aged prelate whom many people regard as an eminently wise and worthy influence in international affairs. No doubt there is much less alarm now than there used to be concerning papal pretensions, but there are still many in England and more in Ireland who would be scandalized by the King having associations of any kind whatever with the Vatican.

Sir Chentung Liang-Chang, the new Chinese ambassador to the United States, who bears a British title, is attracting considerable attention in Washington, where the reporters have been drawing comparisons between him and his predecessor, the original and always delightful Wu Ting Fang. Sir Chentung is a modernized polished Oriental gentleman, who seems to have a pretty clear idea of the sort of people he has come amongst. Sam Slick himself had no better appreciation of the virtues of 'soft sawder,' and it must be said he knows how to lay it on judiciously. The most interesting part of the first interview to which he submitted, however, is that in which he refers to the condition of affairs in China. He takes an optimistic view of events in his native land. He believes that a new era is dawning, and that his countrymen will rapidly learn to adapt themselves to western ways. A people naturally docile and law-abiding, though they may be tenacious of ancestral usage, will yield to new ideas, but they must be allowed time. As a sign of this progress it is noted that the students who accompany Sir Chentung removed their queues before landing, and it is further stated that deforming the feet of girls is no longer an absolute requirement among the aristocracy of China. These are signs that China is in the way of following the example of Japan, and, though there may be some trouble in adjusting ancient customs to modern ideas, Sir Chentung has complete faith in the adaptability of his people and their rapid advance once they get fairly started on the new lines of progress.

We print to-day a remarkable letter, in defence and support of Mr. Weir, which comes to us anonymously, signed 'Teacher.' Were it not that it seems to contain a lesson for the whole province we should have ignored it. We presume it to be genuine, as we cannot see what would prompt any one not interested to write such a letter. We believe, indeed, that it speaks very fairly for our uncertificated elementary teachers and, in so doing, is a powerful plea for better pay, not in the interest of the teachers so much as in that of the country. It is pretty plain where we would be without a normal school. We cannot all bring ourselves, as Mr. Weir seems to have done, to the helpless assumption, that, situated as she is, Quebec is unable or unwilling to attempt to lift herself out of the deplorable condition of elementary education in which she finds herself, and that all that is left to her is to dismantle her seats of learning, if haply out of the debris some fragments may be saved in aid of rural teachers. We have from time to time been led to hope that when the Liberals should be in power in Quebec great things would be done for elementary education. Mr. Weir is in a far better position than we are to know whether that party may be looked to in any measure to redeem its pledges. He has surely misinformed himself when he tells us in so many words that such are the conditions of our province that nothing better can be done than the wrecking self-devouring process which he recommends.

Outside France little interest will be aroused by the revival of the Dreyfus affair. The world has passed its verdict on the men who brought disgrace upon themselves and the army, and, though the mystery has not been laid bare in all its infamous details, it would be hard to add to the ignominy which attaches to them in the mind of the world. Enough was known to leave the belief that a conspiracy was entered into for an ulterior purpose among the officers of the headquarters staff, and that Dreyfus was selected as a victim necessary to the success of the plot. The grand object was the overthrow of the republic and the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty. The state of France at that time showed clearly that there was no chance of bringing about the desired change by constitutional means. The ignominious collapse of the Boulangist movement had made the enemies of the republic cautious of risking another defeat. A military pronunciamento, therefore, appeared the only way to success, as it could be made on the ground that it was necessary to save France from being again crushed by Germany, where, it was alleged, a fresh invasion was being planned. To make the French people believe this, a report was spread that the military staff office had been betrayed and its secrets made known to facilitate the operations of the invading army. To support this fabrication it was necessary to fix upon some officer as the traitor, and Dreyfus was chosen because he was unpopular both personally and on account of his religion. But the conspirators overshot their mark in making it appear that the Bonaparte restoration movement had the support of the Emperor of Russia. Nicholas, through the Russian secret service, became aware of the whole scheme of the conspirators, forgeries and all, and rumor has it that it was owing partly to his influence that Dreyfus was given a second trial, and his final pardon and release occurred. Whatever truth there may be in this rumor, which has been so positively affirmed, it is certain that the persistency of Zola and his famous 'I accuse' letter had much to do with Dreyfus's being brought back from 'Devil's Island' and re-tried. The English reputable newspapers without exception give him credit for having suffered martyrdom in this cause, and have honored him for it, while expressing abhorrence of his novels. The production now of suppressed documents and the inclusion of others than the incriminated generals and colonels in the affair, can really add little to this infamous history, and will probably cause momentary excitement merely over a dead and gone scandal.

A WELCOME TO THE ENGLISHMEN.

The town is day by day full of Englishmen, splendid, stalwart, manly men, in remarkable contrast to the submissive foreigners whom for some years we have so often seen shuffling through our streets between station and station. Several circumstances have combined to turn the tide of English migration to Canada this year. There has been the more than usually active because more than usually encouraging propaganda both of the immigration department and of the Pacific Railway. Just think of Albert Hall filling up, as is expected, to hear about the land of promise! The finest thing done in the advertising line was the demonstration offered to the agricultural classes all over England of what Canada could do for them by sending home fifty-four Englishmen who had in a few years achieved a competence in the North-West. There has been also the enthusiastic booming of the Rev. Mr. Barr and those who are working with him to create a new England in Canada. The fact, well trumpeted, that United States farmers are flocking over the border, was sufficient to determine to us much immigration that would have gone to the United States. Many warnings that there are no openings in Africa for any but the well-off have balked those who have perhaps for some years been contemplating that destination. A quarter of a million returned soldiers have apparently not inspired the people of England with a great desire to colonize that continent. Still, the departures for Africa have been six times as great as to Australia. The colonies which have come under the control of labor do not seem for that to tempt labor. For the first time, in our day at least, the great flow is to Canada, and, in view of the recent enormous accessions to our population from central and eastern Europe, Englishmen are naturally very welcome indeed. In March 8,688 persons left Britain for Canada, exclusive of foreigners, 4,096 for South Africa, and 672 for Australia. Of course it is not the springtime of those countries as it is ours.

We greatly deprecate fault-finding with regard to the Rev. Mr. Barr and his methods of establishing an English colony in the North-West. The scheme is a magnificent one, and, allowing for such distressful contretemps as were to be expected, is apparently a wonderful success so far. The fact that the coming Englishmen want to bring England with them has our natural and ardent sympathy. Those interested in the scheme should not, however, treat with indifference the fact that they get a good deal of advice from the Canadian press, some of it carping and some of it respectful and kindly. It is all born of a conviction, which is very deep-seated in all who have any experience of Canada, that of all those who come to the country there is no one so unadaptable as the Englishman. The Continentals who come here come with the sense that they are adopting a new world, a new language, new manners and new everything. They may or may not be quick at learning, but their great desire is to learn, and to do as the new country does. Of our own fellow subjects, it is a common saying that the Irishman is at home in a week, the Scotchman in a year, and the Englishman in ten or twenty years. This is perhaps rather a characterization of an earlier generation of Englishmen. What may be the cause of this difference we do not inquire. The old saying, with regard to the Scotchman that he is never at home unless he is abroad was made by the same Irishman who said that the Irishman was never at peace unless he was fighting. At all events, every employer has got the opinion deeply ingrained into him that the most intractable stuff he can employ is the Englishman, whose deep conviction that all ways that differ from his own are foolish ways makes him, however capable, hard to do with.

Farmers have the same thing to say. They look with scorn on the Englishman who wastes all his savings rather than take advice or learn from what he sees around him. Yet, on the other hand, our pioneer farmers, whose farms have ceased to yield their first strength, have a great deal to learn from English farmers. It would be in taking hold of old farms in Ontario and sending their present owners west that we should think those Englishmen who know anything of farming would find best use for that knowledge. But the common experience and conviction being such as they are, it will be realized by our new-comers that, however brusquely stated, the advice given them to take active steps to learn the ways of the land is not all born of Canadian provincialism and conceit, but is meant to save them as much as may be the useless pain of kicking against the goad of altered circumstance. The late Thomas Hughes conducted a colony of Englishmen into eastern Tennessee, where they were to establish an English Arcadia, with English ways, manners and customs. We do not know what remnants may remain of the croquet-playing gentry, who were understood to form the material of that colony, but it seems to have gone to pieces. It was a mistake on the part of Mr. Hughes to give the British dominion of Canada the go-by. It was far better suited to Englishmen than was an arid and malarious southern state. But we doubt much if that genteel movement would have succeeded much better here than there. The present movement is of an entirely different and more hopeful sort. It will have its hardships at first, but then it is made up of people who can face hardships. It will have its surprises and disappointments, and we would ill like to be the persons who had to endure the grumbling and denunciations that are certain to follow. We can only join others in the advice that while they have no need to despise what they know, and we do not, they will save themselves many pounds, shillings and pence and many a heartbreak by learning by every means in their power what we know and they do not.

THE BLOSSOMING OF ENGLAND.

The Royal Geographical Society has not allowed the tercentenary of the death of Queen Elizabeth to pass without the celebration by a special meeting and exhibition of the remarkable geographical development that marked her great reign. That reign was a wonderful era in many ways, but the geographers had perhaps special call to celebrate it, for it was perhaps the greatest of geographical eras. Sir Walter Raleigh, who, though he never set foot on North America, was the creator of Virginia, was the paladin of geographical 'romance.' His was the creative imagination that brought that new realm of the virgin queen into being, and which fired the imagination of the English to accept it at his hands, though Richard Hakluyt did more of the practical promotion of the colony. To Guiana Raleigh actually went, and wrote about it that accepted classic of Elizabethan geography, with the spacious title page of 1596: 'The discovery of the large, rich, 'and beautiful empire of Guiana, with a 'relation of the great and golden city of 'Manoa, which the Spaniards call El Do- 'rado, and the provinces of Elmira, Ar- 'romaia, Amapaia, and other countries, 'with their rivers adjoining.' It is too often concluded by the superficial reader, because the sea-fights with the Spaniards were so picturesque, so vital, and so successful, that the great captains of that age, Hawkins, Drake, and Cavendish, Burroughs, Frobisher, and Davis and Lancaster, even Raleigh, had more of the buccaneer in them than any other ingredient, but that is entirely a mistake. On the famous Mollineux globes, which illustrate the celestial and the terrestrial spheres, and which were made at the cost of Mr. William Sanderson, a wealthy merchant and member of the Fishmongers' Company, and which were by him dedicated to the Queen, the following lines were inscribed, showing something of the true spirit of that age:

Lo, at my charge thou seest the over-whirling sphere,
The endless reaches of the land and sea in sight appeare,
For countries' good, for worlde's behoof, for learnings furtherance,
Whereby our virtuous Englishmen their actions may advance,
To visit forraine lands where farthest coasts do lye,
I have these worldes thus formed, and to worldes good apply.

At the commemorative meeting referred to Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, showed how singularly rich was the age of Elizabeth in actual achievement. He told how in the far north the 'Meta Incognita' and the Davis Strait were discovered, and the intercourse with Russia by the White Sea strengthened and organized. The Caspian Sea navigated and Bokhara visited. India and Burma made known. A great fishing trade established on the Newfoundland Banks. Virginia discovered and a sure foundation laid for the future colonies which were to form the United States. The charter granted to the Turkey Company, and British trade placed on a sure footing in the Levant. Lucrative trade on the coast of Guinea, in the West Indies, and on the Spanish Main kept alive by English cruisers. The 'Orinoco' explored as far as the mouth of the Karoni. The world twice circumnavigated. Cape Horn and 480 miles of the west coast of North America discovered. The Cape of Good Hope first rounded by English ships, and a charter of incorporation granted to the East India Company, which opened the first chapter of the British Empire in India. Such a glorious record would alone make the achievements of this reign of almost unparalleled splendor, but the courage, the adventurous spirit, the foresight of these men were a greater legacy to us than even their great deeds. These have been the example and the inspiration of which we have seen the fruit ripening ever since and which is ever maturing and ripening. 'National 'character,' says a recent writer, 'is not 'built up in a day, nor even in a genera- 'tion, and the Elizabethans themselves 'were the descendants of the sturdy is- 'landers who had won for themselves 'the political and civil liberties which 'are the foundation on which the Brit- 'ish Empire rests to-day. Englishmen 'can never forget what was won and 'achieved for them under the rule of 'Elizabeth, by herself, and not less by 'the loyal, true and self-sacrificing 'statesmen, Cecil, Walsingham, Sir Ni- 'cholas Bacon and others.'

Geographical achievement was of course only one phase of the wonderful Elizabethan era. There was the struggle with the Papacy, the Spanish conspiracy, with Mary Stuart, and all the forces of Rome that precipitated themselves on England's devoted head. Her victory over them made her the star of hope to the Netherlands, the Huguenots, the Scottish, German and Scandinavian Protestants. The literature and philosophy of the period have themselves been unsurpassed in the history of the world, even if they had only produced Shakespeare and Francis Bacon, but they produced a galaxy of only lesser lights than these. They were indeed spacious days when, as Sir Clements Markham says, Anthony Jenkinson crossed Russia from the White Sea to the Caspian and made his way to Persia, to Bokhara; when Ralph Fitch carried a letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor Akbar, the Mogul Emperor of India, and the greatest Asiatic monarch of modern times, and extended his travels in the east to Burma and Malacca; when Richard Hakluyt compiled the result of the labors of the great captains of the age, as a labor of love, in a work which is one of the great treasure houses of English literature; when cartography was for the first time placed on a scientific basis; when Dr. William Gilbert wrote 'De Magnete,' whence the art of navi-

gation received enormous development; when Emeric Mollineux constructed his two great globes; when Christopher Saxton published his atlas of England and Wales; when Edward Wright published that famous map of the world 'with the augmentation of the Indies' on the new projection, which is still described as Mercator's, but is really Wright's projection, for, as Wright said, 'The way how it should be done I learnt neither of Mercator nor of any one else.' The discovery of logarithms by Napier made a complete revolution in the science of navigation, a discovery which Briggs and Gunter brought into practical use, Briggs undertaking and completing the gigantic labor of calculating his tables of natural numbers, perhaps as great a service for navigation as one man has ever accomplished. Luke Fox has immortalized his name by naming an island in the Hudson's Bay, 'Mr. Briggs, His Mathematics.' But these are only a few of the things these giants accomplished, and it is difficult to believe when we read of the field they had to work in that it all took place only three hundred years ago. It was this great company of Elizabethans who more than any other of our generations of ancestors moulded our destiny on the large and liberal lines which has made our present world-wide empire possible.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

An intercolonial conference was held in Bloemfontein last month which for the first time brought the five South African colonies into direct official communication. The conference meeting at this early date is taken to be of good omen for the harmonious co-operation of the different communities in the common task of developing South Africa. The colonies have of themselves opened up communications on the broad plane of common aims and interests and have left minor matters out of which might grow divergencies to another occasion. As a consequence the five colonies have been able to sign a draft customs convention which defines their common attitude upon imperial questions. This provides for the preferential treatment of British goods, and of the goods of such British colonies as may consent to give reciprocal advantages to the exports of South Africa. The details are not to be published until June, but the important matter is the affirmation of the principle. Federation was one of the objects of the meeting and it was felt that this preferential tariff was a not unimportant step in this direction and also in the direction of an imperial customs union. An interesting feature of the conference was that Portugal was represented, and her loyal co-operation is expected in any arrangements made in the interests of South Africa as a whole. It seems that our ally of a century ago is prepared to join in an enlightened and friendly fiscal policy, and recognizes that the interests of its South African colony and those of the Transvaal are very closely identified. The railway policy of the Transvaal depends a great deal upon what arrangements can be made at Delagoa Bay, and this, and the different railway rates that shall obtain between the different colonies, will command the best efforts of the administrators. No definite terms in regard to this matter can, however, be arranged until the railway systems of the two new colonies are extended by the carrying out of the works now planned.

The conference was also engaged in consideration of the labor question and protested strongly against what were regarded as the misjudgments of a certain party in England who declaimed against forced labor without having taken the trouble to understand either the economic conditions in South Africa or the ways in which South African opinion regard them. The conference declared that there is now no desire in South Africa either for slavery or for forced labor, but the colonists feel that the population of Kaffirs cannot be allowed to increase and multiply, through removal of all the natural checks of barbarism, without being weaned in some way from their natural habits of indolence and without bearing any portion of the expenses of government. The conference before closing therefore adopted resolutions to the effect that much may be done in obtaining native labor by adopting on the Rand the methods of treatment 'which have been so conspicuously successful at Kimberley, and which may claim the support of the most advanced humanitarian.' As to that the most advanced humanitarian has possibly yet to be heard. But if we might presume in any wise to speak for him we should say that no one will realize more keenly than he the extreme difficulty of the problem involved in the necessarily tutelary relation of the white race toward the black as to what degree of enfranchisement is best in the interests of the blacks themselves. He would probably be among the first to exact of the native races at least some outward conformity to the requirements of civilization and to lay such of its wholesome burdens upon him as he is able to bear.

COURSE OF PRICES.

The United States Department of Labor, in order to meet the constant and growing demand for statistics of prices, has compiled a bulletin devoted to the course of wholesale prices for the period 1890 to 1902. The prices quoted in every instance are wholesale prices. These being the more sensitive are always used in compilations meant to set forth changes in the general price level. Retail prices usually follow the wholesale figure, but not generally in exact proportion. The margin between wholesale and retail prices is, in the case of some commodities, so great that slight changes in the wholesale price do not affect the retail. Changes in the wholesale price which last for a short time only do not usually result in corresponding changes in the retail price. In order to ascertain the changes in the general price level from year to year the quotations for a number of commodities of a more or less dissimilar character must be examined and in some manner combined. The method quite generally adopted for this purpose by statisticians and economists is the use of what is commonly known as the 'index number,' or relative price. An index number or relative price of any given article at any given date is the percentage which the prices of that article at that date is of the price of the same article at the period selected as the base or standard. The base or standard varies in the different series of index numbers which have been presented to the public. In the London 'Economist's' index numbers the average price for the years 1845 to 1850, inclusive, is taken as a base; Sauerbeck, whose calculations are published by the Royal Statistical Society's Journal, takes an average for the eleven years, 1867 to 1877; while in the United States Senate Finance Committee's statement, the prices for the year 1860 are taken as the base or standard.

In order to secure the index number or relative price for any article at any date in the period covered, the price of the article for that date is divided by the price at the date or by the average price for the period selected as the base. The quotient obtained multiplied by 100 is the percent that the price at that date is of the base or standard price, and is called the index number of relative price. As a practical example, the percentage of flour in 1885 in Mr. Sauerbeck's series of index numbers is 63, meaning that the average price of flour in 1885 was 63 percent of the average price of the same article during this base period chosen of 1867 to 1877. This base being always 100, a fall of 37 percent is indicated. In this record of prices compiled by the Department of Labor for the thirteen years from 1890 to 1902, there were 250 series of quotations secured for the entire period and an additional eleven for some portion of the period. So much it seems necessary to explain, but, in effect, the relative cost of living is given with very close approximation in these figures. In a very useful 'graphic table' given in this bulletin it is shown that the cost of living at the end of 1902 was exactly the same as at the beginning of 1890, thus proving that the commonly alleged higher cost of living in relation to wages has no relation to fact. The index number for all commodities was 112.9 for 1890 and was also 112.9 for 1902. It had sunk to 90.4 in 1896, and to 89.7 in 1897, but thence it began to rise until it had reached 110.5 in 1900, 108.5 for 1901, and 112.9 last year, as we have seen. In 1860, however, the index number would have been something like 137 percent, which shows how wonderfully the cost of commodities has decreased compared with half a century and less ago, while on the other hand wages and the general standard of living have advanced amazingly. For this we have principally to thank labor-saving inventions, which have made possible cheaper cost of production.

[For the 'Witness.'

NATURE'S RECOMPENSE.

With barren heart and weary mind,
I wander from the haunts of men,
And strive in solitude to find
The careless joys of youth again.

I seek the long-loved woodland brook,
I watch the clouds when day is done,
I climb the mountain top and look,
All-eager, at the rising sun.

I plunge into the forest glade,
Untrodden yet by human feet,
And, loitering through the light and shade,
I hear the birds their songs repeat.

But all in vain, they will not come,—
Those voices that I knew of old;
Great Nature's lips to me are dumb,
Her heart to me is dead and cold.

In vain I lie upon her breast
And ask her for the dreams I seek,
She takes no pity on my quest,
I cannot force her lips to speak.

Then, haply, in a calm despair
I give up seeking, and I lie
All-thoughtless in the woodland air
And 'neath the leaf-bespangled sky.

And then it comes, the voice of old,
Which soothes the realms of death and birth,
The message through the ages told,
The cradle song of Mother Earth.

It thrills once more each languid sense,
It lifts me from the world apart,
And makes a bounteous recompense
For nature's coldness to my heart.

FREDERICK GEO. SCOTT.

Pains in Chest
The Danger Signal

That Tells of Approaching Pneumonia or Serious Lung Trouble—Prevent Further Developments by Using

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

When it hurts to cough, when coughing or a long breath causes pain, or a feeling of soreness in the chest, when the lining of the throat and bronchial tubes feel raw and sore, when you feel that the cold which you expected to wear away is getting the better of you, turn to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and you will get prompt relief and cure.

Mr. John Clark, coachman, Port Hope, Ont., writes: 'Being exposed to all sorts of weather I frequently catch cold. Last winter I was so bad with a cold I could not speak above a whisper, and had great pains in the chest. At last I feared it would develop into consumption if I did not succeed in getting proper treatment.

'A friend advised me to try Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and I began to improve before I had taken half a bottle. One bottle cured my cold which, I believe, would have proven very serious if I had not used this medicine.'

As a prompt cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is wonderfully effective. It is not a mere cough mixture, but a thorough and far-reaching medicine, which acts on the whole system, and drives out disease. 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

McGILL MODEL 'AT HOME.'

On Thursday afternoon the McGill Model School was a centre of attraction to many interested in the progress of education. The practical work of several of the departments was exhibited and inspected with interest and gratification by a large number of visitors. In the manual training rooms classes of boys and girls were at work at Sloyd and wood-carving, manipulating their tools with deftness and intelligence under the direction of Mr. Johannsen. Clay-modelling, kindergarten work, examples of writing, drawing, composition and the ordinary work were shown, and the sewing class exhibited some remarkably neat specimens. From 3.15 to 4.15 a reception was held in the kindergarten, where Miss Peebles assisted the Model School girls in receiving. A dainty and nicely dispensed tea was served by the girls of the McGill Model Cooking Class, who receive regular instruction at the Y. W. C. A. School of Cookery, and who had themselves prepared delicate and tasteful refreshments for their guests.

MR. WALLACE GIVES RECITAL.

Mr. Robertson Wallace, son of the late Dr. Wallace, M.P. for Edinburgh, gave a vocal recital in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening. He was assisted by Mr. I. Silverston, violinist, and Mr. N. Eichorn, organist of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church. All earned and received the hearty applause of the large audience.

MAIL ORDER PLANTS.'

'Canadian plants for Canadian people' is the title of this year's catalogue of Webster Bros., Hamilton, Ont. It is a book of over sixty pages of information of value to every grower and flower lover. It gives evidence of having been compiled with great care, and the general directions for the treatment of plants will prove of service to all who love flowers. The first twenty-two pages are devoted to roses, several new varieties of which are described and illustrated. Messrs. Webster Bros. announce that it is twenty years since they first engaged in the plant shipping business, the mail order branch of which has grown to a gratifying extent.

THE LATE MR. JULIEN.

The funeral of the late Mr. Henri Julien, of St. Timothee, took place yesterday afternoon from Windsor station to the Cote des Neiges cemetery. Mr. Julien was a well-known merchant in the Beauharnois district, and died at his home last Wednesday at the age of seventy-four years. He formerly resided in Montreal and Ottawa, but has for the last twenty-six years carried on business in St. Timothee.

He leaves a widow and three sons, Mr. Henri Julien, of the Montreal 'Star'; Mr. Telesphore Julien, also of this city, and Mr. Emile Julien, of the St. Johns 'News.'

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Protestant Ministerial Association will hold their regular meeting on Monday morning at 10.30 in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The Rev. A. L. Therrien will present a paper on 'Pascal.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in a Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Advertisements.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street and
26 Drummond Street.
INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED.

FLOUR
FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 & 12 Bleury Street

MELTON MILL BLOTTING
40-lb Weight.
A 5 qr. package for $1.50
$5.50 per ream.
Samples on Application.
NORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
1735 & 1737 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence and manufacture:
Cook's Friend BAKING POWDER
CANADA'S STANDARD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
MONEY TO LEND.
Cushing & Barron
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
Merchants Bank, Main Entrance,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Auction Sales.

Marcotte Freres.

TRADE AUCTION SALE.

We have received instructions of interested parties to sell by public auction at No. 381 St. Paul street, Montreal, in lots to suit the trade and without reserve, all the wholesale stock of assorted dry goods belonging to Messrs. J. G. MacKenzie & Co., amounting to $96,000.00 and comprising:

Tweeds, Serges, Cleakings, Suitings, Cloths, Linings, Cottonnades, Flannels, Flannelettes, Linens, Canton Flannels, Silks, Prints, Underwear, Hosiery, Top Shirts, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lace, Embroidery, Umbrellas, Parasols, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Thread, Spool Silk and Twist, Trimmings, etc., etc.

Sale will open on Tuesday, 14th April, at ten o'clock, and continue on following days till the whole stock is disposed of. Stock will be on view on Friday and Saturday before the sale. Particulars to be given on day of sale.

MARCOTTE FRERES,
Auctioneers.

Advertisements.

EASTER HAMS AND EASTER BACON.

Fraser's "Special" Hams, Dry Cured, after the Danish process, fresh from the smokehouse.
Fearman's English Cure Boneless Breakfast Bacon.
Lawry's "Hamilton" Hams and Boneless Breakfast Bacon.
Fresh supplies of one and all.

1,000 Dozen New Laid Eggs
Ready for To-day's Trade.

EASTER STORES.

FANCY SELECTED KING APPLES, heaping baskets, 75 cents each, $5.00 per brl.
BANANAS, Extra Fat, Delicious, fine flavored.
PINEAPPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS.
TANGERINES, FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT.
CALIFORNIA Mandarines, California Washington Navel Oranges.
FANCY MALAGA GRAPES, heavy PINK TINT, only 20 cents per pound, only $7.75 per keg.
WASHED FIGS, in 1, 2 and 3 lb. baskets.
HONEY, New, Extra Fancy White Clover, 1 lb. Sections, 15 cents each, $1.65 per dozen sections.
HONEY, STRAINED, Pure WHITE CLover, Tumblers, 20 cents each. Pint Jars, 25 cents; Quart Jars, 50 cents. Half Gallon Jars, 75 cents each.

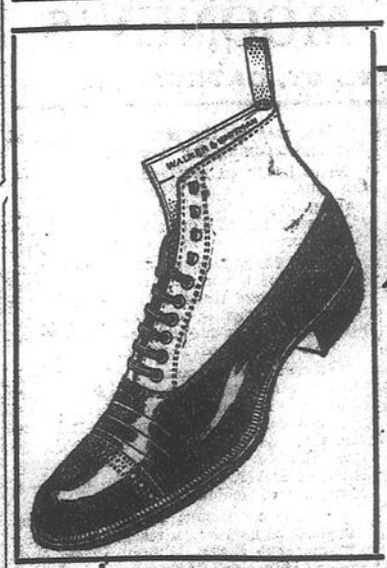
EASTER TEAS AND EASTER COFFEES.

PURE CEYLON TEAS, 25, 30, 35, 50 and 60 cents per pound.
FINE JAPAN TEAS, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound.
FINE ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, 35, 45, 60 cents and $1.00 per pound.
CHOICE LAPSENG SOUCHONG TEAS, 75 cents and $1.00 per pound.
FINE FORMOSA OOLONG TEAS, 75 cents and $1.00 per pound.
FINE YOUNG HYSON AND GUNPOWDER TEAS, 75 cents per pound.
GOOD BLACK TEA, 25 cents per pound.
"LILAC" TEA, a very refreshing blend of carefully selected growths, and the only packed tea we endorse, 50 cents per pound, in half-pound packets.
FINE COFFEES, fresh roasted and ground every day by Electric Power.
Finest Old Government Java Coffee. Finest Arabian Mocha Coffee.
Choice Maracaibo Coffee. Finest Plantation Ceylon Coffee.
Our Special Cream ("Club") Coffee, at 40 cents per pound, is a combination of the very finest Coffees grown.
Try a pound for the Easter morning Breakfast Table.
THE "ROYAL DUTCH" COFFEE (prepared by the Beach process), packed in 2-lb. air-tight cans, 90 cents per Can.
T. & H. SMITH'S (Edinburgh), ESSENCE OF COFFEE WITH CHICORY, 30 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE, 20c and 35c per bottle.
LYMAN'S EXTRACT OF COFFEE, Small, Medium and large bottles, 25, 40 and 65 cents each, etc., etc.

FRASER VIGER & CO.
Italian Warehouse,
Established 1858.
The Nordheimer Building,
207, 209 & 211 St. James st.

An office or factory regularly and punctually supplied with toilet requisites, is sure to have a contented staff. Our
TOWEL SERVICE
Dept. has been doing this for nearly fifteen years. Our prices are reasonable and our supplies the best.
Write or Phone for Terms.
THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED, 290 GUY ST. Phones, Up 2601, 2602.

EYE TESTING
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 6 P.M.
APPOINTMENTS TEL. UP 1332.
PROF. GRANT, Refracting Oculist,
Prof. "Physiological and Applied Optics," Optical Institute of Canada.
Positively No Extra Charge.
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES Fitted in the Handsomest and most Up-to-date Style.
2172 St. Catherine Street, (opposite Bible House.)



MOONEY'S EASTER SHOES
Men's Goodyear Welt Bals in Patent Colt Skins. We guarantee every pair of these Shoes not to break through before outer soles are worn out. American made $5.00 Per Pair.
A full stock of all lines of Shoes on hand.
MOONEY'S, Cor. ALEXANDER and ST. CATHERINE.

Easter. Easter. Easter.

LAMB'S MARKET have given orders to their buyers to make a special effort and excel, "if possible," the reputation of the House.
Not anything too good for Lamb's Market.
It is quality and wholesome goods, not price that trouble us.
24 UNIVERSITY STREET, - - - MONTREAL.

WM. DANGERFIELD,
(ESTABLISHED 1870)
CANADA FIRST PRIZE Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-made Custom Work a specialty.
Bell Tel. Main 1961 1671 NOTRE DAME.

IT'S TRUE, EVERY WORD.

We occupy 2 stores on Craig st. 1 is rented. It is full of

Furniture and Bedding,

which must be sold before 1st May. We can't place it in our adjoining store, as it is more than filled up now, and

OUR NEW STORE, St. Catherine, corner Guy st., will not be ready until July 1st,

Which means we must sell. Space is **our** urgent **necessity**. Buying **Furniture** and **Bedding** at less than manufacturer's cost of production is **your opportunity.**

Renaud King & Patterson,
650 and 652 Craig st.

FOR EASTER!



SILK HATS
$5.00, $6.00,
and $7.00

DERBY HATS
$2, $2.50
and $3.00



NELSON'S 1864 NOTRE DAME, 2288 ST. CATHERINE.



MOONEY'S

Easter Shoes..

Men's Box Calf Velours, Calf, Vici Kid, Etc., G. Y. Welts, regular $3.50 & $4.00 values

$3.00 per pair

MOONEY'S.

COR. ALEXANDER AND ST. CATHERINE.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Turpin is visiting relatives in Toronto.

Miss Piers has returned from a visit to Miss Kingsmill, in Toronto.

Miss D. Sybella Webber, Ottawa, will spend Easter with Mrs. Whitley, Stanley street.

Mrs. Edward Broome, of Montreal, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gill, Brockville.

Mr. Arthur Kittson has gone to spend Easter with his father, the Rev. Henry Kittson, Ottawa.

Miss Mildred Jeffrey is spending the Easter holidays visiting her grandmother in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols left this morning for Carleton Place to visit their daughter, Mrs. (the Rev.) J. D. Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. P. Harriss, Earnscliffe, Ottawa, gave a dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

Wm. Alba Rankin, wife and sister-in-law, of Windsor Mills, Que., are spending the Easter holidays with the Rev. B. Pierce, Lancaster, Ont.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Mr. B. J. Tooke, Mr. Alphonse Turcotte, Mr. C. H. McFarlane and Mr. A. Haig Sims.

Dr. Hugh Watt, of Fort Steele, B.C., who has been east on railway business in the interest of that part of the Dominion, was in the city yesterday, and left last evening for Toronto.

News has been received in Toronto of the engagement of Miss Helen Armstrong, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. P. Armstrong, of Toronto, and Mr. Harrison Jones, now in London, England.

Mr. G. D. White, of Sherbrooke, was the guest of honor at a dinner given in the Sherbrooke House by a number of his Sherbrooke friends, on the occasion of his marriage on Monday to Miss Elizabeth O. Woods, of Toronto.

Yesterday afternoon, in Stratford, Ont., the marriage was solenized of Miss Margaret Isabella Hesson, daughter of Mr. Samuel Rollin Hesson, ex-M.P., to Mr. Greville Edwin Morgan, son of the late Captain Edward Edwin Morgan, R.N., of Dover, England. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will reside in Toronto.

Miss Maude Baker, of Montreal, was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. G. Montague Black, Wilmot Place, Fort Rouge, Man., on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. W. Harvey Smith and Mrs. S. P. Clarke, presided at the tea table, which was prettily arranged with daffodils and ferns.

The marriage of Miss Rose Murray, daughter of Dr. G. P. Murray, of Winnipeg, to Mr. David H. Ward, of the same city, son of Colonel Ward, of Barrie, and cousin of Sir Frederick Bridge, the English composer and organist, of Westminster Abbey, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents on Thursday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. B. Silcox.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian Government offices, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris, during the week ending March 21:—A. H. Peters, Quebec; F. and Mrs. Boutillon, Montreal; G. de Werthemer, Montreal; T. W. Wilson, Montreal; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, Montreal; J. B. Boudreau, Montreal; L. O. Demers, Montreal; the Rev. Mr. Constantineau, Tupper Lake; G. A. Simard, Montreal; A. St. Cyr, Montreal; E. H. Richer, St. Hyacinthe; J. de Froment, Winnipeg; R. Goulet, Winnipeg; A. A. Dechene, Quebec; the Rev. H. Simard, Quebec; the Rev. Omer Cloutier, Quebec; B. Marcuse, Montreal; E. B. Shuttleworth, Toronto; A. R. Johnson, Montreal; J. A. and Mrs. Vaillancourt, Montreal; Miss B. Vaillancourt, Montreal; Miss M. A. Young, Montreal; Mrs. E. and the Misses M. E., K., and E. C. Irwin, Montreal; A. J. Tourangeau, Montreal; J. A. Smart, F. Mitchell, Brandon; F. and Mrs. Fortin, Montreal; Mrs. A. and Master C. Desmarteau, Montreal; Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Laberge, Montreal; J. and Mrs. Vanier, Montreal; Dr. and Mrs. Guimann, Quebec; Mrs. E. Fiset, Quebec; Mrs. W. C. and Miss Mackay, Ottawa; Miss Flood, Quebec; J. H., Mrs. and Master H. Scott, Montreal; F. D. Corbett, Halifax; A. Moicels, Quebec; E. Roumilhac, Quebec; Miss A. Nadon, Montreal; Mrs. M. D. Macaulay, Victoria; E. Bouchard, Montreal.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian Government office, 17 Victoria street, London S. W., during the week ended March 24:—George T. Marks, Port Arthur; Wm. H. and Miss Plummer, Sault Ste. Marie; D. R. Waddell, Dartmouth, N.S.; John Appleton, Winnipeg; Dr. Lorne, Mrs. S. W., Misses Quenie, Constance, and Eno Drum, Quebec; J. E. Dyke, Toronto, H. Kaulbach Wark, Truro, N. S.; Charles Coristine, Montreal; H. J. and Mrs. Dingman, Toronto; Will Jenkine, Stanstead, P.Q.; Wm. Kennedy, jr., Mrs. Wm. Kennedy and Inez Kennedy, Owen Sound; S. A. Oldfield, Winnipeg; W. Hamon, Paspebiac, P.Q.; Mr. H., Mrs., Miss, and E. L. Cockshutt, Brantford, R. W. Chapman, Halifax, N.S.; J. A. Nicholson, Ottawa; W. Grant Morden, Farnham, P.Q.; Miss E. I. Willis, Montreal; W. J. Farley, Trenton, Ont.; Geo. S. Cantlie, Montreal; Fred. D. Corbett, Halifax, N.S.; Robert Fitz Randolph, Mrs. A. D. Fitz Randolphe, and Miss Fitz Randolphe, Fredericton; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg; the Rev. B. and Mrs. B. Glover, Hampton, N.B.; Mrs. G. Flewwelling, Hampton, N.B.; H. W. Thorpe, Toronto; A. B. Wilkie, Toronto; H. D. Annable, Montreal.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION.

The Rev. John Earl, who has been studying French at the Grande Ligne Institute, prepartory to taking up mission work in China, and who was recently appointed assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church, has arrived in the city and will commence his duties tomorrow. At seven o'clock in the evening he will preach in the North Baptist Mission, on Duluth avenue, near the corner of St. Lawrence street, which is connected with the First Baptist Church. There will be special music and all the exercises will be appropriate to the occasion.

CENTENARY SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

At the annual meeting of Centenary Methodist Sunday-school board, comprising 'Centenary,' 'Hope Chapel' and 'Verdun' schools, encouraging reports were presented by the several departments and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Superintendent of the board and of Centenary school, Mr. Jno. R. Nutter; secretary of the board and of Centenary school, Mr. W. H. Scott. Centenary school—Assistant superintendents, Mr. George S. Benham and Mr. B. Young; treasurer, Ald. R. Turner; assistant secretary, Mr. C. Herbert Nutter; musical director, Mr. J. T. Mattice; pianist, Miss Mabel Day; organist, Miss Hattie Shotton; librarians, Mr. Edgar Vivian, Mr. W. J. C. Scott and Mr. Percy Pearson; primary department superintendent, Mrs. W. W. Ashald; secretary, Miss M. McMahon; pianist, Miss L. Collins; cradle roll department, superintendent, Mrs. J. Simons; assistant superintendent, Mrs. B. Young. Hope Chapel School, Mr. T. C. Hughes; Verdun school, superintendent, Mr. H. Swefland.

THE TWO 'SHAMROCKS'

FIRST REAL CONTEST BETWEEN THEM.

Weymouth, England, April 11.—The course for the first real contest between the two 'Shamrocks' under strict racing conditions was altered this morning to one of thirty-four miles, instead of forty-two miles, as announced yesterday afternoon. The starting line was off Portland, thence easterly to a mark off Lulworth Cove, and back across the mouth of Weymouth Bay to a mark off Portland and thence home, twice around.

The handicap allowance of 'Shamrock I.' was not officially declared pior to the start, but it was understodo to be ten minutes.

A fine, fresh, west-south-west breeze of sufficient strength to cause the yachts, under club topsails, to heel over and make fast sailing, was blowing as the yachts manoeuvred for position. During this jockeying 'Shamrock III.' proved both faster and handier, and Captain Wringe easily had the better of the deal. The preparatory signal was given at 9.55 a.m., and just before the starting gun was fired at ten o'clock both yachtes stayed by the outer mark boat. 'Shamrock I.' being to the weather of the challenger, drew out and was two or three lengths ahead as they bore away for the run.

The starting times were: 'Shamrock III.,' 10.00.08; 'Shamrock I.,' 10.00.23.

The yachts quickly squared away, set spinnakers, and the new boat immediately opened out, constantly increasing her lead from her opponent as they ran towards Lulworth Cove.

The wind remained fresh and steady, which made excellent sailing as the yachts ran acros sthe first leg of the course. 'Shamrock I.' folowled dead in the wake of the cup challenger, but was unite unable to hold her, 'Shamrock III.' spinning out a big lead all the time. In twenty minutes' running the challenger gained two minutes.

The time off White Nose was: 'Shamrock III.,' 10.22.30; 'Shamrock I.,' 10.24.35.

Throughout the rest of the run the new boat continued to prove that she was much the faster down the wind.

The timings on turning the Lulworth Cove mark were: 'Shamrock III.,' 10.40.03; 'Shamrock I.,' 10.42.55.

Dropping their spinnakers the boats luffed and came on the wind of the beat to windward across the bay towards Portland. A couple of long boards were sailed and the challenger, going handsomely, lifted to windward through the smooth water. Before they had gone half way to the mark, 'Shamrock III. was a mile ahead and dead to windward.

The breeze freshened a little and both yachts travelled at a fine pace, the challenger apparently revelling in the stronger wind.

When they turned the mark off Portland, 'Shamrock III.' had a lead of over six minutes on less than twelve miles sailing.

The times at Portland mark were:—
'Shamrock III.' 11.40.20
'Shamrock I.' 11.46.35

Thence a broad east reach brought the boats home and on this point of sailing 'Shamrock I.' held her own until the first round was finished, as follows:—
'Shamrock III.' 11.57.18
'Shamrock I.' 12.03.23

Weymouth, April 11.—The times at the finish of the second round were as follows:—
'Shamrock III.' 1.48.38
'Shamrock I.' 1.55.09

THE QUEBEC SOUTHERN'S REPLY.

The written reply of the Quebec Southern Railway Company to the petition of the Hon. Lomer Gouin asking the sequestration of the United Counties and Richelieu Eastern Valley railways, was filed in court on Thursday. The main points of the reply are that the Quebec Southern being incorporated by the federal government, does not come under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities; that the company never received any subsidies from Quebec; that the suspension of traffic complained of has now disappeared, and that the alleged insolvency does not exist.

NEW HYMN WRITER.

Mr. R. L. Werry, a member of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church choir, has written an anthem entitled 'O Precious Cross,' which will be sung for the first time to-morrow evening.

THE DUTCH STRIKE

BILL PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

(Continued From Page Eight.)

The Hague, April 11.—At an urgent sitting of the First Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament to-day the anti-strike bills, previously adopted by the Second Chamber, were passed unanimously.

A LESSON IN MARKETING.

The need of knowing what to buy for food, as well as how to cook it when bought, is one that is often felt. To acquire by experience a knowledge of the various cuts of meat is a slow and often wasteful process. At the demonstration in the Y. W. C. A. School of Cookery, 896 Dorchester street, on Monday evening, Mr. Thomas, manager of the Laing Packing and Provision Company, will give a practical talk on the subject, cutting up meat and describing the various parts.

GAVE BIRTH TO TRIPLETS.

Mrs. Rodrigue Villeneuve, of the Boulevard St. Denis, gave birth to triplets on Wednesday last. The three babes are boys, and are all healthy.

CONFIRMATION AT ALL SAINTS.

His Grace Archbishop Bond confirmed a class of twelve candidates at All Saints Church yesterday. The archbishop was attended by his chaplain, the Rev. Principal Hackett.

Advertisements.

A POPULAR BELIEF.

THAT RHEUMATISM IS DUE TO COLD, WET WEATHER.

Such Conditions Aggravate the Trouble, But it is Now Known to be a Disease of the Blood—Outward Applications Cannot Cure It.

The once popular belief that rheumatism was entirely the result of exposure to cold or dampness, is now known to be a mistake. The disease may be aggravated by exposure, but the root of the trouble lies in the blood, and must be treated through it. Liniments and outward applications never cure, while Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always cure because they make new, rich, red blood, in which disease finds lodgment impossible. Concerning the use of these pills Mr. A. G. Lacombe, Sorel, Que., says:—'For upwards of five years I was a victim to the tortures of rheumatism. At times the pains in my knees, shoulders and hip were almost past endurance. At other times I could not dress myself without assistance. I tried several remedies, some of them very costly, without getting any more than temporary relief at the most. At this juncture a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and spoke so highly of the pills that I decided to try them. Almost from the very first these pills helped me, and by the time I had taken seven or eight boxes, every twinge of rheumatism had disappeared and I was feeling better than I had for years. I would strongly advise similar sufferers to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, as I am confident they will not only drive away all pains and aches, but leave you strong, active and happy.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest tonic medicine in the world. These pills not only cure rheumatism, but all troubles whose origin comes from poor blood or weak nerves, such as anaemia, consumption, neuralgia, kidney trouble, St. Vitus's dance, partial paralysis and the irregularities which make the lives of so many women a source of misery. Some dealers offer substitutes, and in order to protect yourself you must see that the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONALISTS.

A special service was held in Amherst Park Congregational Church last evening. The Rev. Principal Hill presided, and the Rev. Messrs. Warner, Harvey, Lewis, Tippett and Munroe and the chairman gave brief addresses. There was also special music by the choir.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians:—724452, single lantern dissolver, F. C. Edmonds; 724469, snow clearing machine, F. C. Harris; 724547, hot meal portable cabinet, H. H. Cooke; 724632, pole tip, J. Waddell; 724676, lathe for turning irregular forms, H. Derrer; 724697, compasses or dividers, C. E. Hand; 724740, child's go-cart or chair, C. R. De la Sablieres; 724784, grain door, V. F. Berford; 724851, cap or cover for bottles or other closures, J. F. J. Gunning; 724876, briqueting machine, A. Johnson et al.; 724977, clothes cabinet, R. Weir; 724996, display or exhibiting box, D. K. Ferguson.

EASTER FURNISHINGS

See Our Special $1.00 Colored Shirts—Best Value.



Easter Neckwear

to make anybody rejoice, to rejuvenate old age, and make glad the heart of youth—in short, ties, scarfs, collars and other neck fixings for young and old of the male gender (ladies like our styles, too), at 50c



For Swell Occasions

or just ordinary every-day use, we have HATS THAT SUIT Whatever your choice—Top Hats, Derbies or Feodoras—we can fully meet your requirements, as a visit to our establishment will prove. Hats of the latest shape and of good quality, from $2.00 up; better ones at $3.00. Shall we have the pleasure of seeing you?

All Union Made.

ROYAL STORES 227 St. Lawrence, 41 St. Lawrence, 2246 St. Catherine, 2637 Notre Dame, 225 McGill.

Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES
—FOR—
NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY—Morning at 10, Furniture, etc., at No. 357 Greene avenue.

TUESDAY—Commencing at 10, Furniture and Effects, at the residence of the late M. P. Ryan, Esq., No. 390 St. Antoine street.

WEDNESDAY—Morning at 10, Furniture, etc., at No. 4077 Tupper street.
Afternoon at 2.30, Furniture, etc., at 4231 Dorchester street.

THURSDAY—Morning at 10, Furniture, etc., at No. 25 Concord street.
Afternoon at 2.30, Furniture, etc., at 581 Cadieux street.

FRIDAY—Morning at 10, Furniture, etc., at No. 825 Palace street.

Afternoon at 2.30, Extensive Sale of Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, removed from a private residence, at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame street, at 2.30 p.m.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

No. 4077 TUPPER ST.

[Between Atwater and Green Ave., Westmount]

We have been instructed to sell at the above residence all the elegant furniture and effects therein contained, comprising:

Best Axminster Carpets, Wire Back Sofas and Chairs, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Tables, Electrollers and Brackets, Paintings, Colored Engravings, Water Colors, Brussels Net Curtains, Nice Ornaments, Axminster Hall and Stair Carpets, Oak Hallstand, Engravings, Chenille Portieres, Walnut Sideboard, with China Cupboard, Walnut Dining Table, Leather Chairs, China, Glassware, Plate and Cutlery, Oak and White Maple Bedroom Sets, Hair Mattress, Oak Chiffonier, Oak Tables, Lounges, Toilet Ware, Oak Bookcase, Chairs, etc. English Oilcloth, Jewel Gas Range (cost $42.00, and nearly new), Baldwin Refrigerator, Kitchen utensils, etc.

Everything the best, and in splendid condition.

SALE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 15th, at 10 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Financial.

EDW'D T. TAYLOR & SON,
Insurance Brokers and Agents.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE
43 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. M. 2368

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
QUARANTEED
BEAUDRY & BROWN.
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND PATENT SOLICITORS,
107 St. James St., Montreal.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
C. D. MONK, Manager,
16 St. Sacrament Street,
TELEPHONE MAIN 1569.

Members New York Stock, Cotton and Coffee Exchanges; Chicago Board of Trade, etc.
Private Wires to New York, Chicago and Boston.
Daily Market Letters on application.

FOR SALE, A BAY HORSE, WEIGHS from thirteen to fourteen hundred lbs.; sound and very quiet, and a very good worker. Apply to OGILVIE BROS., 249 Bleury street.

WANTED, TWO GRANITE CUTTERS; also a polisher, to leave the city; good wages to right men. Apply after 6 to 107 Conway street, Point St. Charles.

WANTER, GIRL TO ATTEND TO DOOR, telephone, and to assist with children. 60 Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED, SODA WATER CLERK, AT SCARFF'S PHARMACY, 2262 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Cook; good wages to competent person; must have satisfactory city references. Apply at 58 Redpath street, between the hours of 7.30 and 9 in the evening.

MARRIED.

FAIRBANKS — McINTYRE — On April 8, 1903, at 1176 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., Margaret Constance, daughter of the late Archibald McIntyre, to George W. Fairbanks.

DIED.

HUNTLEY — On April 9, 1903, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Cosgrove, 1427 Queen street East, Toronto, Margaret Huntley, last surviving sister of the late Senator O'Donohoe, in her 82nd year.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount.—The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munro, will conduct both services. Subject of morning sermon, 'The Resurrection.' Subject of evening sermon, 'The law of food in the care of the soul.' Special Easter music at both services.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,' may be left with —

WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2343 St. Catherine Street.

Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms to Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. — 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

Bargains.

FOR SALE, A FINE CAT YACHT (Herreshoff make), very safe, suitable for sailing at Murray Bay, Cacouna. Address C. 372, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE — EASTER BARGAINS, Used pianos, by Chickering, Mason and Risch, Behr Bros., Evans Bros. Apply at LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond streets.

VIRGINIA HOMES — LEARN ABOUT Va. lands, soil, water, climate, products, fruits, berries, cultivation, prices, etc., by reading the 'Virginia Farmer,' 10 cents for three months' subscription. C. FARMER CO., Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE, ON CREDIT OR FOR CASH, Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, etc., to suit every taste, at prices defying all competition. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A 12 H.P. BRUSH Engine, and 20 h.p. Boiler, almost new; also a Moulie Grinder, manufactured by Mr. Martin. Address or apply to JOHN BEATTY, St. Lambert.

FOR SALE — SEE EASTER STOCK OF new Morris upright pianos in oak, mahogany and walnut cases, received at LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine street. Exchanges made. Open evenings.

FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW, COOKING Stove (Clendinneng round pot); also medium size Hall Stove. Address STOVE, 'Witness' Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS—I AM BREAKing up a collection of 10,000 varieties and can sell any stamps at half of Scott's latest catalogue prices except unused current stamps. Orders promptly filled. 150 Peel street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Tamarac Blocks, $2.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2552.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, Immediately, for out-of-town customers, second-hand pianos or organs. These instruments will be bought outright for cash, or taken in exchange for new pianos. LAYTON BROS., The Art Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions, Pictures Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles. Best prices paid. Address MAX FRANK, 493 Craig street. P.O. Box 423. Formerly of 539 Craig street.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in private family, for May 1st, with or without breakfast and tea; reasonable terms, and west of Bleury street. Address A. 290, 'Witness' Office.

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS TO LET. No. 58 ST. Matthew street.

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM AT ST. Lamberts for one or two gentlemen. Apply 679 St. Paul street.

TO LET, SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM; private family. 206 Prince Arthur street.

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PUPILS, CARL H. COREY, teacher of singing and voice production: teacher of Miss V. Scott, Mr. Walter Gayner, Miss E. Milette, and others. Studio, 2278 St. Catherine street.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST and Humorist. Open for concert engagements. For terms, address P.O. Box 2234.

Property.

FINE FARM FOR SALE, 150 ACRES, beautiful house, good outbuildings, lovely situation, 1½ miles from Richmond, Que., (G.T.R.). Owner can be seen at Hart & Sons, 239 St. James street, on the 11th, 13th and 14th inst.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE ON corner Claremont and Burton avenues, Westmount; ten rooms and conservatory; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; terms to suit buyer. Apply CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 306 St. James street.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A MACHINE PAINTER. LINOTYPE COMPANY.

WANTED, BLANK BOOK FORWARDERS; and Finishers; highest wages paid. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Blank Book Makers, 1755 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, THREE GOOD HORSE Shoers (floor men); union wages paid. Apply ROBT. WEIR, 30 Ann street, City.

WANTED, CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKER; steady job for a good steady mechanic who can do any work required in a general carriage and waggon-making business. Apply to W. S. PULFORD, Leamington, Essex Co., Ont.

WANTED, A GOOD NURSE GIRL; references required. Apply to 16 Melbourne avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A COACHman; must be a good driver and have first-class city references. Address L. 293, 'Witness' Office.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED FOR LAKE Megantic Model School; an experienced teacher; must have an Academy Diploma; to commence term, September, 1903; wages, $35.00 per month. Apply to J. P. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer, Echo Vale, P.O., Que.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 14 or 15 years of age, for light housework. Apply 95 Selby street, Westmount.

WANTED, A LADY TO COLLECT FOR two popular charities. Address T. 37, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — A GOOD OPENING FOR A good, strong boy. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED FOR LAKE Megantic Model School; an experienced teacher; must have an Academy diploma; to commence term, September, 1903; wages, $35 per month. Apply to J. P. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer, Echo Vale P.O., Que.

AGENTS—WE HAVE ONE OF THE BEST early spring sellers; every housewife buys; get samples to-day. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, London, Canada.

WANTED, TWO PROTESTANT TEACHers, with Elementary Diploma, for municipality of Whitton. Term, 5 months, commencing May 1st, 1903; salary, $18.00 per month. Apply before April 15th, to D. M. McDONALD, Sec.-Treasur., Spring Hill, Que.

WANTED, AT ONCE, GIRLS FOR COLlar boxing and Laundry Dept.; also girls to learn blouse folding. Apply to Mr WILLIAMS, Standard Shirt Co., Delorimier.

Employment Wanted.

ESTATES MANAGED—LEASING AND Repairs receive personal supervision. Rents collected. Real Estate bought and sold. 25 years' experience. JOHN BURRELL, Room 471, 185 St. James street.

FOR SALE, FARM OF 100 ACRES, Beautifully situated on St. Francis river, near Sherbrooke; well wooded and watered; comfortable buildings; garden and orchard. Apply Box 27, Sherbrooke, Que.

GARDENING — WANTED, BY MAN OF twenty years' practical experience, all kinds of gardening by the hour, day or job; lawns, etc., taken care of for season. FRANK TULLY, 10, 'Witness' Office, or Tel. 1444 Main.

To Let.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, A NINEroomed, well arranged house in good order, known as "Poplar Place." It is pleasantly situated, close to the river, opposite the new guard pier promenade. The bath room is supplied with hot and cold water, and the house is heated by a Daisy furnace. A small conservatory, and a good fruit garden is attached; also a poultry yard, and stabling, if required. Rent, $17 per month, free of taxes. Apply to J. BEATTY, St. Lambert, or J. R. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

HOUSE TO LET, NO. 15 OVERDALE Ave., 12 rooms, hot water furnace, every convenience. Apply to JOHN RIGBY, 18 Overdale avenue.

OFFICES TO RENT, 138a ST. JAMES St., opposite St. Lawrence Hall, including heat and light. Apply F. E. GILMAN.

HOUSE TO LET: RENT MODERATE. Apply 58 St. Matthew street.

TO LET, FOR SUMMER MONTHS, AT Little Metis, Furnished Cottage, beautifully situated, containing six (6) bedrooms, sitting, dining-room and pantry; convenient postal and telegraph facilities. Address 142, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, DWELLINGS, 6 LARGE Rooms, bath and w.c., 1 lower, side lights, $11; 1 lower, $10; 1 upper, $11. 51, 55, 57 Bienville street.

TO LET, STORE, 67 BEAVER HALL HILL, next to the corner of Dorchester, good stand, concrete basement, Daisy furnace, maple floor, and all in first-class order. Apply to L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House, Montreal. Office telephone, Main 805; House telephone Up 1801.

STORE TO LET, WITH HEAT, CENtral, windows front and back, on St. Peter street, between 'Witness' Office and Merchants' Bank Building. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

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Miscellaneous.

WILL SIX LADIES AND GENTLEMEN help a lady financially in a scientific and religious work? Adress R.G., 'Witness' Office.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Mr. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE CHURCH (Presbyterian) —Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Notre Dame and Seigneur sts. Sunday, April 12, 1903. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., minister in charge. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

MONTREAL ANNEX, (Pres. Church)—corner Mance street and Bernard ave. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, B.A., pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8:15. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary Association second Tuesday of the month at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. C. E. Society after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 3.15 p.m. The C.E.S. will meet on Monday at 8 p.m. Bible reading and prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau ave. and Logan st. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The tenth sermon in the series on the Parables, 'The unmerciful servant,' at 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible-class for young men at 3. C. Endeavor Society on Monday at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Public worship and sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Students are cordially invited. Strangers made welcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowat, D.D., the pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian), St. Catherine street. Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Rising with Christ,' Col. iii. 1. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Mr. James Harper at Bible class at 3.15 p.m. on 'Paul's arrest and defence at Jerusalem.' Christian Endeavor Bible reading, on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian) — Services on Sunday, April 12, 1903, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sabbath school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. Minister's class, meets at 3 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western aves, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. William Munroe. The pastor will conduct both services. Strangers always welcome.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Amherst Park and Belanger sts. Rev. J. R. Lewis, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine. Pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Thursday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all services.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Easter Sunday. Morning subject—'The redemption of the body.' 3 p.m.—Open session of the Sunday school. Evening subject—'The Resurrection' (fact and mystery). Everybody welcome.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, April 12. Services at 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Dixon. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Bible Class, adults, at 3.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street—The Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free and unappropriated. Strangers are welcome.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Bible class at 3.15. Service at 7 p.m. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader, in charge.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Easter Sunday—9 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Service (Holy Communion); 3 p.m., Children's Service; 7 p.m., Evening service. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., Rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England). Easter day—Services at 11 a.m., with celebration of Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rector. 7 p.m., with celebration of Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rector. Children's service at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Student lay reader, Mr. J. C. Seaman.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock. The preacher at both services, the rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street, Atwater avenue. Easter Sunday. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8, 10 and 11 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Baylis, D.D. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L. The offertories at the Communion services are to be for the poor; at the ordinary services for the building fund. Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. The Rev. Charles Gore-Rollit, rector. Special celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 and 9 a.m. Choral communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rector. Children's service at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Rollit. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Easter Day—8 a.m., Holy Communion (choral); 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; sermon and Holy Communion; 3.30 p.m., Children's Service; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and sermon. Preacher at all services, the Rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; the Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Choral Communion and sermon. Preacher, Mr. Boyle. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Abbott-Smith, B.D. All seats free at the seven o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible Classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE, corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Easter Sunday—Holy Communion at 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9.40 a.m.; Choral Communion, 11 a.m.; Sunday-school, 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. H. A. Brooke. Evening preacher, the Rev. Canon Ellegood. Strangers shown to seats at 11.05 a.m. and 7.05 p.m.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st., east, Easter Day, Sunday, April 12th, 1903. 9 a.m., administration of the Holy Communion and offertory, short address by the Rector; 11 a.m., Morning Service, special preacher, the Rev. J. Cattermole, offertory for the Diocesan Mission Fund, administration of the Holy Communion; 3 p.m., special service for the Sunday-school, with an address, offectory for the Mission Fund; 7 p.m., confirmation administered by His Grace the Lord Archbishop; address by His Grace; offertory for the Mission Fund; Easter music. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street. 3 p.m., Sunday school. W. W. L. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. J. Bullick, Lay Reader. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. James Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Easter Day.

Holy Communion at 9 a.m. and after morning service; also after evening service.

11.05—Morning Prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

3 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible classes.

7.05 p.m. Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague.

Monday—Annual meeting of vestry and proprietors (to be adjourned).

Wednesday—Divine service at 8 p.m.

Friday—Teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m.

All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins.

JEWISH MISSION OF THE LONDON SOCIETY, 374 Lagauchetiere street. Meetings for Jews are held every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 p.m. Reading room open all day. I. T. Trebitsch, missionary.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1000 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 390 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 798 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. —Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.A.

WEST END MISSION in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Oliver avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, 11 a.m.—'The Glorification of Man. 7 p.m.—'The Primitive Glory of Man.' Sunday-school at 3 p.m. B.Y.P.R.U. service on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. Frank S. Weston will preach at both services.

Methodist Churches.

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DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church, St. Charles Borromee street. Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. C. A. Sykes will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Maggs in the evening. Special Easter music at both services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday, pastor's class at 3 p.m., and E. L. of C. E., at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. W. Rilance, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at three p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. Rev. Thomas Griffin, M.A., Ph.D., pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Douglas Brotherhood at 8 p.m. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services—Morning, at 11 o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach. O. Stewart-Taylor, Musical Directo. Sunday-school and Bible Class at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Sunday, April 12, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Sunday, Apr. 12. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 2.30 p.m. Monday evening at 8 o'clock, Young People's meeting. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Bible study, 'Life of Christ,' conducted by the pastor. You will be made welcome at any of these services.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. The Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A. Theme, 'A Basal Fact.' Evening preacher, the Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. Public worship at 11 Away.' Appropriate Easter music. Morning Sunday school at 9.45 o'clock; afternoon Sunday school at 3 o'clock. The mid-week service will be held on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Cadet League on Monday at 4.15 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. in the church parlor. Young Peoples' and regular class meetings on Sunday at 10 a.m. Ladies' class on Monday at 3 p.m.

Avis de Culte Public.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 102 Mance street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. L. Massicotte, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée le prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Edouard de Gruchy, rue 369 Delisle, et M. Sadler, 403a rue St. Antoine, pasteurs.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 237 rue St. Charles Borromee.

CHURCH NOTICES

Point St. Charles Churches.

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ST. MATTHEWS CHURCH, Presbyterian. Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menai streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Sunday, April 12, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH — Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcomed to the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Morning service at 11 a.m., and evening service at 7 o'clock. The fourth of the illustrated sermons on the 'Life and Teachings of Jesus,' illustrated by great paintings. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Girls' Company will meet on Wednesday evening at 7.15. Boys' Brigade on Monday at 7.15. Senior Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8. Literary and Debating Society on Thursday at 8. Junior C.E. on Friday at 7.30.

Undenominational Churches.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion.—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres street school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, April 12, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A.

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 110 Delorimier ave. Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-classes, Sunday at 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5.15 p.m. Men's meeting Sunday, 4 p.m.

GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 856 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursday's of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible-reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public service will be held in the S. A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Staff-Capt. D. C. Moore in command. At Point St. Charles, cor. Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday, at 8. Capt. Crego and wife in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, Sunday at 3 and 8 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign N. Cabrit in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter' (formerly Joe Beef's), Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays, at 11 a.m., in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in English. Ensign Fraser in charge.

MISS STONE COMING TO MONTREAL.

It will interest Miss Ellen M. Stone's many friends, says the Boston 'Congregationalist,' to know that her lectures in the west are being well attended and revealing to her the affection and sympathy of the Christian public generally, who are glad to learn from her own lips of her thrilling experiences in connection with her capture by brigands. She is now in the vicinity of San Francisco and will spend the coming month in California, Oregon and Washington. Then she will work her way east, touching points in Montana and North Dakota, going thence to Winnipeg, Kingston and Montreal and other Canadian cities. She expects to reach Boston after her circuit of the continent, including 140 appointments, beginning last October, on Saturday, May 16.

LEXICON OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The English language is being considerably enriched by way of the Philippines and in the interests of euphemism. Thus we not only get ladrone as a substitute for 'insurgent,' which in turn is a substitute for 'the enemy,' or 'the Filipino forces,' but 'ladronism' appears in the news despatches as a harmless equivalent resistance to an armed invader.—Springfield Republican.

Advertisements.

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in Cold Climates.

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1 160 h.p. Slide Valve Engine.
1 60 h.p. Leonard-Ball Automatic high speed Engine.
1 40 h.p. Slide Valve Engine.
1 25 h.p. Slide Valve Engine.
1 14 h.p. Vertical Engine.
1 24 in. x 12 ft. Engine Lathe.
1 20 in. x 10 ft. Engine Lathe.
1 52 in. x 25 ft. Extra Heavy Lathe.
1 30 in. x 30 in. x 7 ft. Iron Planer.
1 Travelling Crane, capacity 6 tons.
1 Travelling Crane, capacity 3 tons.
1 13 in. 4-sided Planer and Matcher.
1 42 in. Diagonal Door Planer and Polisher.
1 Carriage Cut-off Saw.
2 Sawmill Frames and Carriages.
2 50 h.p. Horizontal Boilers.
1 30 h.p. Horizontal Boiler.
1 25 h.p. Horizontal Boiler.
1 10 h.p. Horizontal Boiler.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY
MONTREAL.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig St., at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.

Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James street. Apply to

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DOUBLE MODERN HOUSE

FOR SALE or TO LET,

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HEAD OF MONTEE DU ZOUAVE,

near the cor. of Sherbrooke and St. Denis.

A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms, conservatory, with plenty of ground for garden after disposing of three or four lots, which could be sold without impairing surroundings of the house. It is heated by Daisy furnace and has modern open plumbing, cement basement.

The House is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms or rented.

A Luxurious Place for a small outlay

JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig st

FOR SALE.

A very desirable BRICK AND STONE HOUSE, Semi-detached, on Argyle avenue, Westmount, opposite the Academy. Apply at 2236 St. Catherine street.

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City

$ on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from $10 to $1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount if paid before due. Your dealings with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealing, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 3361 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO

Room 204, New York Life Building, Cor. St. James St., and Place d'Armes Sq.
CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, Mgr

Sherbrooke Street Residence FOR SALE.

A well-built commodious residence west of Peel street, containing sixteen rooms, heated by hot water throughout, and fully equipped in every respect. The lot is 30 feet front by about 183 feet deep, and the vacant lot adjoining of the same dimensions, can also be had at a moderate price.

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
265 ST. JAMES STREET.

Splendid Site For Sale

FOR AN APARTMENT HOUSE OR HOTEL,

ON DOMINION SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE "WINDSOR"

FRONTAGE ABOUT 140 FEET. AREA 13,667 FEET.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.
SECOND FLOOR MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING

Modern House For Sale,

GROSVENOR AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

A Stone Front Semi-detached House; bow window; gallery front and back; five bedrooms; hot water heating; modern plumbing. Price moderate.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.
SECOND FLOOR MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

INCREASING TRADE

Greenshields Have Decided to Open Branch in Winnipeg.

WILL ERECT LARGE WAREHOUSE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF WHOLESALE TRADE.

Messrs. Greenshields, Limited, dry goods merchants of this city, have decided to open another large wholesale warehouse in Winnipeg. This has been occasioned by the rapid increase in the business as affecting this particular firm throughout Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The Greenshields, Limited, have for years conducted a large wholesale trade in the west, with the pleasing result that their efforts in this respect now warrant the above-mentioned undertaking in keeping with their advancing trade. The firm has decided to establish the Winnipeg branch at the earliest possible moment and that is just as soon as the new building can be erected. Mr. George L. Cains, of this house, visited Winnipeg recently, and in company with Mr. R. R. Gallagher, western representative, made a thorough inspection of available sites for a warehouse. This the firm asserts resulted in the purchase of a block of land in the prairie city situated between McDermot and Notre Dame avenues. The property is a valuable one, as it commands a frontage on both King and Arthur streets. A fine warehouse will be erected on this property at a cost of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. The exact dimensions of the building have not been fully decided upon yet, but the warehouse will be in keeping with the growing importance of the western city.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

RESOLUTION AGAINST PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR ALDERMEN.

A largely attended meeting of Dominion Assembly, Knights of Labor, was held on Thursday evening. After the usual routine business had been disposed of a lengthy and animated discussion took place on the abolition of the property qualification for aldermen and the action of some of the Montreal members on that issue before the Private Bills Committee at Quebec. It was pointed out that it looked as if the members from some of the Montreal constituencies were sent there to insult the intelligence of the vast majority of their constituents, and notwithstanding the fact that it is well known that the workingmen of this city have been using every legitimate means in their power for the past sixteen years to have that relic of past ages removed, two of the city members act as if they had no right to respect their wishes. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

'Whereas, the representatives of the people in the Quebec Legislature are elected to carry out the wishes of their constituents on all measures of importance, notwithstanding what they themselves might think to the contrary, and

'Whereas, the overwhelming majority of the electors of Montreal are favorable to the abolition of property qualification for aldermen, and

'Whereas, that question will shortly come up for consideration in the House, be it therefore

'Resolved, that this organization request their representatives in the Legislature to use their vote and influence to have that obnoxious law erased from the statute books.'

CANADA ATLANTIC STRIKE

NO SIGNS YET OF AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

Ottawa, April 9.—The trackmen's strike on the Canada Atlantic Railway is entering upon an acute stage, and men and masters are developing a determination that is not favorable to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

'The strike has to be called off good and quick if any of the strikers expect to be taken back. It is no longer a question of negotiations or arbitration. The company simply refuses to deal with the men while they are on strike,' said Mr. Mountain, chief engineer, this morning.

Telegrams were received by Mr. Mountain from roadmasters and station agents along the line, and told of acts of violence that had either been committed or threatened since the strike started. A siding switch, No. 10, between Concession and Bank streets, was found to have been tampered with.

At Noyan Junction, on the Canadian side, near the international boundary, where the Canada Atlantic and Rutland roads come together, four switch lights were extinguished. At another station an agent was prevented from lighting the switch lamps by threats of bodily injury. A working foreman on the Pembroke branch, while on his way home, was accosted by a striking foreman, who carried stones in his pocket and threatened if he did not drop work and join the strikers. The chief engineer is communicating with the chief solicitor and general manager of the road, who are at present in Montreal, regarding the above outrages, and vigorous measures, he says, will be taken to discover and punish the offenders.

'We're out to stay out until we get what we ask, even if it takes three months,' said Secretary Boyle, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees to-day.'

THE DUTCH STRIKE

EVERYTHING POINTS TO AN EARLY AND INGLORIOUS END.

Amsterdam, April 9.—Everything indicates an early and inglorious end of the strike. Nearly everywhere the populace is allied with the government and is making the best of inconveniences caused by the strikers. The train service is still very limited, but good time is made on the reduced schedule. The foreign shipping trade here and at Rotterdam is almost stopped. The gas works are running short-handed, but sufficient gas is being made to illuminate the streets. Householders are largely using candles and oil. The theatres and cafes are almost empty and the streets are half deserted, but complete order is maintained. The government is generally praised for its far seeing preparations. But for these preparations and the employers' lockout which was a measure of reprisal, it is believed that anarchy would have prevailed and that the spectre of German intervention would have taken some sort of tangible shape.

EMIGRANTS DELAYED.

Berlin, April 9.—Numbers of Russian and Polish emigrants bound for the United States are delayed at railway stations on the Holland frontier.

On the lines going to Rotterdam freight traffic continues suspended. Only through passenger trains manned by the higher railway employees and naval engineers are moving.

SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS.

The Dutch troops guarding the railway property in Holland are reported by Berlin's frontier correspondents to be fraternizing with the strikers and the newspapermen say it is not probable that the soldiers will fire on the strikers if they are ordered to do so.

ANGRY MASS MEETINGS.

Amsterdam, April 10.—The workmen's defence committee decided this morning to proclaim a cessation of the general strike. At a monster mass meeting held later in the day the Federated Trades Unions repudiated the authorization of the workmen's defence committee and decided to continue the strike without the consent of the committee. The tumult prevented the members of the committee from securing a hearing. With the exception of the diamond cutters, all the men will remain out.

The Workmen's Defence Committee has issued a manifesto explaining that a continuance of the strike will only expose the strikers to the vigorous penalties of the new anti-strike bill which has practically become law. The committee has, therefore, decided to leave each trade union free to act as it thinks best.

The calling off of the strike has resulted in the holding of angry mass meetings of strikers. The anarchists and socialists are busy exploiting the situation. The situation is uncertain, and slight rioting occurred at the gas works to-night, the police charging a mob of strikers, who were intimidating the non-strikers. A Cabinet Council was held this evening, and it was resolved to continue the strong military precautions which had begun to be relaxed. The ministers believe that the strike will soon collapse, but at the same time the men's resentment at the action of the strike leaders and the threatening attitude of the anarchist agitators is causing uneasiness.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Fresh from the triumphs of the Musical Festivals at Halifax and St. John, where, under the baton of Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, they did splendid service, Prof. Goulet's fine symphony orchestra appeared once more at the Windsor Hall yesterday afternoon before a fairly large audience. Every number on the programme was a gem, and embraced the 'Coronation March,' which was specially composed by M. Camille Saint-Saens, at the request of the King, and first performed at the ceremonies at Westminster Abbey; the grand prelude to Act. III. of Wagner's 'Lohengrin,' and two other numbers which have been specially noted in the 'Witness' before, namely, the exquisite Adagio Lamentoso movement of Tschaikowsky's 'Pathetic Symphony,' and the distinctly Spanish 'Toreador et Audalouse,' from Rubenstein's 'Bal Costume.' The orchestra also played the 'Scene Religieuse,' from Massenet's 'Erynnes,' the 'cello work being artistically taken by Mr. Louis Charbonneau.

The work of Mr. Goulet's players was thoroughly appreciated and recalls were frequent.

The assisting artist was Mr. David Ross, a Scotch baritone of great promise.

CHILD DROWNED.

Strathroy, Ont., April 9. — Kenneth Moore, a six-year-old lad, was fishing in the Sydenham river when his hook caught. In endeavoring to get it loosened he fell into the river and was drowned.

Advertisement.

A Full-size Bottle Free

Powley's Liquified Ozone—The Only Internal Germ Killer.

If you suffer from a germ trouble and will try Powley's Liquified Ozone we will furnish the first bottle free. We do this to save delay—to convince you at once and forever that Ozone does kill germs. We do it to help you who need help, and then to induce you to tell your friends about it.

Just Oxygen

Powley's Liquified Ozone is nothing but oxygen—not a drug of any kind in it. It is the discovery of a chemist who spent 20 years in learning how to get oxygen, in staple form, into the blood. The process of making requires immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid which charges the blood with such an excess of oxygen that no germ can live where that blood goes.

Ozone solves the great problem of killing germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine can never reach the cause of a germ trouble. Ozone kills them with oxygen—a tonic to you—the very source of vitality. But germs are vegetable and this excess of oxygen, while the very life of an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter. This fact seems a provision of nature to protect man against germs.

Kills all Germs

We offer $1,000 to the physician or scientist who discovers a disease germ that Ozone cannot kill. Such a germ has never yet been discovered. Powley's Liquified Ozone is certain destruction to germs, and the result is inevitable. A germ disease must end and forever when the cause is killed. And all the skill in the world cannot cure a germ trouble while the germs still live.

Germ Diseases

Every disease in this list is a known germ disease. Ozone has cured each of these diseases at least several hundred times—some of them thousands of times. We know from this vast experience that Ozone can be relied on in all of them. Medicine cures some of them sometimes, by aiding nature to overcome the germs, but those results are indirect and uncertain. Ozone attacks the disease directly and the results are inevitable.

Asthma	Impure Blood
Anaemia—Abscess	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Leucorrhoea
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Pneumonia
Consumption	Piles
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy, Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Throat Troubles
Fevers—all kinds	Tumors—Ulcers
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Varicocele
Gall Stones—Gout.	Women's Diseases
Influenza	Weak Eyes

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

50c Bottle Free

If you will state your disease on this coupon we will send you overwhelming evidence that Ozone cures that disease—evidence that will convince the most doubtful. We will also send an order on your druggist for a full-size bottle of Ozone, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This remarkable offer is made to aid you—to help you—to cure you. It is made because of our faith—because we know what Ozone will do. Please be fair enough with yourself to accept it.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold by all druggists in two sizes—50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne street, Toronto.

I am troubled with .....

I have never tried Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....
Write your name plainly.

.....
Street and number.

....
14. Town and Province.

D. WATSON & CO., Montreal, Sole Agent. for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

THE OCEAN FERRY

R. M. S. 'TUNISIAN' BRINGS MANY PASSENGERS TO CANADA.

The Allan Line R. M. S. 'Tunisian,' from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax at one o'clock yesterday midday, making the passage in seven days and three hours, the fastest passage made this year. Following is a list of the steamer's saloon passengers:—Mr. C. Allan, Mr. W. Almond, Mr. Arklie, Mr. A. J. Atkins, Mr. E. Atkinson, Mr. G. Bater, Mr. J. Bambridge, Mrs. Bambridge, Mrs. Bannister, Mr. G. Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. A. H. Bibby, Mr. T. Bilsbury, Mr. W. C. Birrell, Mr. George Blizard, Mrs. Blizard, Mr. Blizard, Miss Blizard, Mr. F. Boult, Mr. T. P. Bowles, Mrs. Bowles, Mr. H. A. Bowring, Mrs. H. A. Bowring, Miss A. Bramley, Mr. J. W. Brenkey, Mrs. J. W. Breakey, Mr. C. Brien, Mr. A. H. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. P. Cassidy, Mr. D. Cassidy, Mr. Checker, Mr. A. Christensen, Mr. E. Clayton, Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Thomas Clayton, Mr. A. W. Cliffe, Dr. C. N. Cobbett, Mrs. Cobbett, Mr. C. N. Cobbett, Miss K. M. Cobbett, Miss D. M. Cobbett, Mr. H. C. Cranke, Mr. J. Craven, Mr. C. A. F. Creswell, Mr. J. Dale Mr. J. English, Mrs. English, Mr. J. A. Evans, Mr. C. S. Faire, Mr. S. Fison, Mr. Fleming, Mr. R. Forke, Mr. E. Francklyn, Mrs. Francklyn, Mr. R. Giles, Mr. C. Gordon, Mr. H. Grierson, Mr. A. L. Hall, Quartermaster-Sergeant Hartland, Mrs. Hartland, Miss G. Hastings, Mr. H. A. Haynes, Paymaster K. S. Hays, Mr. C. S. Head, Mr. N. Heathcote, Mr. C. C. Helliwell, Mr. Bradley Heward, Miss Hobson, Mr. Hugh Hoey, Mr. J. Hoole, Miss L. Hoole, Lieut. E. C. E. Hore, Mr. Howden, Mr. Ironsides, Mr. Eben James, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Jardine, Mr. D. A. Johnson, Mr. W. T. Johnson, Mr. A. Jury, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. H. F. Kerr, Mr. R. Gordon Kerr, Mr. S. Laycock, Mr. F. Lechartier, Mrs. Lechartier and infant, Mr. W. Lothian, Mr. E. A. Marson, Mr. McCloy, Mr. C. McL. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. A. M. McPhail, Mr. H. R. Miles, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. Peter Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss C. A. Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. J. W. Montgomery, Mr. J. J. Moon, Mr. F. Morat, Mr. C. Mulleaneux, Mr. G. Todd Naylor, Mr. C. C. Newton, Miss Palmer, Mr. J. G. Pearce, Mr. Phillips, Mr. H. S. Porteous, Mrs. Porteous, Mrs J. Potts, Mr. J. Potts, jr.; Miss Eliz. Ratcliffe, Mr. J. W. P. Ritchie, Mr. A. K. Rodgen, Mr. W. J. Rogers, Mrs. W. J. Rogers, Mr. H. T. Rycroft and servant, Mr. L. B. Sanders, Mr. P. F. Sanders, Captain Silver, Mr. Sirratt, Mr. T. R. Smeaton, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. W. T. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. H. Somerville, Mr. J. A. Somerville, Mr. Sweeney, Master Sweeney, Mr. W. Syson, Mr. W. H. Tetlow, Miss Thompson, Mr. J. Thornell, Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Vicary, Miss Vicary, Miss Walsh, Mr. M. Watts, Mr. E. H. Webster, Mr. Weildman, Mr. A. T. Whiting, Mr. W. E. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mr. T. R. Wilson, Mr. Rex. Withington, Prof. Wolverton.

Also 185 second cabin passengers and a large number of steerage.

SS. IBERIAN PREPARING FOR SEA.

The SS. Iberian, Leyland line, which has been undergoing repairs in the Levis dry dock all winter, left the dock yesterday afternoon and went into Louise basin to take on cargo for London. She is due to leave here on April 29. All the ice in the River St. Charles has disappeared, and in a day or two all the pontoons will be placed in position at the different wharves, some of them having been taken out of their winter quarters yesterday afternoon.

FIRST UNDER C. P. R. FLAG.

The first vessel to sail from London to Canada of the new Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Atlantic steamship line will be the Monterey, which will call at Bristol on her way to Montreal. There are promises of a large freight business being done on this line.

FRUIT BOATS COMING.

The Thomson line SS. Fremona, which will be the first ocean steamer to arrive in the port of Montreal, is bringing a cargo of fruit from Mediterranean ports. The steamer has on board 67,395 cases of oranges and lemons, consisting of 29,094 boxes and 10,294 half-boxes from Messina, and 28,701 boxes and 8,306 half-boxes from Sorrento. The Thomson line SS, Jacona sailed from Sorrento on April 9 for Montreal, having on board 29,530 boxes of fruit from Sorrento, 23,000 boxes from Messina, and 15,411 boxes from Palermo. These vessels are consigned to Messrs. R. Reford & Co.

WHERE IS THE AYRGAL?

The Norwegian SS. Ayrgal, Captain Roc, which sailed from Greenock on Jan. 11, for Sydney, with a cargo of bricks and sand consigned to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, has been overdue at her destination since Jan. 23. It is feared that the steamer has been lost during the severe Atlantic gales which prevailed about that time. The Ayrgal was formerly the British steamer Delos, built in 1870 by Richardson, Duck & Co., Stockton, and registered 990 tons. After being transferred to the Norwegian flag, the Ayrgal was owned by H. Fredericksen, of Sandefjord.

COALS FOR COPENHAGEN.

The Swedish steamship Oscar II., Captain Peterson, arrived at Sydney on April 3 from Boston, and will load a cargo of coals for Copenhagen. A sister ship, the Drottning Sophie, Captain Ramstrom, is due to arrive at Sydney from Boston in a few days to load for Stockholm. Both ships brought cargoes of coal from Shields and Blyth to Boston on their outward voyages.

THE SHIPPING TRUST.

London, April 11.—The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gerald Balfour, informed the House of Commons on Thursday that the government agreement with the International Mercantile Marine Company had not yet been executed. It was now before the company for final consideration. He hoped it would be executed before Easter.

RICE FOR MONTREAL.

The SS. Romford is at present at Rangoon loading a cargo of 4,000 tons of rice for Montreal.

COAL FOR MONTREAL.

The SS. Marian, at present discharging sulphur at Portland, will, when unloaded, sail for Sydney, C.B., to take on a load of coal for Montreal. From here the steamer will sail with a cargo of deals for the United Kingdom.

NOTES.

The Leyland line steamer Georgian arrived at Boston from Manchester on April 8.

The Leyland line steamer Pinemore, from Boston, arrived at Antwerp on April 8.

The Leyland line steamer Winifredian sailed from Boston on April 8 for Liverpool.

The Dominion line steamer Canada, from Halifax, arrived at Queenstown at noon yesterday.

The Dominion line steamer Englishman, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland on April 9.

The Elder, Dempster & Co.'s Beaver line steamer Lake Ontario, from Liverpool, arrived at St. John, N.B., at noon yesterday.

The Allan line steamer Numidian, from Liverpool for St. John, N.B., via Moville and Halifax, arrived at St. John, N.B., at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The signal service at Sydney Light, N.S., reported inward to Sydney during the month of March 27 ocean steamers of 37,492 tons, and five coasting steamers of 1,670 tons.

MR. JARDINE'S TRIP.

Ottawa, April 8.—Mr. Jas. G. Jardine, trade commissioner to South Africa, has written to the Department of Trade and Commerce that he is leaving Capetown for Bloemfontein, to attend the meeting of the Union Customs Congress for South Africa, including Rhodesia and the ports of Mozambique. Representatives from all these places will be present. After the congress Mr. Jardine will visit Rhodesia and Lorenzo Marquez, with a view to looking over the field for trade. He expects the trip will last several months.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

London, April 9.—General Sir Evelyn Wood has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Featherstonhaugh & Co., patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadian in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct.

Canadian Patents.—W. Stinson, brick machine; J. Brisson, wood-turning machines; R. B. Walker, automatic railway crossing gates and stock guards; G. T. Hyde, neck yokes, whiffle trees, double trees, etc.; D. McDonald, digging and loading machine; J. A. Gemmill, curtain display racks; R. Porter, combined wire fence weaver and splicer; C. Lachance, coats and the like; F. X. Gagnon, operating mechanism for saw mill carriages; G. Latourelle, water heater; R. C. Warner, milk cans; C. F. Pyn, lasts; G. Racine, fountain shoe brushes; W. Mills, protectors for railway ties; F. McArthur, animal troughs; S. Belanger, grain drills; H. C. Chamberland, draft appliances for stoves; A. L. Schran, covers for jars and analogous vessels; J. Bennitt & J. O. Weldon, sad irons; T. Paul, telephone systems; P. E. Nichol, lung and voice developers; C. M. Armstrong, gas burners; G. Bird, horse shoes and rolls adapted essentially for making the same; L. Gaspard, drilling machines; D. A. Keizer, brick machines; J. R. Day & R. H. Robinson, mount for textile fabrics bearing art subjects; R. W. Coghlin, axles; A. H. Cook and C. R. Cook and W. H. Hood, gates or end posts and anchors therefor.

American Patents.—V. F. W. Berford, grain door; H. H. Cooke, hot-meal portable cabinet; C. R. De La Sabliere, child's go-cart or chair; H. Derrer, lathe for turning irregular forms; F. C. Edmonds; single-lantern dissolver; D. K. Ferguson, display or exhibiting box; J. E. J. Gunning, cap or cover for bottles or other closures; C. E. Hand, compasses or dividers; F. C. Harris, snow-clearing machine; A. Johnson and J. C. Crotts, briquetting machine; D. A. Simpson, self-feeder for threshing machines; J. Waddell, pole-tip; R. Weir, clothes cabinet.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To the Incredulous.—Louis Dequéant, the bacteriologist, of whom we have already spoken, is well known to the medical fraternity by his remarkable work on the 'Sebumbacillus,' the microbe of common baldness. He is still better known by the famous lotion which bears his name. It is, in effect, the only remedy that will really make the hair grow again and restore it to its natural color without dyeing it, at whatever age or for any cause it may fall out or lose its color. This knowledge has been used by the majority of French medical men and the discovery has been made the subject of two 'Memoirs' to the Academy of Medicine, of Paris, March, 1897—May, 1898. Before renouncing any, every and all treatment, let those who suffered from the useless preparations of quacks and who, as a natural result, have become incredulous, read these 'Memoirs,' which are sent post paid, together with an interesting account of the antialopectic combs and brushes by M. Dequéant himself, or Mr. Decary, pharmacist, 1688 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

Advertisements.

Are You Deaf?

All deafness is not curable, but doctors state that ninety percent of impaired hearing is due to inflammation of the Eustachian tubes, and can be treated with certainty of success by Catarrhozone, which gives instant relief to Catarrh in any part of the system. Catarrhozone is extremely pleasant and simple to use, and sufferers from any form of deafness are advised to use it. Thousands of cases are on record where Catarrhozone has perfectly restored lost hearing, and what it has done for others it can for you. Procure Catarrhozone from your druggist. Price $1, small size 25c, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Advertisements.

Dr. Pettingill's

CELEBRATED KIDNEY-WORT TABLETS

THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE IN THE WORLD FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, ALBUMINURIA, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER TROUBLES.

—o—

One bottle guaranteed to relieve and improve the sufferer. Three to six bottles make decisive cures. If not relieved and cured, money cheerfully returned by druggists.

Price 50 cents per bottle or six bottles for $2.50. If your druggist cannot supply you send to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, Que.

IN THE OLD MAUSOLEUM.

STORY OF THE MUTINY.

(By R. E. Forrest.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The story opens with the arrival from England, of two daughters of Mr. Neale, an indigo manufacturer at the station of Hajigunje, which lies in the centre of the rich tract, bounded by the Jumna, and Ganges and the Himalayas. The Neales live in an old Mausoleum a few miles out from the station. The English officers of the native regiment form the small society of the place. Two of these, Dacre and Steele, lose their way while riding, and come upon a ruined fort, where an aged native, embittered by his losses, tells them he had once ruled the whole surrounding country. Dacres, Sawyer, the doctor, and Steele, are much at the Neales. At one end of the station lives John Dyke, the magistrate and collector, with his wife, who gives a dinner for the newcomers. The old Zemindar goes to Luchmee Pershad, who has won from him all his lands, that he may borrow money enough to suitably marry his daughter. Only by giving up the last remnant of land remaining to him can he obtain the money. This he refuses to do, and they part with threats on both sides. Christmas week is a gay one at the Station, with races and matches of all kinds. At the ball Sawyer in blundering earnest devotes himself to the elder Miss Neale, and Dacres, carried away by the excitement of the occasion, carries his flirtation with Chloe to the verge of a proposal. The next day, regretting his hasty entanglement, he devotes himself to the elder sister. In a magnificent old courtyard not far from the bustle of the Hajigunje marketplace, a few women and servants wrangle over the handful of meal which is all that remains in the storehouse. The Master hearing, sends Ahmed with a message to the Nuwab Asufud dowlah. Zulfikar Ali Kahn belonged to a once wealthy and powerful Mohammedan family; he had been, and still is an ardent student, had been a roué, and latterly an ascetic, a zealot, a bigot, has plunged deep into the conspiracy against the British, whom he hates.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

'If there be,' said the nuwab, 'it will not be the first by many that we have disregarded. You did not mind texts much when we were at Delhi together, friend of my heart.'

'It was an evil time. I have been a great sinner and done wickedly—and what better am I now?'

'It was a merry time, and a happy time,' cried the young nuwab. 'And we shall have a merry time and a happy time together, in Delhi yet, O friend of my youth! before our hair is grey, and our backs are bent, and we begin to look on the ground for the years that are gone, as Sadi has it.'

'Ah, Dehly, beautiful Dehly!' cried Zulfikar Ali Khan, using, as he always did, the softer pronunciation of the word, 'the crown, the queen,' the pearl of cities.'

'She will be the seat of joy and pleasure when the merchants come by their goods again,' said the nuwab, using the language of the great conspiracy.

'Yes, the seat of true joy and true pleasure; the seat of learning and of piety, of justice and of truth. Oh, to see her delivered from the polluting presence of the pig-eating Nazarene, with his smooth talk and his craft! For this I live, for this I am prepared to die. But I forgot. I am opening the mouth of foolishness.'

'There are none but friends here,' said the young man, looking round.

'One cannot be too careful; one cannot be too cautious, especially now. The tiger is most quiet before he leaps—'

'Good! Well said! We shall leap like tigers.'

A man was now performing a comic dance similar to that which is common among the savage tribes of Africa, and in which there is a great deal of protrusion of the hinder parts of the person. It amused the audience very much. But the next performance amused them infinitely more. Two men came forward, one dressed an as Englishman, the other as an Englishwoman, he with very tight-fitting trousers and a tall black hat, she in an old gown with many flounces, and an enormous bonnet. They each take a chair by the side of a small table, on which stand a bottle of brandy, a water-bottle of earthenware, and a couple of tumblers. They make believe to drink very freely, clinking glasses: they exchange amorous glances, and then begin to make love to one another in a manner that sends the audience into fits of laughter. But when they stand up and he offers her his arm, and they walk to the open space at the end of the apartment and begin to dance together, ending with a violent waltz, the laughter becomes convulsive; the walls almost shake with the loud ha! ha's! some of those seated on the floor roll over with laughter; the stout jemadar is holding both his sides, and the tears run down his cheeks; 'He! he! he!' laughs the nuwab in a high, shrill cackle; and even Zulfikar Ali Khan smiles.

'Truly, they dance just like that,' said the nuwab, when he had recovered his voice. 'I have just seen them. I have just come from the Feringhee nautch. Ya, Ilahi! how violently they do dance. How they do whirl about, men and women clinging to one another, just like that, round and round. Surely, Zulfikar Ali, it does not befit the dignity of a man to dance, and yet there was the Collector Sahib, that huge, big man, performing chukkurs (revolutions) and spinning round and round until he was red in the face! Then there was that fat woman, his wife, with her arms bare up to the armpits and her back and bosom naked, spinning round with a young man's arm round her waist. Bap ki kusm! (I swear by my father!) Khuda di Kusm! (I swear by God!) I never saw anything like it. It was shameful. Surely it is better that women should be secluded, as with us, than expose themselves like that.'

'Without doubt,' said Zulfikar Ali Khan. 'Women are by nature weak and foolish. Freedom is dangerous for them. They should be kept in strict retirement.'

'But, oh, Zulfikar Ali! Oh, my friend! I saw at this dance two such beautiful girls! Two moon-faced houris! cypress-like in shape! with swan-like movements! their eyebrows like the bow of Cupid, from beneath which are darted forth the arrows of love! Teeth like pearls! Lips like coral, or the pomegranate blossom! Cheeks like roses! Truly they have made my liver water within me. Aj rat to myne ishg ka jhok khya. (To-night I have indeed sustained the shock of love.) Pure-faced! fairy-faced! Such eyes! Such lips! Such rounded arms! Such delicate forms! With the color on their cheeks they could not be called anything but Lalla Rookh!'

'I have not heard you talk like this since we left Dehly,' says Zulfikar Ali. 'Truly there you found many fairies like these.'

'Never like these. Seriously, my friend, when the great day comes special means must be taken to secure these girls. They are the daughters of the indigo man at the Hajigunje Factory. You can take one of them; it is the elder that I prefer, and shall have sent to my zenana.'

'Hush! hush!' said Zulfikar Ali, moving uneasily in his seat, and casting an uneasy glance around him. 'Be not so imprudent in your speech. Everything now depends on our prudence and caution. Not a whisper of our designs must reach the ears of the English. We must not awaken their suspicion, disturb their serene self-confidence,' and his voice dwelt sneeringly on the word serene.

The nuwab was about to say something, but was prevented.

A man now stood forward and began to declaim or chant some verses. The moment he began there was a dead silence throughout the room. They were some lines written by Bahadur Shah (the King of Delhi) himself, on his own condition, and which he had at this time sent forth and enjoined to be recited in all assemblies of the faithful. In this lament, a very short one, he bemoaned his fallen estate; he had become as a pelican in the wilderness; his crown was no longer a sign of dignity, or his sceptre a symbol of power; he sat upon his throne bowed with age, old and blind, and utterly helpless. The verses moved the company greatly; they listened to them in a deep silence, broken only by expressions of sympathy and sorrow. There could be no more merriment after that; and the assembly broke up just about the time the English people sat down to supper at the ball.

CHAPTER XXI.

LOVE COMPLICATIONS AND A PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE.

After the festive Christmas week the quiet that had preceded it once more settles down over Hajigunje, for most of the residents leave it for their final round under canvas. But this period of outward peace and calm and quietness is one of inward unrest and tumult and turmoil to the sisters, Mary and Chloe Neale. This is more especially the case during the first fortnight, which they spend in Hajigunje in their hired house. They cannot pointedly make a change in their usual habits. They ride out of a morning as usual, and are joined by Dacres and Sawyer as usual—Sulivan Bird has gone into camp. But to Mary now the joy and triumph of riding with Percy Dacres, to Chloe the annoyance and humiliation of riding with 'Bob' Sawyer. And Chloe's case is surely harder than Mary's had been. The grief of surveying a fair domain with longing eyes, knowing it can never be ours, is nothing compared to the sorrow of having possessed it and then lost it. It is hard to descend from a throne. And whereas, under the former condition of things, only one person, Mary, was made miserable, two were rendered sorrowful by the latter, for Sawyer cared as little to ride with Chloe as Chloe to ride with him. It was now on Mary's side of the carriage that Dacres placed himself at the band, and this left no room for Sawyer, for Dacres was a big man, and so poor Sawyer had to go over to the other side and martyrize Chloe and himself. Had we the skill of the practiced writer, we might try to depict the comic side of this tragic scene, try to narrate the forced and broken talk of these two while both were really listening—they could not help it—to the conversation on the other side. And Mrs. Neale sat surprised, troubled, uncomfortable, between the two groups. It is Mary whom Dacres seeks for his partner at croquet. It is by Mary's side that he places himself after dinner. It is she he solicits for his favorite song, his favorite piece. It is to her that he pays his attentions.

It is saying a good deal, but there is as much gossip and scandal in an Indian station as in an English country town. You are there even more under the microscopic observation of your neighbors. The barber goes round of a morning to shave the men, and the retailing of news has from of old been a part of his business; the ladies relieve the tedium of the long hours of indoor idleness by a lengthy toilet, in the course of which they hear all the news about their neighbors from their ayahs. But Hajigunje is just now empty. Mrs. Dyke, who is most fond of observing, and, if possible, directing her neighbors' affairs, is not there. Mrs. Zouch has carried her keen eyes and lively tongue for a time elsewhere. Colonel Monk, who would have been so interested in remarking the sudden change in the running, is away inspecting the other half of his regiment. Major Zouch is absorbed in the art of war, and has taken advantage of his wife's absence to elaborate his plans for the defence of his compound, a favorite subject of thought. But as he and Steele are sitting together at Chota Hazree in the mess verandah one morning, and see the cavalcade pass by in its new order of arrangement,

'It seems to me,' said Major Zouch, 'that Dacres is wavering in his allegiance to the younger sister, and transferring his services to the elder one. Don't you think so?'

Steele looks up with a curious look on his face, but says nothing.

'Raising the siege here to attack the other fortress. Formerly he always rode with the one sister, now he always rides with the other. You must have observed this?'

'I have,' says Steele, curtly—there is a harshness in his voice, which is usually a very sweet-toned one.

'I prefer Miss Mary myself. Do not you, Steele?'

But Captain Steele does not express his opinion. His eyes are following the cavalcade, which goes by at a walk.

'She is so much cleverer. You must have remarked that. Have you ever talked to her about Napier's "Peninsular War?" "The British bayonets came glittering up the hill." She knows the whole passage. You should hear her repeat it. It is grand. Miss Chloe has a very piquant and sparkling beauty, but Miss Mary's beauty is of a far higher order. Do not you think so, Steele?'

But Captain Steele does not seem inclined to discuss the subject, and makes a remark about the weather.

(To be continued.)

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'I was a victim of heart and lung trouble for several years, and was attended by seven different doctors, all of whom said I would never get better. I was assured that my heart and left lung were badly affected, and I kept getting worse every day under medical treatment, had lost forty pounds in weight, and was greatly discouraged. I was also afflicted with nervousness and sleeplessness. One day I noticed a testimonial in the newspapers from a friend of mine relative to Paine's Celery Compound, and I determined to try it. I bought one bottle and used it, but found no benefit. After using the second bottle, however, there was a decided improvement, and I continued with the compound until I had used eight bottles, with the result that to-day I am as well and healthy as I ever was in my life, and weigh more.'

BIBLE WORDS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

MISSIONS.—No. 6.

Psalm lxvii. is a missionary one. 'God be merciful unto us and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us.' Why? 'That Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health (the word is 'salvation') unto all nations.' The Jews were to be witnesses for God to the heathen as Christians are to be witnesses for Christ to all men. (Luke xxiv., 48.) They are to testify of the things they have seen and heard about Jesus. (John xv., 27.) If we know Him we will want to tell others of what He has done for us. If we love Him it will be a joy to speak of Him. If we have His Spirit we will be moved to speak out of compassion to perishing men. If we believe with Jesus that all men are lost and need Him we will not wait for a command to seek the lost and save the perishing. The grace of God to us becomes a talent not to be wrapt up in a napkin, (Luke xix., 20), of selfishness but increased by using. A saved man must seek to save another. A blessed man is but poorly blessed if he does not want others blessed. If it is possible for anything to mar heaven's joy, surely it would be the reflection that some souls lost it through my neglect. How often have heathen, on first hearing the Gospel, asked the messenger, 'Why did you not bring this message sooner?'

Dr. Livingston tells of the ant lion of the desert that digs a little hole in the sand the shape of an inverted cone, and, sitting at the bottom, waits for its prey to tumble over the edge. Some foolish travelling ant draws near and with curiosity more natural than prudent ventures to look over the edge of this strange pit and suddenly the ground gives way and down it plunges headlong on the sloping crumbling incline. The moment it reaches the bottom the sharp scissors-like fangs of the ant lion with a click have cut off one of its feet. With a start of terror and agony it begins to climb back to the top, but just as it reaches the edge again the sand gives way, and again another limb is evered, and so on until at last it falls into the den of its destroyer, the mutilated and helpless victim of his devouring jaws. So, alas! the devil begins the process of destruction in many a thoughtless life. God helps us to 'watch and pray that we enter not into temptation.'—Rev. A. B. Simpson.

For scrofula, anæmia, stomach and bowel disorders, and wasting diseases, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites is prescribed by physicians. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It prevents and corrects disordered conditions of the stomach and intestines, checks fermentation, cleanses away foul mucus, destroys or counteracts poisonous matter in the blood, alleviates the irritation and heals the diseased membranes. It also aids digestion, improves nutrition, regulates the bowels, and helps create firm, healthy flesh. Ask your druggist for it.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

MASCAGNI'S PUPIL!

A story about Mascagni is going the rounds, and serves to show that the composer has had troubles of his own elsewhere than in this country. Being in London a year or two ago, he was taking breakfast in the dining room of a large hotel when he heard outside the strains of the Intermezzo rendered by a hand organ. It was played without any regard to time. In fact, the performer was grinding it through at a fixed rate of speed and without any reference to expression. This finally proved too much for Mascagni's nerves, and, leaping to his feet, he rushed out bareheaded and snatched the handle of the organ from the frowsy Italian who was turning it. The latter exclaimed violently. Mascagni volubly revealed his own identity and offered to show how the Intermezzo should be played. The Italian bowed and smiled with the greatest deference. Then Mascagni went through the air several times, explaining the tempo and trying to make his countryman feel the sentiment of the thing. Then he went back into his hotel. The next morning, while again at breakfast, he heard the Intermezzo rendered with all the feeling and expression of which a barrel organ is capable. Greatly pleased, the maestro went to the window and looked out. There was the same Italian working the same organ; but the front of the instrument displayed a large placard bearing the words 'Pupil of Mascagni!'—'Commercial Advertiser.'

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NOT A MOUNTAIN.

Dr. Herbert W. Spencer tells the following story of his attempt to corner a Christian Scientist:

'Every time we met, this Scientist took occasion to scoff at medical science and to dwell upon the wonders which could be performed through faith. "You are convinced that through faith you can do anything?" I said to him one day.

'"Yes," he replied, "faith will move mountains."

'A week later he was in my office with a swollen jaw, due to a toothache. "What, you here!" I exclaimed, with feigned astonishment.

'"Oh, doctor," he said, "I have suffered agony all through the night. I simply can't stand this pain any longer."

'"Have you tried faith?" I said to him. "You know you told me the other day that faith could move mountains."

'"But this is a cavity, doctor; this is a cavity."'—New York 'Times.'

Every pen made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., is separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded. Waverley Works, Edinburgh.

A small mite was with her parents at luncheon, her hands demurely under the table. Suddenly she said: 'Mother, you and father can't guess what I have under the table.'

Then, after the manner of parents who like to please their children, they guessed all kinds of things, but without success, so they said, 'Give it up; tell us.'

Then the mite, drawing her face up in a grimace, said, 'A stomach-ache.'—'Lippincott's Magazine.'

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Impressive Musical Programmes Arranged for To-morrow.

SERVICES WILL BE IN KEEPING WITH THE FESTIVE CHARACTER OF THE DAY.

Praises to the Risen Christ will be sung to-morrow in all the churches of Christendom. The great story of Victory over the Grave will be told in inspired language, set to music, written by the greatest composers that have ever lived. For weeks the choirs have been rehearsing, and in some of the Montreal churches to-morrow the most elaborate programmes of music yet presented will be given, in others the music will be less ornate, but in all the churches there will be an effort made to have the music devotional, impressive and exultant in tone. The programmes in detail are given below:—

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The musical portion of the services in Christ Church Cathedral on Easter Day will be as follows under the direction of Mr. John B. Norton, F.A.G.O., A.R.C.O.

Morning at 11 o'clock—Prelude, 'Communion in G.' (No. 2), Alex. Guilmant; processional hymn, A. and M., 131; 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day,' Sir George J. Elvey, Mus. Doc.; Kyrie, Gloria Tibi and Credo, W. A. Cruickshank, Mus. Bac., in E flat; Offertorium, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' (Messiah), Handel; hymn, A. and M. 134, 'Jesus Christ is risen today, Alleluia,' Henry Carey; Sursum Corda and Sanctus, Cruickshank in E flat; hymn, A. and M. 464, 'God the Father, God the Son,' the Rev. F. A. J. Hervey; Gloria in Excelsis, Cruickshank in E flat; final amen, J. B. Norton; recessional, Nunc Dimittis, E. G. Monk, Mus. Doc., in A minor.

Evening at 7 o'clock—Prelude, 'Adagio in E flat,' Oskar Wermann; processional hymn A. and M. 140, 'Jesus lives!' H. J. Gauntlett, Mus. Doc.; Ely Confession; Versicles, Tallis; Proper Psalms, cxiii. and cxiv. to chants, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Battison Haynes in E flat; anthem, 'As it began to dawn,' Myles B. Foster; hymn A. and M. 137, 'Alleluia! Alleluia! hearts to heaven and voices raise,' Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mus. Doc. Offertorium, 'Christ is risen from the dead,' J. V. Roberts, Mus. Doc.; final amen, J. B. Norton; recessional hymn, A. and M. 30, 'Our day of praise is done,' John Hopkins; organ recital, 'Hallelujah Chorus, "(Messiah), Handel; 'Nocturne in A major,' D. R. Munro; 'Allein Gott in der Hoh sei Ehr,' John Sebatien Bach; 'Gute Nacht,' Heinrich Hofmann; 'Grand choeur in D,' Alex. Guilmant.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11.05.—Prelude, 'Paques Fleuris,' Maille; hymn 140, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day,' Morgan; Versicles, Plain Song; Eastern anthems, 'Christ our Passover,' Humphreys in C; Proper Psalms, Plain Song; Te Deum, Oliver King in D; Jubilate, Ouseley in E; Athanasian Creed, Plain Song; anthem, 'God hath appointed a day,' Tours; Communion, Tours in C; hymn 135, 'The strife is o'er,' Palestrina; preacher, the Right Rev. Bishop Carmichael, D.D.; offertorium, 'Hosanna.' Granier.

Evening prayer, 7.05—Voluntary, fantasia on 'O Filii et o Filiae,' Batiste; hymn 138, 'Christ is risen, Christ is risen!' Sullivan; Versicles, Tallis Festal; Proper Psalms; Battishill, Tours, Peregrinus and Goodson; Magnificat, Basil Harwood in A flat; Nunc Dimittis, Basil Harwood in A flat; anthem, 'As it began to dawn,' Sir G. C. Martin; hymn 137, 'Alleluia, Alleluia, hearts to heaven, J. W. Elliott; preacher, the Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A.; offertory anthem, Hallelujah Chorus (Messiah), Handel; hymn 140, 'Jesus Christ is risen today,' Morgan. Soloists, Masters Lister, Miskin and McRea, Messrs. Courtice, Brown, J. Bevan Giles, Walter Gayner and E. D. Durnford.

Percival J. Illsley, B. Mus., F.R.C.O., Organist and Choirmaster.

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ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

First celebration, 7 a.m. Second and third celebration, 8 and 9.40 a.m.

Full Choral Communion, 11 o'clock. Organ prelude, 'Paques Fleuris,' Tours; processional hymn 131, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; Kyrie Gloria and Gratias, Service E flat, A. J. Eyre; offertory solo, 'But thou didst not leave'; hymn 134, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Benedictus and Agnus Dei, Service in E flat, throughout, A. J. Eyre; hymn 322 (during communion), 'And now, O Father'; Gloria in Excelsis, Service in E flat, A. J. Eyre; recessional, Nunc Dimittis, Chant in E, Barnby; organ prelude, 'Offertoire for Pascal Time,' Batiste.

Evensong, at 7 p.m.—Organ prelude, 'Jerusalem the Golden,' variations and fugue, Dr. W. Spark; processional hymn, 134, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; Proper Psalms, cxiii., cxiv. and cxviii., to Chants (Cathedral Psalter); Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, service in E, Sir J. Barnby; anthem, 'As it began to dawn,' Sir George Martin; hymn 137, 'Alleluia; hearts to heaven and voices raise'; Offertory, Quartette and choruses, 'Since by man came death,' etc., (Messiah), Handel; 'By man came also,' etc., (Messiah), Handel; tenor solo, 'But thou didst not leave,' (Messiah); soprano solo, 'I know that my Redemmer,' (Messiah); 'Hallelujah Chorus,' (Messiah); recessional hymn 131, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; Amen, sevenfold, Stainer; organ prelude, overture to the 'Occasional' oratorio, Handel.

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET

8 a.m.—Holy Communion; Hymns 134 and 324 A. and M.

11 a.m.—Processional Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; Psalm, 'Christ our passover,' Humphrey; Te Deum Laudamus, Hall; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymn, 'Alleluia, the strife is o'er'; Anthem (during offertory) 'The Lord liveth,' Marchant.

Holy Communion—Kyrie, Ancient French Litany chant; Gloria Tibi, Tours; Creed, old plain song; Hymn, Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; Sursum Corda, Marbeck; Sanctus, Camidge; Gloria in Excelsis, old plain song; Post Comm. Hymn, 'Jesus gentle Saviour; Recessional, Nunc Dimittis, Davies.

3 p.m.—Children's Festal service.

7 p.m.—Processional Hymn, 140 A. and M.; Responses, Festal; Magnificat, Lemare; Nunc Dimittis, Lemare; Hymns, 126 and 132 A. and M.; Anthem (during offertory), 'The Lord liveth,' Marchant; Recessional Hymn, 137 A. and M.

SAINT MARTIN'S CHURCH.

Eight o'clock a.m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion—Kyrie, Credo, Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Gloria in Excelsis, Monk in C; Anthem, 'Turn Thy face from my sins,' Atwood; Postlude, 'O Filii et Filias.'

11 o'clock a.m.—Matins—Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen'; Responses, Tallis Festal; Easter Anthem, 'Christ our passover,' Humphreys; Proper Psalms, Cook and Humphreys; Te Deum, Smart in F; Jubilate, Ouseley; Anthem, 'Christ is risen,' Elvey; Kyrie, Monk in C; Gloria et Gratias, Plain Song; Credo, Monk in C; Hymn, 'Jesus lives'; preacher, Rev. G. Osborne Troop; Offertorium, 'The Lord is risen,' Sullivan; Postelude, 'Invocation,' Guilmant. Holy Communion.

7 p.m., Choral Evensong—Voluntary; hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen'; Responses, Tallis Festal; Proper Psalms, Battishill and Tonus Peregrinus; Magnificat, J. Varley Roberts in G; Nunc Dimittis, J. Varley Roberts in G; Anthem, 'God hath appointed a day,' Tours; Offertorium, 'Calvary'; Hymn, 'Christ is risen'; preacher, Rev. G. Osborne Troop; Hymn, 'Alleluia! The strife is over'; Postelude, 'Hallelujah chorus,' Handel.

At the eight o'clock celebration of the Holy Communion the soloist will be Miss Rebecca Terrill, and at the 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock services Messrs. R. Dumbrille and E. Austin will sing, respectively. The leading parts in the anthems will be taken by the above, and Mr. P. Honeyman.

John M. Walkley, organist and choirmaster.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WESTMOUNT.

Holy Communion—First celebration, 7 am. second celebation, 8 a.m, Matins, 10.15. Choral celebration of Holy Communion, 11 a.m.—Organ Prelude, 'Grand Choeur,' Dubois; Processional Hymn, 'Salve Festa Die,' Rev. J. B. Baden-Powell; Kyrie, Monk in C; Gloria and Gratias, plain song; Credo, Monk in C; Offertorium, Anthem, 'As it began to dawn,' W. R. Spence; Sursum Corda, plain song; Sanctus, Benedictus and Agnus Dei, Monk in C; Hymns during Communion, 322, 311, 469; Pater Noster, plain song; Gloria in Excelsis, Monk in C; Threefold Amen after Benediction, W. R. Spence; Hymn during Oblations, 498, 'The foe behind, the deep before'; Recessional Nunc Dimittis, Barnby in E; Postlude, Tours in D.

Festival Evening at 7—Organ Prelude, 'Grand Choeur,' Dubois; Processional Hymn 'Salve! Festa Dies,' Rev. J. B. Baden-Powell; Responses, Tallis Festal; General Confession (Ely Use); Special Psalms to chants in Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Stainer in A; Anthem, 'As it began to dawn,' W. R. Spence; Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day,' No. 134 A. and M.; Offertorium, Hymn 498, 'The foe behind, the deep before'; Recessional Hymn 130, 'O sons and daughters let us sing'; Organ Postlude, 'Festal march in C,' Calkin. Organist and choirmaster, Mr. W. R. Spence.

ST. MARYS ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Morning—Organ voluntary, 'Berceuse' (Lullaby), Guilmant; hymn, A. & M., 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; 'Christ our Passover,' in key E flat, Mornington; Psalms 2, 57, 111; Te Deum, in Key C., Roland M. Grant; Jubilate Deo, in key E, Aldrich; Anthem, 'Day of wonder, day of gladness,' Schnecker; Kyrie in key A flat, Mendelssohn; Gloria Tibi, Paxton; Sanctus in E, Camidge; hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day, Alleluia!' offertory solo, 'The Palms'; hymn, 'On the Resurrection morning'; closing voluntary, 'Unending Spring.'

Evening—Organ prelude, 'Easter Bells,' Cole; hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; Psalms 113, 114, 118; Magnificat in C, Kettle; Nunc Dimittis in D., Clemens; anthem, 'This is the day,' Brackett; hymn, 'Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!' offertory, duet. 'My faith looks up to Thee'; hymn, 'Jesus lives,' Barsford; organ voluntary, 'Commemoration March,' Scotson Clark.

P. L. Johns, Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.

Morning.—Te Deum, in B flat, John E. West; anthem, 'Christ is Risen,' Maunder; offertory, solo, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' Handel.

Evening.—Magnificat, in D, E. Clare; Nunc Dimittis, in D, E. Clare; anthem, 'Christ is Risen,' Maunder; offertory, 'Saviour, when Night involves the Skies,' Shelley.

B. E. Chadwick, Organist and Choirmaster.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Morning—Processional hymn, 126, A. & M., 'Light's glittering morn; Introit, Te Deum, Dykes; Choral Communion, Agutter's 'Missa de Sancto Petro''; hymn before sermon, 498, 'The foe behind, the deep before'; offertory anthem, 'If we believe that Jesus died and rose again,' Maunder; hymn before Communion, 316, 'Alleluia! Sing to Jesus'; hymn during communion, 469, 'Litany of Jesus Glorified'; recessional, 134, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day.'

Evening.—Processional hymn, 137, 'Alleluia! Alleluia! Hearts to heaven and voices raise'; Proper Psalms; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Woodward in D; hymns 135 and 498; offertory anthem, 'If we believe that Jesus died and rose again,' Maunder; recessional hymn, 140, 'Jesus lives.'

R. M. Davy, Choirmaster.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.

Morning—Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; Easter anthem, Humphreys; Te Deum, Maunder No. 2 in B flat; Jubilate, Field, in D; hymn, 'The strife is o'er'; Kyrie and Gloria, J. E. Eyre; hymn, 'The day of Resurrection'; offertory anthem, 'If we believe that Jesus died,' Bunnett.

Evening—Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; Gloria, Humphreys; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Field in D; anthem, 'Awake up my glory,' Barnby; hymn, 'Jesus lives'; offertory, solo and chorus, 'Through the day thy love hath spared us,' Naylor; hymn, 'Our day of Praise is done'; Vesper hymn, Bruce Steane.

Mrs. Allan Macduff, organist. Mr. Allan Macduff, choirmaster.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop will administer the Apostolical rite of confirmation on Easter Sunday evening.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION.

7 p.m.—Opening voluntary, hymn 134, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; proper psalms, 113, 114, 118; Deus Misereature, (Farrant); hymn 135, 'The strife is o'er'; hymn 131, 'Christ the Lord is risen'; offertory voluntary; closing hymns, 126, 'The Apostles'' Hearts.' Closing voluntary.

Organist, Miss Baker.

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION.

Strangers are invited to come Easter Sunday evening at 7 to hear the children sing their Easter hymns. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Morning—Organ prelude, 'O Filii,' Guilmant; opening anthem, 'Hosanna,' Grainer. tenor solo and chorus; anthem, 'Day of wonder, day of gladness,'' Schnacker, comprising alto and tenor duet, baritone solo and chorus; response, 'Lord, have mercy,' Stainer; hymn, 59; offertory anthem, 'In slumber lay the brooding world,' Shelley, soprano solo, quartette and chorus; hymn, 60; organ postlude, March, Elgar.

Evening—Organ prelude, Andante, Parrett; opening anthem, 'Christ being raised,' Danks, alto solo and chorus; hymn, 57; anthem, 'Alleluia!' Humphrey, comprising baritone and soprano solos and chorus; response, 'Lord, have mercy,' Stainer; hymn, 61; offertory anthem, 'Awake, thou that sleepeth,' Maker; hymn, 64; organ postlude, March, Meyerbeer.

Soloists—Miss Mabel Virtue, soprano; Miss Margaret Starke, contralto; Mr. J. Leslie Tedford, tenor; Mr. Sydney Dugan, baritone.

Frederick H. Blair, organist and choir director.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Anthem, 'Jesus is risen'; Schnecker, 'Song of Heaven'; Sullivan, 'As it began to dawn,' Myles B. Foster. Contralto and baritone duet by Nevin. Easter Bells. Soprano solo with violin obligato and chorus accompaniment, 'Song of Heaven,' by Wetton; soloists, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Warner. Mr. Barlow and Messrs. Pemberton and Royal Ewing. The usual Easter hymns with a chorus of 30 voices.

Organist and choirmaster, Mr. J. H. Robinson.

KNOX CHURCH.

Morning service—Organ prelude, 'Marche Religieuse,' Guilmant; hymn, 'Blessing and honor and glory and power'; psalm, 'The Lord himself doth give the word'; anthem 'Christ is risen from the dead,' Roberts; hymn, 'Rejoice and be glad'; response, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead'; quartette, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth' hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; postlude, 'Grande Marche,' Loret.

Evening Service—Organ prelude, 'Pastoral Symphony,' Handel; hymn, 'Ye gates lift up your heads on high'; anthem, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' Patterson; hymn, 'The strife is o'er, the battle won'; response 'Christ being raised from the dead'; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; postlude, 'Marche Triumphale,' Lemmens.

R. F. L. Picard, Musical Director and Organist.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

Morning at 11 o'clock—Opening sentence, (soprano and baritone solos and chorus), 'They have taken away my Lord,' Sir John Stainer; anthem, (soprano and contralto duet and chorus), 'Jesu, priceless treasure,' Varley Roberts; contralto solo, 'Hosanna,' Granier; offertory organ solo, 'In Paradisum,' Theo. Dubois. Postlude, 'Marcn in D,' Alex. Guilmant.

Evening service at 7 o'clock— Opening sentence (chorus); evening hymn, 'O gladsome light,' Sir Arthur Sullivan; anthem, 'As it began to dawn,' (soprano solo and chorus), Wm. Reed; solo (contralto), 'The better land,' (new), Edward Broome; anthem (tenor solo and chorus), 'Come, let us sing the song of songs,' Reginald Barrett; offertory organ solo, 'Offertoire in E,' Batiste. Postlude, 'Hallelujan,' Handel. Soloists, Mrs. Frank Ramsay, Miss Jeanie Rankin, Mr. Fred. Capon, Mr. Percy Woodley.

Organist and choir director, Edward Broome. Pastor in charge, the Rev. Dr. John Ross. Special preacher at both services, Robert E. Speer, New York.

ST. GILES CHURCH.

Morning—Prelude, Batiste; anthem, 'Oh, death, where is thy sting'; hymn, 'Blessing and honor,' De Costa; hymn, 'Victory,' Palestrina; anthem, 'Welcome, happy morning,' Spence; postlude, Batiste.

Evening—Prelude, Fantasia, Stainer; anthem, 'He lives, He lives,' Macy; anthem, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day,' Warren; anthem, 'Praise ye the Lord,' Gounod; postlude, 'Send out Thy light,' Gounod.

Miss A. E. Denmon, organist. Mr. James Mackie, director.

Morning subject—'If ye, then, be risen with Christ.' Evening subject—'The resurrection of Lazarus.' Preacher at both services, the Rev. J. R. Dobson.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH.

'Oh blest and happy morn,' Palistrina; hymn for the people, 'Tho strife is o'er,' Monk; anthem, 'Who is this, so weak and helpless,' Minshall; soprano solo, 'As it was written,' Evelyn Bloom; anthem, and chorus, 'Christ, the Lord is risen to-day'; organ solo, 'Hallelujah chorus,' Messiah.

Evening service—Hymn-anthem, 'Hallelujah,' Brainard; anthem, 'Fear not, O land,' Berridge; soprano solo, 'Fear not ye,' F. Holland; organ prelude, 'Uphold ye portals everlasting,' Gounod's 'Redemption'; organ solo, 'Cantate Domino,' in E flat; 'Benedictus in G,' op. 39, Dudley Buck.

Miss M. E. Robinson, organist. Mr. J. R. Bain, choir leader.

CHALMERS CHURCH.

Morning—Hymn 615, Presbyterian Book of Praise; Psalm, Selection 8; anthem, 'Christ our passover,' Holden in E flat; hymn 58; sermon; anthem, 'Since by man,' E. Nichol in D'; hymn 59.

Evening—Doxology, 615; anthem, 'Christ the Lord is risen,' Dudley Buck, M.A.; solo, 'Resurrection song,' Shelley, Rev. E. Colborne Heine; hymn 62; anthem, 'Hallelujah,' Morgan in D'; hymn 499.

Hubert A. Baker, choir master.

MELVILLE CHURCH.

Easter Sunday morning—Opening voluntary, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' Messiah; hymn 61, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; Te Deum, 'We praise thee, oh God'; recit., 'And as Moses lifted up the serpent'; quartette, 'God so loved the world,' 'Crucifixion,' by Stainer; hymn 62, 'The strife is o'er'; hymn 59 (after sermon) 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; closing voluntary, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Messiah.

Easter Sunday Evening—Opening voluntary, 'Le Soir,' Batiste; hymn 61, 'Jesus Christ is risen'; anthem, 'They have taken away my Lord,' Stainer; hymn 64, 'The head that once was crowned with thorns'; soprano solo, 'The ransomed of the king,' Watts; hymn 68, 'The strife is o'er'; Nunc Dimittis, 'Lord now lettest thou thy servant,' Tours; hymn 577, 'Abide with me'; closing voluntary, 'March Triumphant,' Best.

H. Rees, organist and choir director.

METHODIST.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Prelude, organ and string quartette; doxology; 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; anthem, 'Behold! ye despisers' (H. W. Parker); hymn, 'Our Lord is risen from the dead'; solo, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth' (Handel); hymn, 'Forever with the Lord.' After the benediction, 'Hallelujah Chorus' (Handel), choir, organ and string quartette. Preacher, the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A.

7 p.m.—'The resurrection according to St. John,' an Easter service for solo, quartette, chorus, organ and string quartette, composed by Frederick Field Bullard; prelude, chorus and tenor solo, 'The day of Resurrection'; hymn, 'Rock of Ages'; soprano solo, 'Art thou weary'; contralto and baritone duet, 'Triumphant Lord, thy work is done'; offertory, Easter carol (quartette), 'On the Resurrection morning'; chorus and bass solo, 'Hark, ten thousand voices sounding'; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen today.' After the benediction, 'Hallelujah Chorus' (Handel.. Preacher, the Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D.

Soloists and quartette, Miss Mabel Barker, soprano; Mrs. J. C. Landry, contralto; Mr. W. E. L. Dyer, Mr. George Best, tenors; Mr. J. D. Ouellette, baritone; Mr. W. J. Moule, bass. String quratette led by Mr. Ernest Earl.

Mrs. Alice Nunns Keough, organist; Mr. E. F. Waterhouse, choirmaster.

DOMINION SQUARE CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Organ prelude, 'Offertory in F,' Batisto; chorus, 'Safely through another week,' Newton; doxology, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'; hymn, 170, 'Hail thou once despised eJsus,' Bakewell; prayer; chorus, 'Unfold ye portals,' 'Redemption'; Scripture lesson; baritono solo, 'My Redeemer and my Lord,' D. Buck; Scripture lesson; mixed quartette, 'Morning breaks upon the tomb,' Thomas; hymn 175, 'He dies, the friend of sinners dies,' Watts; sermon by the Rev. C. E. Manning; offertory, 'Verset,' Batiste; contralto solo, 'Hail, risen Saviour,' Luzzi; hymn 171, 'Ye humble souls,' Doddridge; benediction and postlude, 'Hosanna,' Wachs.

Evening service, 7 o'clock—Organ prelude, 'Pastoral Symphony,' Handel; doxology, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'; hymn 179, 'Our Lord is risen from the dead,' Wesley; prayer; quartette, tenor solo and chorus, 'The day of Resurrection,' Bullard; tenor solo, 'The new Jerusalem,' Hammond; Scripture lesson; Easter carol, 'On the Resurrection morning,' Bullard; hymn 172, 'He dies, the friend of sinners dies,' Watts; sermon by the Rev. C. E. Manning; offertory, 'Communion,' Batiste; soprano solo, 'Resurrection,' Shelley; hymn 176, 'Christ the Lord has risen again,' Weisse; postlude, 'Finale from Symphony,' No. 2.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH.

Morning at 11.—Hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; anthem, 'Why seek ye the living,' Bruce Steane; Gloria to chant in D, by Cooke; hymn, 'Come ye saints, look here and wonder'; offertory solo, 'Glory to God,' Rudini; hymn, 'Hail the day that sees him rise.'

Evening at 7.—'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'; hymn, 'Sons of God, triumphant rise'; anthem, 'Unfold ye portals' (Redemption), Gounod; anthem after first lesson, 'Hallelujah Chorus' (Messiah), Handel; hymn, 'Where high the heavenly temple stands'; offertory solo, 'King of Kings,' Shelley; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; vesper, 'Lord keep us safe this night,' Reyner. Soloists, Miss M. Laughton, Mr. J. E. Warner, Mr. J. H. Pritchard.

Horace W. Reyner, Mus. Bac., organist and choir director.

SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH.

Morning—Organ prelude, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Handel; anthem, 'Break forth into joy,' Barnby; anthem, 'O precious cross,' R. L. Werry; anthem, 'When streaming from the eastern sky,' Wagner.

Evening—Organ prelude, Handel; anthem, 'Te Deum in G,' Hopkins; tenor solo, 'O, divine Redeemer,' (Gounod), Mr. Robertson Wallace; violin solo, Mr. Silverston, selected.

N. Eichhorn, organist and choirmaster.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.

Morning Service—'The risen King,' cantata, words by S. H. Rhodes; music by P. A. Schnecker; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; chorus, 'This is the day which the Lord hath made'; chorus, 'As it began to dawn'; trio, 'With loving hearts and laden hands'; hymn, 'Why do we mourn'; recitative, 'But when they came unto the sepulchre'; chorus, 'The Lord is risen.'

Evening Service—'The Risen King,' cantata; hymn, 'Ye humble souls that seek the Lord'; recitative, 'Then went they out quickly and fled'; quartette, 'Weeping for him'; hymn, 'Hail thou once despised Jesus'; solo, 'They have taken away my Lord'; recitative, 'And when she had thus said'; chorus, 'O grave where is thy victory'; chorus, 'Unto him who loved us.'

The Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D., pastor.

Miss M. Park, organist.

Wm. Tollington, choir master.

Morning subject, 'The victor vanquished.' Evening subject, 'Christ, the resurrection.'

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE CHURCH.

Appropriate Easter music will be rendered in the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church on Sunday at both morning and evening services. The opening organ voluntary at 11 a.m. will be Dicks's, 'A day of Joy'; anthem, 'The Magdalene,' (Warren); soprano solo and chorus, 'It is Jesus,' (Root).

Evening service—Organ prelude, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' (Handel); anthem, 'Christ, our Passover,' (Chapelle). Soloists—Misses L. Luttrell, soprano, and M. Bray, alto, and Mr. R. A. Tarlton, bass. Bass solo, 'Forever with the Lord,' (Gounod).

Miss I. Lambly, organist. The Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor.

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MOUNTAIN STREET CHURCH.

Morning servie.—Anthem 'Seek ye the Lord,' D. V. Roberts; offertory; tenor solo, 'Then the same day at even,' Trowbridge.

Evening service—Anthem, 'My shepherd is the Living Lord,' Thayer; tenor, Recit. and air: (a) 'Behold and see if any sorrow is like unto His sorrow; (b) He was cut off out of the land of the living'; (c) But Thou didst not leave his soul in hell,' Handel's 'Messiah'; female trio, 'Saviour breathe an evening blessing,' Dudley Buck; Quartette, 'Even me,' Warren; Duet, 'O Salutaris,' Millard; Anthem (offertory). 'The radiant morn hath passed away,' Woodward. Soloists, Mrs. Thos. Pratt, Miss M. A. Rodgers, Miss Sadie Meyers and Messrs. Jennings and Pratt. Mr. Frank Hulbig, organist. Mr. Dave E. Jennings, musical director. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Morning Service—Prelude, 'Graduel in G,' Batiste; doxology; Easter carol, 'Blow ye the trumpet,' Shackley; hymn No. 153, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; Te Deum Laudamus, Smart in F; anthem at offertory, 'King of Kings,' H. R. Shelley; hymn No. 616, 'For all the saints'; tenor solo, 'Victory,' (H. R. Shelley), Mr. E. A. Wright; hymn No. 154, 'Christ the Lord is risen again'; postlude, 'Gloria from Mozart's 12th Mass.

Evening Service—Prelude, Violin solo, with organ accompaniment; opening anthem, 'Blessed is he who cometh,' Gounod; hymn No. 157, 'Hallelujah hearts to heaven and voices raise'; anthem, Magnificate, Woodward in E flat; violin solo at offertory by Mr. Eugene Schneider, with organ accompaniment; anthem, 'They have taken away my Lord,' Stainer; hymn No. 169, 'Jesus lives! no longer now'; soprano solo, 'Easter Dawn' (R. H. Woodman), Mrs. A. Chambers (with violin obligato); hymn No. 168, 'O Christ, our hope, our heart's desire'; postlude, Cornelius March, Mendelssohn.

Charles C. Hole, organist and choir director.

ZION CHURCH.

Morning—Easter and closing hymns. Organ prelude, transcription from 'Messiah,' (Handel); offertory interlude, 'He shall feed his flock,' (Handel); postlude, Easter March, (Newell); anthem, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead?' (E. L. Cranmer), with tenor and soprano solos, quartette, and chorus. Tenor soloist, Mr. W. W. O'Hara; soprano soloist, Miss Garlick; alto, Miss Barwick; bass, Mr. W. Gordonsmith.

Evening—Easter and closing hymns. Organ prelude, Pastoral Symphony, 'Messiah,' (Handel); offertory interlude, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' (Handel); postlude, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' (Handel); anthem, 'Why seek ye the living,' (as at the morning service); anthem, 'He is risen to-day,' (Asa Hull), with quartette, solo, and chorus. Soprano, Miss Williams; alto, Mrs. Willington; tenor, Mr. John Ellis; bass, Mr. R. Stoneman. The solo by Mr. Stoneman.

John T. Edward, organist.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Morning service, at 11 a.m.—Organ prelude, Gloria Patri, Bennett; hymn, 'Jesus Lives'; solo, Resurrection, Holden; hymn, 'The Day of Resurrection'; anthem, 'Christ is Risen,' Sir John Goss; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day.'

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

On Sunday next special Easter music will be sung at both services in the Olivet Baptist Church. The order of service will be: Organ voluntary, 'Invocation' (Guilmant), Long Metre Doxology; hymn No. 266, 'Come every pious heart.; morning anthem, a new setting of 'O Death, where is thy sting,' (Hyatt Brewer); hymn No. 260, 'Morning breaks upon the tomb'; offertory solo (soprano), 'Easter Song'; (De Weller); hymn No. 272, 'Hail the day that sees him rise'; closing voluntary, 'Hallelujah chorus.' The order of service in the evening will be: Opening anthem, 'Christ both died and rose again,' (Dr. Naylor); hymn No. 208, 'Hark, the glad sound'; evening anthem, 'Far be sorrow, tears and sighing,' (Dr. Hall); hymn No. 275, 'O Christ who has prepared a place'; at the offertory the duet 'Triumphant Lord, thy work is done,' (contralto and bass), from the cantata 'Resurrection,' (Bullard), will be sung; hymn No. 282, 'Now let our cheerful eyes survey.'

The pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, will preach at both services.

Organist and choirmaster, Mr. Ernest F. Kerr.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Morning—Organ, (a) 'He was despised,' '(The Messiah'), Handel; (b) 'To him be glory,' I. H. Fillmore; anthem, choir, 'He liveth,' H. P. Danks; anthem, choir, 'He is risen,' Caleb Simpson; postlude, 'Easter March,' J. E. Newell.

Evening—Organ, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' Handel; soprano solo, 'The king of glory,' L. Conway, Mrs. May Creed male quartette, 'Crown him with many crowns,' Lyon; postlude, 'Lebanon March,' W. Smallwood.

Soloists—Mrs. Creed, Miss Roberts, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Scott.

Male quartette—Mr. A Stewart, Mr. O. B. Keddy, Mr. D. K. Durland and Mr. A. B. Scott.

Organist and musical director, Mr. J. H. Morse.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH

Morning Service—Easter prelude; anthem, 'The open tomb,' Kopsh; offertory, 'Alleluia, Christ arose,' Beirly; bass solo, 'I lay my sins on Jesus,' Mr. E. F. Pratt; postlude, 'Hallelujah,' Handel.

Evening Service—Prelude, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Mount of Olives, Beethoven; anthem, 'The Ransomed Armies,' Dr. Rodney Day; offertory, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day,' Ashford; tenor solo, 'Oh, golden land of peace,' Mr. Charles McCallum, of Galt; postlude, Emmans.

The pastor, the Rev. J. R. Webb, will be the preacher morning and evening.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

11 a.m.—The pastor will preach. After the sermon, confirmation.

Evening service at 8 p.m. Holy Communion. Music in the Easter service:—'Prayer,' H. Ernst (violin); 'Meditation,' Bach-Gounod, (soprano and violin); 'Fruehlings Auferstehung,' Mendelssohn, ('cello).

Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

Pontifical High Mass at 10 a.m.—Handel's 'Kyrie' and 'Gloria'; Mehul's 'Credo'; Witt's 'Terra Tremuit'; organ solo, by Mr. R. O. Pelletier; Mendelssohn's 'Benedictus,' tenor solo, A. Thomas; 'Agnus Dei' (solo and chorus); soloists, Messrs. Ed. Lebel, Z. Morin, A. Destroismaison, A. Laurendeau, J. Guilmette.

Pontifical Vespers and solemn

Filii et Filiae'; recessional, finale in St flat, Walstenholme.

Evening—Processional, full choir in march form, Guilmant; recessional, 'Pomp et Circonstance, Marche Militaire,' by Elgar.

J. D. Dussault.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Th ladies' choir will sing Riga's Regina-Coeli at the eight o'clock mass. Miss B. Foley, Miss Sadie Tansey and Miss Helena Walker will render some solos during the service.

At the ten o'clock mass St. Patrick's choir will render Professor Fowler's Mass No. 4. The soloists: Messrs. J. F. Cahill, J. A. Carpenter, W. J. Walsh, J. J. Walsh, D. McAndrew and Jas. Quinn.

Easter hymns will be sung by the choir, and Professor Fowler will play Easter carols on the organ at different parts of the service.

In the evening there will be harmonized vespers, and during benediction the choir will sing Rizo's Haec Dies and Solemn Marguette's 'Tantum Ergo.' Mr. F. Cahill and Mr. T. Ireland singing the solos.

Mr. John A. Kelly will sing 'Ave Maria.'

Maria.

CHURCH OF THE GESU.

At the 10 o'clock mass, Gounod's solemn mass (St. Cecilia) will be given in full by a mixed choir of voices, Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus and Agnus. At the offertory will be rendered, by special request, 'O Felli et Filiae,' Batiste.

At the 8 o'clock evening service the following selections will be rendered: 'O Cor Amoris,' Mendelssohn; solo and chorus: 'Haec Dies,' Riga; 'Regina Coeli,' Schubert-Liszt, solo and chorus; solo by Mr. H. P. Bruyere; 'Tantum Ergo,' Costa.

Soloists—Messrs. Joseph Caron, soprano; H. P. Bruyere, tenor; Mendoza Langlois, baritone; Ernest Bureau, bass.

Organist, Mr. Art. Letondal.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

High mass—'Mass in C,' Beethoven, arranged by Fra Riga; offertory, 'Regina Coeli,' Theo. Dubois.

Vespers—'Magnificat,' Dubois.

Adoration of Blessed Sacrament—'O Salutaris,' duo, A. Lavallee-Smith; 'Regina-Coeli,' Theo. Dubois; 'Tantum Ergo,' Cherubini; 'Laudate Dominum,' Faure.

Soloists—Messrs. J. P. L. Berube, Alf. Lortie, Jos. Turgeon, A. C. Crepeau, D. Poliquin, T. Lortie, Z. Pilon.

Organist, S. Duval; director, M. J. E. Drolet.

S. MARY'S CHURCH.

The choir of St. Mary's (Maisonneuve street), at High Mass, 10.30 a.m., will sing Van Bree's 'Mass No. 1,'; at the offertory, Wilson's 'Regina Coeli,' solo and chorus; soloist, Mr. J. J. Rowan. Soloists for the mass: First tenors, J. J. Rowan, W. Kelly, G. Prevost and A. O'Brien; second tenors, J. and A. Emblem, J. Connolly, C. Singleton; basos, T. C. Emblem, J. Murray, J. Chambers, W. Fleming.

In the evening at 7 o'clock, musical Vespers and benediction. During Vespers, Harmonized Psalms, Mardo's 'Magnificat' and Wilson's 'Regina Coeli.' At Benediction, 'Cor Jesu,' chorus, Van Bree's 'Sanctus and Benedictus'; duet, 'Ave Maria,' Wilson's 'Tantum Ergo,' soloist, T. C. Emblem, and Mine's 'Laudate.'

Conductor, T. C. Emblem. Musical director and organist, Professor James Wilson.

REAT GUN BURST

THREE SAILORS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED ON THE U. S. S. 'IOWA.'

Pensacola, Fla., April 9.—A disastrous explosion occurred on the United States battleship 'Iowa' to-day, while the vessel was at target practice in the Gulf. The forward port 12-inch gun burst from the premature explosion of a shell, 12 feet of the piece outside the turret being demolished. Three men were killed and five injured.

The killed are Kiele, a first class seaman; Percell, an ordinary seaman, and Berry.

The 'Massachusetts,' six miles distant, was signalled for aid, and one of the cutters put off, with the surgeon and assistants. The wounded men were taken to the hospital and their injuries dressed. The dead were brought to Pensacola.

NEW BANK BUILDING.

Winnipeg, Man., April 9.—The contract for the erection of the new building for the Bank of British North America has been awarded. The contractors are the William Gracey Company, of Montreal and Chicago.

Advertisements.

Wall Papers

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SPORTS COMMENT

National Association to Build New Club House

RESULT OF ANNUAL MEETINGS HELD YESTERDAY LOCAL SPORTING NEWS

If we except the not very important argument for the Rice trophy, which occurred a week ago, the cable chess match for the Newnes trophy, played in Brooklyn and London on Friday and Saturday of last week, was the first international contest of the year. The American victory was primarily due to the fine work of one of the two Brooklyn players, who picked a win out of an end game that long looked like a draw. The net outcome of the match is the strengthening of the Brooklyn Chess Club's grip upon the most representative of chess trophies, for one repetition of the victory next year is all that is needed to keep the cup permanently on this side of the Atlantic.

What the American team of 1904 will be required to do will be exactly what the American team of 1901 was asked to perform, with results that, to put it mildly, were distinctly disappointing. History is here recalled merely to suggest the hope that history will not repeat itself later. The retention of the Newnes cup starts auspiciously for the United States representatives the year of international sport, which will have its climax in the 'America's' cup races of August.

Before the close of the season Americans will fight Englishmen for tennis honors, for supremacy in track athletics, and for the possession of the Palma trophy that they lost through lack of attention to the fine sport of rifle shooting.

Our friends across the line will also dispute with Canadians the possession of the two yachting emblems which we have taken from Uncle Sam in the past. Come to think of it, wouldn't it be well if some American with a smart yacht went mug hunting this year in English waters? The Cape May and Brenton's Reef Cups have remained in England's custody since 1886, and while these cups are insignificant as compared with the real article so carefully held by the New York Yacht Club they are certainly worth competing for during the season. The Englishmen should not have any monopoly in the issuing of challenges.

In local sporting circles the main topic of discussion this week was the lacrosse outlook for the approaching season. As is usually the case at this early period, the annual crop of ominous rumors darken the air, but by the time the first business meeting of the league executive comes round, they will in all probability have vanished into nothingness, and things will assume their normal aspect.

The past season proved to be, on the whole, one of the most successful in lacrosse history, and the final winning of the championship by the Shamrocks was popular in every respect. With the absence of a professional baseball team in the city this year, lacrosse will have things pretty much its own way, and if the success of the past season is not entirely eclipsed the fault will rest solely with the clubs themselves.

At the commencement of last season's games an effort was made to have the matches sharp on time. It was decided to impose a fine on any team causing delay, and consequent annoyance to those in attendance. This rule was repeatedly violated, and in not a single case was the treasury enriched by the collection of the threatened fine. It is to be hoped that something definite will be done with regard to this matter at the approaching meeting of the league executive.

The idea of numbering each player (as is the custom in bicycle races, etc.), is a good one, and would increase the general interest in the personal work of each player on the field. Another great improvement would be the introduction of a new system in playing out the hour and a half allotted to each match. If the playing-time was divided up into three sections, with a ten minute rest sandwiched in, a vast amount of lost time would be saved, and the matches would, as a rule, be concluded at a reasonable hour. Also, in the case of an injured player, the system of immediately dropping a man to even matters until the return of said injured player, would prove a most acceptable innovation. This is a matter in which the referee needs to be firm, as a considerable amount of unpleasant dressing-room wrangling would thus be done away with.

The dream experienced by a Toronto scribe to the effect that the Shamrocks were thinking of seeking admission into the C.L.A. on account of being too fast company for the N.A.L.U. teams, is hardly worthy of consideration. The Shamrocks had their work cut out for them in order to land last year's championship, and it is safe to say that either the Capitals or Cornwalls would have defeated the C.L.A. champions of last year. Cornwall has a budding team of stars, and the Capitals have received new life in the recent acquisition of several of their old team of champions. The Torontos have already won the championship (in anticipation), which is usually their chronic spring condition, but there can be no denying the fact that they promise to be stronger than ever this year, and if they do secure the 1903 championship it will be a popular victory all round.

The recent experience with regard to the hockey championship and the Stanley cup matches are parallel with the circumstances surrounding the possession of the Minto cup. This cup practically represents the championship of the world, and hence should only be played for by the acknowledged championship teams of each respective league. The only reasonable method to be pursued under the circumstances is to have these matches played at the close of the regular league series, as it is only in this way that the public can have any guarantee that the contesting teams are undisputed champions struggling for the tip-top position.

The discussion of the foregoing and many other questions of vital importance to the success of our national game should make the N.A.L.U. meeting this afternoon one of exceptional interest to all lovers of lacrosse. Let harmony and good-will prevail.

RESIGNATION MUST STAND

MR. LAMARCHE REFUSES TO ACCEPT N.A.A.A. PRESIDENCY AGAIN—DEPUTATION DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Joseph Lamarche has definitely decided that he cannot reconsider his final decision not to withdraw his resignation as president of the National Amateur Athletic Association. This was the reply given by Mr. Lamarche on Thursday evening to a deputation from the N.A.A.A. who waited upon the ex-Alderman to request him to reconsider his decision to withdraw from the presidency of the association.

Mr. Lamarche, in an eloquent speech thanked the deputation for the honor done him by requesting him to remain president of the N.A.A.A., but before he had sent in his resignation he had carefully considered every detail in connection with the matter and now that his private business is rapidly increasing in volume he finds that it is impossible to hold office in the association. In conclusion, he wished the N.A.A.A. all success and remarked that he would always be a friend to the National Association, and that in the future should it require his advice he would be ready and willing to give it as a private member. The deputation expressed its regret at the final decision of Mr. Lamarche and after thanking the ex-chairman for past services to the association the N.A.A.A. representative withdrew.

It is rather premature to predict the successor to Mr. Lamarche, but it is quite certain that the new president will be elected from among the board of directors. A special meeting of the association will be held shortly to fill the vacancy. There is considerable regret expressed in National circles over the resignation of Mr. Lamarche as president.

LOCAL BOWLING MATCH

A bowling match took place on the P.A.A.A. alleys on Thursday evening, when the Greenies, of the P.A.A.A., defeated the Northern Electric team by the score of 352 pins.

The following is the score:

Greenies—				
J. Ritchie	163	132	160	455
F. Turnbull	187	200	160	547
A. Pringle	165	171	158	494
T. Turnbull	149	187	202	538
J. Carmichael	136	136	141	413
M. Millar	155	128	124	407
Total				2,853
Northern Electric—				
W. Davidson	133	169	160	462
E. Campbell	144	154	125	423
J. C. Taylor	131	112	133	376
S. R. Cairns	165	152	144	461
J. Y. Clarke	107	154	138	399
J. Hayward	113	103	164	380
Total				2,501

Majority for Greenies, 352.

COMING YACHT RACES

The event in the yachting world this year will be the series of races for the 'America's' cup, to be sailed off Sandy Hook, New York, in August next, between 'Shamrock III.' as challenger, and 'Reliance' as defender.

The task of turning out this year's Seawanhaka cup defender devolved on Mr. Sherwood. Immediately after he laid down the new boat, Mr. Sherwood became ill.

The new defender will have bilge boards, the same as 'Trident,' last year's defender, and will be launched about the middle of May. The final races are to take place on Lake St. Louis, next July, against the Manchester Yacht Club.

Work on the Canada Cup defender, building for Norman McRae, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, from the lines of Arthur Payne, of England, is progressing well at the Andrews yards, at Oakville, Ontario. The launching is set for early in May, and it is expected the trial trip will take place the first part of June.

The sails, which are being made on the other side by Ratsey & Lapthron, together with the blocks and running rigging, will arrive at Oakville middle of next week. No name has as yet been selected for the boat.

It is not known who will handle the craft, but it is hoped to get Commodore A. E. Jarvis, who has sailed all of the other boats in the cup races, to again take charge. The cup contests are to take place off Toronto, Lake Ontario, beginning Aug. 8 next.

It now looks as if an even dozen boats would enter the 'Columbia' yacht cup races for the Lipton cup, which are to be held on Lake Michigan off Chicago on Aug. 27, 28 and 29 next.

Last year there were six entries and five starters in the struggle, which was won by 'La Rita.' The prospect of twelve of the 21-footers coming to the line is received with the greatest enthusiasm by Westtern yachtsmen.

Heading the list of probable starters is Commodore McGuire's new boat 'Tantalizer,' now building by the Keogh Boat and Motor Company at Fort Wayne, Ind. 'Little Shamrock,' building in Boston, from the designs of Small Brothers, for a syndicate of Columbia Yacht Club members, will compete.

Then there is 'La Rita,' winner last year, owned by George R. Pearce, and 'Privateer,' owned by Oscar Daniels, both of the Columbia Yacht Club; 'Outlaw,' formerly 'Arab IV.,' belonging to F. D. Porter, of the Jackson Park Yacht Club; 'Sprite,' owned by Dr. C. P. Pickard, of the Chicago Yacht Club, and a new creation to be named 'Martha IV.,' now building for Dr. E. C. Knight, of the Columbia Yacht Club.

Thomas W. Webb of Peoria, Ill., is to enter a craft which will either be bought or built in the East. The Milwaukee Yacht Club will send a new fin keel, building for Otto F. Schammel, while R. B. Brown, of the same club, will enter 'Pilot,' an Eastern creation, which will come to the lakes by rail.

James B. Keogh of the Chicago Yacht Club will enter 'Spray,' and a craft is expected to represent the Queen City Yacht Club of Toronto.

COMING BENCH SHOW

MANAGEMENT CERTAIN OF A GREAT SUCCESS—OFFICERS FOR THE SHOW ARE NAMED.

The coming bench show of the Montreal Canine Association to be held in the Arena on May 19, 20 and 21 next, promises to be the greatest success in the history of the Canine Association.

The judging, under the supervision of Messrs. Freeman Lloyd, of Philadelphia, J. J. Lynn, of New York, and George Douglas, of Woodstock, Ont., and Mrs. J. A. Pitt, of Montreal, should satisfy the most exacting.

The premium list, which will be ready in a few days, contains the largest number of specials ever offered by the association.

Mr. W. C. Ogilvie, of 11 St. Sacrament street, will be pleased to mail one to any person wishing to enter a dog.

The show will be run under A.K.C. rules under the following officers:

Hon. President—S. Coulson.
President—D. W. Ogilvie.
Vice-President—J. A. Laurin.
Second Vice-President—J. Reid.
Secretary—J. R. Innes.
Committee—W. C. Ogilvie, Alf. Brittain, H. L. Thomas, J. A. Pitt, S. Britcher, F. E. Stuart, N. Henry, A. F. Gault, H. L. Tallis, W. M. Walker, D. Robertson, J. Ainslie.

Enquiries are pouring in asking for information, and promising large entries from all over the United States and Canada.

NEW CLUB HOUSE.

National Association Decides to Erect a New Home.

WORK TO COMMENCE THIS YEAR — MEMBERS TO SUBSCRIBE.

The directors of the National Amateur Athletic Association have decided to erect a new and magnificent club house. This fact has been kept a secret for many months past, but the 'Witness' is in a position to-day to make the above assertion. The directors some time ago conceived the idea that if the National Association was to go on prospering in the world of athletics something was to be done in the way of erecting a new and modern club house, and this has at last been finally decided upon. The plans and specifications are to be drawn up shortly, and it is estimated that the new club house will cost in the neighborhood of forty thousand dollars. It will be erected on the grounds of the N.A.A.A., Ontario street east, and will contain all the modern improvements that are requisite to meet requirements of athletics and others interested in the promotion and welfare of athletics. The new club house will contain a large and well-equipped gymnasium, bowling alleys, billiard parlors, swimming and shower baths, as well as a reading and reception hall. The National Association is at the present day not one dollar in debt, and it is proposed to ask the members to pay into the Association the sum of four dollars towards starting the building fund. Already some five hundred young names have been signed to the subscription list, and it is expected that the number will run up into the thousands. The directors are enthusiastic over the encouragement they have received in this laudable undertaking, and they feel assured that they have the goodwill and support of every right-thinking French-Canadian who is desirous of seeing such a building erected in this city. The Association is determined to put the club house scheme through, and already there is talk of forming special committees to take up certain sections of the work. At any rate, the National Amateur Athletic Association has a bright and prosperous future, and other clubs and associations in this city, if not throughout the Dominion, will rejoice with the N.A.A.A. in its plucky endeavor to keep abreast of the times in the athletic sense of the word. The new club house, when erected, will, it is said, be a credit to this ambitious association.

BRANTFORD LACROSSE CLUB

Determined to Have Dade and Hendry---Excited Over Minto Cup Challenge

There is every reason to believe that Dade and Hendry will again figure on the Brantford lacrosse team during the coming summer notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. During the past week a private meeting was held between these players and representatives of a prominent association club to try if possible and induce Messrs. Dade and Hendry to become members of a certain lacrosse team in this city. The association gentlemen placed their side of the question before the now two famous lacrosse players and before withdrawing requested a final reply within the next week or ten days. It is needless to say that the gentlemen interviewed listened very attentively to the proposition of the interviewers, but they would in no way pledge themselves. Both young men are supposed at the present time to be members of the Brantford Lacrosse Club, and, according to Mr. P. McGuire, of Toronto, who is at present in the city, the Brantford people are determined to have Dade and Hendry again this season.

MINTO CUP CHALLENGE.

Mr. McGuire, in discussing Western Ontario lacrosse doings, said that excitement runs high in that particular branch of sport, and that during a recent visit to Brantford he heard nothing else discussed but the challenge of the C.L.A. champions for the Minto cup. It is the prevailing opinion throughout the Brantford district that the Ontario champions are capable of defeating the Shamrock team for possession of the cup and as a result Brantford citizens are greatly excited over the coming matches. Everything possible is being done to form a strong team in Brantford this summer and all kinds of inducements are being offered to capable players. 'Last year,' said Mr. McGuire, 'lacrosse was run at an immense expense to many of the clubs in the C.L.A., with the result that these clubs are now more or less in debt, consequently every effort is again being made to organize strong, if not winning, teams. Brantford will be well represented on the field, and it is the general opinion up West that both Dade and Hendry will return to their old team as soon as the season opens for the playing of the game.' The latter gentleman refused to make any statement as regards their future in the lacrosse world, but from what can be learned in local circles these players will shortly return to Brantford.

SHERBROOKE CURLING CLUB

Sherbrooke, April 11.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Curling Club was held on Thursday evening. The president, Mr. L. A. Bayley, presided. The reports submitted were considered satisfactory, and the election of patrons and officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Patron, Mayor William Farwell; patroness, Mrs. William Farwell; president, Mr. J. A. Wiggett; vice-president, Mr. C. W. Cate, secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. A. Tofield; chaplain, Rev. F. J. Day; representative members, Messrs. D. Kinghorn and C. Gordon; directors, Messrs. J. S. Mitchell, L. A. Bayley, C. W. Cate, J. A. Wiggett, R. J. Spearing, D. G. Loomis, C. Gordon; skips, Messrs. H. M. Tomlinson, W. M. Tomlinson, L. A. Bayley, James Craig, R. J. Spearing, P. N. Boucher, D. G. Loomis, J. S. Mitchell, A. H. Foss, C. Gordon; hon. skip, John Blue. A special vote of thanks was awarded the Sisters of the Precious Blood for the use of the grounds during the season.

BASKETBALL

The intermediate basketball teams of the Montreal and Quebec Y.M.C.A.'s played together in the gymnasium of the local team on Dominion square, resulting in a win for the home team by 23 points to 16. The winners, especially in the first half, had the best of the play. In the second half the visitors put on a spurt, but it was too late to win.

The teams lined up as follows:

Quebec.		Montreal.
G. Murray	Home	E. Finnie
B. Thorne	Home	J. McCuaig
A. Wise	Centre	J. Leonard
C. Burford	Defence	J. Price
A. Burford	Defence	P. McCuaig

Advertisements.



FREE BOOK FOR SICK WOMAN

Woman is more liable to illness than man. This is because her organism is more sensitive. In man the muscular system is predominant. In woman the nervous sympathetic. Woman suffers in heart and brain and body a thousand things the average man can't understand. He knows nothing of the throbbing head, the aching back, the nerves all ajar by overstrain, the 'want to be let alone' feeling, the weakness and prostration from the overwork, worry and cares of her self-sacrificing life. Often, indeed, her wonderful love and courage make her hide from him until it is too late, the many sleepless, restless nights followed by tired waking mornings, the wearing pain, the dragging weakness of female complaints, all of which are increased at each period, the unutterable misery and weakness that darken her life and bring her to the verge of despair.

Yet women need not despair. God never meant that his best gift to man should go through life in sorrow and suffering. What woman needs is to understand herself. Dr. Sproule has made this possible. He knows, (for he has proved it by curing thousands of cases where others have failed)—that she need not suffer physically. His latest book, written entirely for women, shows this plainly. In it you will read his wonderful 'Tribute to Woman.' When you read it your heart will throb with gladness as you feel that here, at last, is a man with a mind great enough and a heart tender enough to understand woman. The same understanding and sympathy have made him resolve to send a copy of this book

Absolutely Free

to any sick woman who writes for it. She who reads it will learn all about the weakness and disease of her sex; all about her complicated nervous and physical conditions; all the necessities and requirements of her wonderful organism. Best of all, she will learn what is necessary to maintain health, and now that health can be regained when lost.

Fully Illustrated

Dr. Sproule has given particular attention to the illustrations in this book, and has spared neither trouble nor expense to get the very best. All the female organs, both in health and disease, are so clearly drawn that anyone looking at the pictures cannot fail to understand. Dr. Sproule's long experience as a surgeon and a Specialist has made him an authority, and the illustrations have been done from drawings which he himself has made especially for this book. They are so clear and perfect that they will prove a revelation to the woman who sees them.

To Healthy Women

Reader, if you are well, please do not sent for this book; because the edition is limited, and the book you might write for out of mere curiosity would probably be the means of depriving some sick and suffering sister of that beacon light which would guide her to renewed health and happiness.

But remember, though Dr. Sproule has been to great expense in getting up the book it will cost YOU nothing. The doctor wants you to have it. He wants every woman to have that perfect glowing health without which she cannot fitly rule her kingdom. He feels it his greatest privilege to help in any way God's last and best creation—WOMAN. Write for this book at once. It will save you years of suffering. Address SPECIALIST SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

P.A.A.A. BOWLERS WON

Defeated M.A.A.A. Team in a Friendly Match

The bowling teams of the Montreal A.A.A. and the Point A.A.A. were kept busy yesterday afternoon. At the suggestion of the P.A.A.A. a match was arranged between teams of twelve men a side, to be rolled on the alleys of each club, and as soon as the bowlers finished their first three strings, they immediately proceeded to the alleys of the other club.

The scoring all through the match was exceptionally good, the M.A.A.A. total of 3,331 pins being the best standard team score put up for some years, closely followed by scores of 3,336, 3,227, 3,119 and 3,104, all high enough to satisfy the most ambitious pin dropper.

Both teams won their matches on their own alleys, the P.A.A.A. succeeding in rolling up a total of 12,547 pins, as against 12,215 for the M.A.A.A., a majority of 332 pins in favor of the P.A.A.A.

The highest three string score was made by James Baxter, jr., M.A.A.A., with a total of 597 pins.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

The Printing Pressmen of the city offices held a reception last evening in the Empire Hall for the purpose of welcoming Messrs. E. Randell, first vice-president of the International Union, and William Davie, organizer for the Dominion. Mr. P. Boudreau presided. Speeches were delivered during the evening by the guests and a number of prominent labor men. Messrs. Randall and Davie leave to-day for Quebec in the interests of the International Union.

$50

FOR THE DUNLOP 50c

The fifty-cent piece stamped with the Dunlop Tire Company's trade mark, a pair of uplifted hands, for the return of which one hundred dollars was paid, has again been placed in circulation. The Company will now give fifty dollars to the one who returns it to them.

One ten and two five-cent pieces have already been returned, but there are 167 of these stamped colts to look for.

The twenty 25-cent pieces are each worth five dollars and a pair of Dunlop Bicycle Tires. As the tires sell at ten dollars a pair, this means a reward of fifteen dollars for each quarter.

The finder of each of the forty-nine 10-cent pieces will be rewarded with two dollars and a pair of Dunlop Comfort Rubber Heels.

For the return of the 98 five-cent pieces one dollar will be paid.

Look for the Dunlop Hands

On all the rubber goods you buy, and then you'll be sure you have the best. You'll find this trade mark on the best pneumatic Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Solid Rubber Carriage Tires, Rubber Door Mats, Rubber Heels, Horseshoe Pads, etc. In these lines the Dunlop goods stand foremost for uniform quality and service.

THE DUNLOP TIRE CO., Limited
TORONTO.

SPECIAL FOR Monday —AND— Tuesday AT THE Marchand Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe

AND ITS 3 STORES.

$3.38—Elegant Japanese Silk Blouses, all colors, with fancy tucks, puff sleeves (latest style), all sizes; regular price $5 ..... $3.38

$4.48—Another $7.50 novelty in Blouses, which we offer you at a reduction this week. Japanese silks, with box pleats, hemstitched work, Princess sleeves, latest novelty $4.48

$12.49—The richest gift you can offer, and having an ordinary value of $18.50.

This is our latest creation, made specially for Easter. A Taffeta Silk Blouse, the nicest work, and of great value, 4 or 5 different styles. $12.49

A great variety of Blouses made of silk, sateen, satin, flannel, muslin and lawn, all kinds and all prices.

TAILOR MADE COSTUMES.

A Costume of Cheviot Serge, all wool, steel grey, navy blue and black, trimmed with fancy silk appliques; jacket, Russian style; skirt with box pleats; always sold at $15; for two days only $9.99

A Costume of the value of $18, in ordinary times. This Costume is of gentlemen's cloth, black and navy blue; Russian style, with braid or cord appliques, and fancy ornaments, white and blue stitchings; the latest style and creation $13.49

A real $25 Costume, made of broadcloth, black or navy blue, or steel grey; tailor-made, with sailor collar or falling capes and appliques; tailor-made skirts with tucks and appliques; latest novelty; for two days only, $19.49

FROM $25 TO $50

The nicest assortment of Tailor-made Costumes, all sizes, and descriptions, and all styles; the real value of these Costumes ranges from $40 to $75 in ordinary times, now ..... $25.00 to $50.00

SKIRTS

For every taste, for every purse, from 99c to $30.00.

Fancy Silk Capes and Silk Ruffs.

THE MARCHAND READY-TO-WEAR WARDROBE has brought from Paris at a large cost some Parisian artistic designers in silk garments, silk capes, tulle capes, chiffon and lace capes. We have an entire control of Montreal market for this kind of work, manufacturing ourselves. Nobody can meet us for low prices.

Come and see these masterpieces. They are a revelation. The largest assortment is exhibited in our three stores.

Marchand's Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe,

THREE STORES,

2334 St. Catherine, Corner Mansfield.

1458 St. Catherine, Corner Montcalm.

1869-1871 Notre Dame, Near McGill.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY

NEW SCALE OF WAGES DRAFTED BY THE UNION.

Toronto, April 10.—A committee appointed by the Toronto Street Railway Employees Union for the purpose has drafted a new scale of wages, which has been forwarded to the executive of the International Union at Detroit for ratification. The street railway strike was settled last spring, the agreement signed by the company did not contain a clause specifying any limited time for the existing wages.

The climate of Cairo, Egypt, has been so changed by canals, new streets, and over-watering that invalids are obliged to go to Thebes. The Nile dam has also had an influence.

THE BALKAN CRISIS

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE KING ALEXANDER OF SERVIA.

Vienna, April 10.—The rumors current of a plot against the life of King Alexander of Servia received apparent confirmation in private despatches which have been received at Buda-Pest, and according to which an attack on the King's life was planned for next Sunday. The plot was discovered, and fifty persons suspected of complicity therein were arrested. Other arrests are expected.

Semi-official reports from Belgrade declare that these rumors are false, but it is thought here that King Alexander's recent coup d'etat was probably hastened by the discovery of the alleged plot.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 10.—A conflict lasting four days has taken place between the insurgents and Turkish troops in the district of Melesh, northern Macedonia. The village of Berovo was surrounded and burned. Another fight occurred near Opela, in the province of Kratovo.

HAVE REVOLTED.

Salonica, European Turkey, April 10.—The inhabitants of some of the villages in the district of Petrich (53 miles from here) have revolted. A detachment of 350 Turkish troops has been engaged with the insurgents. Reinforcements have left Salonica for the scene of the disturbance.

THE SULTAN AFRAID.

London, April 11.—A despatch to the 'Chronicle' from Constantinople, dated April 6 says that the insurrection in Albania has shaken the Sultan's confidence in his bodyguard, which is composed entirely of Albanians. He ordered a special commission to inspect the rifles of the bodyguard, to ascertain if they were unloaded before he drove to the mosque on Friday last, fearing that an attempt might be made on his life.

CONSUL DEAD.

Constantinople, April 10.—It is officially stated that M. St. Cherbina, the Russian consul at Mitrovitza, who was shot by an Albanian, is dead.

SANTO DOMINGO

HEAVY FIGHTING TAKING PLACE ON THE ISLAND.

San Domingo City, April 7.—The negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the questions in dispute initiated by the consuls have failed, and the suspension of hostilities ended at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and General Vasquez opened fire on the revolutionary positions. The rebels in this city replied with cannon, and the fighting lasted during the whole of yesterday and through last night, only ceasing this morning, by which time Gen. Vasquez's troops had been finally repulsed in their assault on the city. The number of killed and wounded is unknown.

The Government troops made a second attempt this morning to force their way into the city, but after a heavy fight on the banks of the river, they were again thrown back. The insurgent general, Peppin, was killed. Gen. Vasquez's forces are at the suburb of San Carlos, and their prospects of a successful assault on the city appear remote, as it is well barricaded, and defended by heavy guns. A suspension of hostilities has now taken place in order that the Red Cross corps may care for the wounded.

Italian and German warships have arrived here and have landed marines to protect their respective consulates. Many families have gone on board the foreign warships for safety. It is reported that foreign warships will disembark parties of marines in case of pillage. The population is extremely anxious.

IRISH LAND BILL

MR. BALFOUR STATES THAT IT IS NOT THE SUBJECT OF ANY BARGAIN.

London, April 10.—Henry Kimber, a Conservative member of parliament, and an advocate of the redistribution of seats, wrote recently to Mr. Bolfour asking whether there was any truth in the rumors that the Irish Land Bill was part of a bargain for abandoning the redistribution of seats in Ireland. Mr. Balfour, in reply, makes the important statement that the Irish Land Bill has never been the subject of any kind of bargain with any party, group or individual, in or out of parliament. He recognizes the anomalies of the existing system of parliamentary representation, as being undoubtedly serious, but he has never seen any satisfactory scheme of reform suggested. This reply seems to show that the government has no idea of reducing the Irish representation in parliament.

'CANADA GAZETTE'

INLAND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS—L. H. PACKARD & CO. INCORPORATED.

Ottawa, April 11.—The following appointments to the Inland Revenue service are officially announced to-day:

Mr. Thomas Gaummond, of Quebec, to be a tide waiter in His Majesty's cusfoms.

Mr. H. Lawlor to be district inspector of Inland Revenue for the district of Montreal, in the room of Mr. J. P. Beauchamp, deceased.

Mr. F. X. Toupin, to be collector of Inland Revenue for the division of Montreal, in the room of Mr. H. Lawlor, promoted.

Mr. C. P. Chagnon, of Montreal, to be deputy collector of Inland Revenue, in the division of Montreal, in the room of Mr. F. X. Toupin, promoted.

The Canadian Steel Co. seeks revival of its charter and reduction of its capital stock.

Messrs. L. Packard and E. Packard, of Westmount; Andrew Lennon, F. W. Wadsworth and James Strike, of Montreal, have secured letters patent of incorporation, with a capital of ninety-five thousand dollars, and headquarters in Montreal, as 'L. H. Packard & Co.'

MME. PATTI'S TOUR

THE DIVA WILL SING IN MONTREAL ON NOV. 13.

New York, April 10.—Negotiations have been completed whereby Mr. I. E. Suckling, of New York, formerly of Toronto, has secured the management of all the appearances of Mme. Adelina Patti in Canada. Mme. Patti will sing in Montreal on Nov. 13. If she appears in Toronto it probably will be early in May following. Halifax, Ottawa and Winnipeg will be the other cities visited.

GAYNOR'S BAIL

SUIT ARISING OVER IT AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse, N.Y., April 9.—Judge Ray, in the United States Court to-day, issued an order on Mr. MacDougal, United States marshal, to show cause why an execution issued in the United States Court in Savannah on the property of William B. Kirk, in this city, should not be set aside. The levy was made on Monday, and is on account of a $40,000 bond signed by Mr. Kirk for John Gaynor, which the latter forfeited by going to Quebec, just before trial of the criminal proceedings against him and Benjamin D. Greene and others, for alleged conspiring with Oberlin M. Carter to defraud the United States in Savannah harbor work. The order will be opposed at Norwich, April 18, by Mr. George B. Curtis, district attorney, of Binghampton.

BRITISH OFFICERS

EXPENSES BEYOND THEIR INCOME.

London, April 10.—The report of the committee appointed to enquire into the expenses incurred by officers in the army and to suggest measures for bringing commissions within the reach of men of moderate means, has been issued in a blue-book.

The report shows that the average and legitimate extra expenses of officers in the infantry exceeded their pay by from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars annually, while cavalry officers' expenses are in excesss of their pay by from three thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars annually.

The recommendations include the furnishing of the officers' kit and the payment of certain other expenses, in addition to rules limiting the expenses of polo playing. The initial cost of carrying out the recommendations will amount to $1,849,700 and the annual expenditure $537,550.

FRANCE AND CHINA

THE FORMER POURING TROOPS INTO THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Victoria, B.C., April 9.—A new crisis has threatened the Chinese Government as a result of the continued rebel successes in South China, for, according to mail advices received here, the French are pouring troops into Kwangsi from Assam. It seems that the Governor of Kwangsi, Wang Chi Hun, requested the French officers in Assam to send troops to his assistance, and although the Pekin Government has countermanded this request the French have gone into the South China province, and it is feared that the European power will, like Russia, in the north, seize the territory into which her troops have gone.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD

HE PRESENTS APPARATUS USED IN TORONTO PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO THE CITY.

Toronto, April 9.—Mr. James L. Hughes, school inspector, received word from Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa, to-day, that the city will be made a free gift of the valuable benches, tools and apparatus in connection with the manual training classes in the public schools, if the work is continued. Prof. Robertson is the representative of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, who established the classes and bore the cost of their operation for three years. The city intends to retain the classes.

DEL TIERNA FIRMA

OLD COLOMBIAN VOLCANO IN ERUPTION AND MANY PEOPLE KILLED.

New York, April 9.—The steamer 'Allegheny,' which arrived to-day from Kingston and the Spanish Main, reports an eruption of the old volcano Del Tierna Firma in Colombia, near Galera, Zambia, March 22. The village of Tiojo was destroyed, and from sixty to one hundred persons were killed and wounded. During the night of March 24, flames of the volcano were seen by passing vessels at a distance of sixty miles.

FIRE RECORD.

Huntsville, Ont., April 9.—Fire broke out in Hanna & Hutchison Brothers' store about seven o'clock this evening. The loss, which was confined entirely to the one building, is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand; insurance unknown. The fire brigade did splendid work.

EASTER AND MAY 1st.

WHAT CONNECTION? YOU SAY.

Well perhaps there isn't any, but if you happen to be going to move in a couple of weeks, it's a good safe bet that just about this time you will be thinking a good deal about MAY 1st.

We can't help you move, but if you need a few pieces of New Furniture or a New Carpet we can give you the best kind of help—we'll guarantee to give you the best value you ever bought. We will be so busy in a few days we'll wish we had double our staff of salesmen. To induce you to come early and make your selection we offer for Monday only:

20 Bedroom Suites, consisting of a Dresser, golden oak finish, with mirror, 16x20 inches; a Washstand to match, and a white Enamelled Iron Bedstead with brass knobs, any width, Monday only **$10.00**

6 Parlor Suites, mahoganized birch, polished, 3 pieces, sofa, arm chair and Reception Chair, upholstered in rich Lorraine silk, good value at $28.00, Monday only, **$18.00**

6 Parlor Suites, stuff-over, 5 pieces, upholstered in best velours, regular value, $24.00, Monday only, **$18.00**

MONDAY'S SELLING LIMITED TO QUANTITIES NAMED.

Repairing and Refinishing a Specialty.

East End, 1541-1547 St. Catherine St. — N. S. Valiquette — West End, 2446 St. Catherine St.

THE MESSIAH

NEW EDITION OF THE ORATORIO USED BY MR. REYNER'S CHORUS.

Since Handel, one hundred and sixty-two years ago, accomplished the marvellous feat of composing, in twenty-three days, his masterpiece, 'The Messiah,' there have naturally been many deviations from the original score. Edition after edition has been published and errors have been transmitted from one to the other. Now, however, there has been a strong effort made to get back to Handel and to produce an edition that conforms as far as possible to an original manuscript that was not written any too legibly. The result has been the publication of a new edition by Dr. Ebenezer Prout, of London, which was given its first production in Montreal by the Oratorio Society last evening, and which will go on record as one of the best performances ever given in this city.

On Thursday night a public rehearsal was given and on both evenings the seating capacity of the Windsor Hall was taxed to the utmost. There is something so appropriate in the production of the great oratorio upon Good Friday that to most of those present it was more than a concert; it partook more of the nature of a religious service.

In Dr. Prout's edition several noteworthy changes have been made, the most striking of which is the giving of the bass solo, 'But who may abide the day of his coming?' to the contralto, a doubtful improvement, especially when the passage 'For he is like a refiner's fire' is reached. Its proper interpretation seems to require the breadth of a bass voice. The majority of the changes are in regard to tempo and expression. There are few alterations as to actual notes. The entire character of the chorus 'Glory to God' has been changed. Instead of commencing forte, and becoming piano on the phrase 'and peace on earth,' it open with the mezzo piano passage 'Glory to God,' 'peace on earth' being taken mezzo forte. This entirely upsets one's notions of what the chorus really should be, and comes almost in the nature of a shock.

The 'Messiah' is not by any means a new work to those who obeyed Mr. Reyner's baton last night, and it is not to be wondered at that in most cases they responded with accuracy. The parts were pretty well balanced and the chorus sang well, though the sopranos found difficulty when they got above the staff. The contralto attack was poor in 'Behold the Lamb of God' and in some of the other choruses ther was not the volume of tone that their numbers should have produced. The tenors, frequently an unknown quantity in choruses, were steadier than usual and the bass afforded the conductor little difficulty. The orchestra, with Mr. Charles Reichling as leading violin, did very good work when one considers the circumstances under which in Montreal, oratorio orchestras have to be organized. The organ accompaniments were expressly played by Mrs. Burton Yaw.

Of the soloists, Mrs. Hissem de Moss, the soprano, added to the impression she created here upon her former appearance. She sings with such quiet dignity, the quality of her voice is so pure and her enunciation so distinct that the audience was held spellbound. 'Come unto him,' and 'I know that my Redeemer liveth' were sung with exquisite feeling.

The contralto soloist was Mrs. J. F. Maurice Macfarlane, whose voice is clear and true, but in a hall as large as the Windsor is scarcely equal to the exacting 'For he is like a refiner's fire.'

Mr. Edward Strong is a robust tenor, and sang with ease the fine solos, being especially effective in the recitative 'Thy rebuke hath broken his heart,' and the air which follows, 'Behold and see if there be any horrow like unto his sorrow.'

The bass soloist, Mr. Arthur Beresford, improved on acquaintance. Early in the evening his voice seemed harsh and unsympathetic, but when the air 'The trumpet shall sound' was reached, one felt that there was no criticism to offer.

The following ladies and gentlemen comprise the chorus:—

Sopranos—Mesdames Thurston, Edy, Ramsay, Hempey, Parkes, Finlayson, Blair, Woodley, Baridon, Forbes, Morelands, McAllister, Creed, Foote, Russell, Reyner; Misses Kneeland, Douglas, C. Douglas, Thurston, Whitney, C. Campbell, M. Campbell, Somerville, W. Somerville, Bray, Ryan, Croil, Tait, Dickson, Fowler, Innes, Clendenning, Watson, M. A. Brown, W. M. Brown, Crowley, Rolland, Wainwright, Sadler, Laughton, Jennings, Orr, Marshall, Baillie, Vipond, Paul, Ion, Pritchard, Allen, D. M. Wilson, Colbeck, Robinson, Betts, McDougall, E. McDougall, Laing, Johnstone, Stenhouse, Nolan, Phillips, J. Phillips, Powles, Finlayson, Griffith, Percival, Williams, Hyde, Parr, Booth, Watson, Huensgen, Anderson, Samson, Perry, Kirkman, M. Brown, F. B. Brown, A. J. Forsyth, E. E. Forsyth, Boyd, Whitehead, Graham, Powell, Macpherson.

Contraltos—Mesdames Codere, Smillie, Pratt, Cuddihy, Stanton, Edward Williams, Watkins, Lamontagne, Reichling, Harvey, Shoove, Brooke; Misses Dalrymple, Powles, Morgan, Innes, Telling, Wilson, Hopkins, G. Overend, M. Overend, Guinan, Currie, Jack, Hollis, Norton, Holiday, Slack, Lister, Bars, Hamall, L. Griffith, Scott, Graham, McMichael, Anderson, Glass, Gallet, Crossley, Nelson, Potts, Bowen, McKenzie, Sheridan, O'Neill, Sharp.

Tenors—Messrs. F. Bassett, Telling, Edy, Hutchinson, Glass, Cole, Crawford, Richan, Clelland, Lee, Munslow, Dawson, Dunn, Blundell, Lunn, Edward, Crossley, Alexander, Reid, Brown, Gibb, Gibson, McFayden, Balley, Turnbull, Hutchings, Currie.

Basses—Messrs. Bell, Ashby, Pritchard, Anderson, Adam, Morin, Patterson, Botting, William, Tylee, Morgan, Mattice, Jenkins, Preston, Evans, Hempey, Leroux, Yaw, Edward, Lloyd, Suttleworth, Doeley, Murphy, Irwin, Carment, R. Brown, Duncan, Rough, Schofield, James, McKenzie, Freen, Galley, Dromgole, Leach, D. Currie, Reid, H. Nettleship, Dyke, Foote, Doig, Riva, William

OBITUARY.

OLD CIVIC EMPLOYEE DEAD.

Mr. Edward Sailey, guardian of the Montreal waterworks, and one of the oldest employees of the corporation, died at his residence, at Verdun, last night. He was ill for only ten days. He was nearly eighty years of age and had been in the employ of the city since 1861.

Colborne, Ont., April 10.—Mr. Wm. Alger, a retired farmer, and justice of the peace, died suddenly this afternoon after a few days' illness.

FATHER LYNCH DEAD.

Hamilton, Ont., April 11.—The Rev. Father Lynch died at St. Joseph's Hospital early yesterday morning. He was sixty-one years of age and was born at Montreal. For a number of years he was professor of mathematics at the College of St. Laurent, Quebec. Thirteen years ago he was appointed assistant of the Rev. Father Craven, at St. Patrick's Church, then he was appointed pastor of Caledonia, Walpole and Binbrook. He was taken ill with Bright's disease three and a half years ago.

Brockville, Ont., April 9.—A cablegram from Scotland announces the death after an operation, of Mr. James Burgess, for many years Canadian superintendent of the Fair Knowe Orphan Homes, Brockville, a distributing branch of the Quarrier orphanage work at Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland. He was married in 1886 to Miss Agnes Quarrier, with whom he came to Canada in 1888, and opened the Canadian branch of orphan work. When Mr. Quarrier decided no longer to send the parties of children to Canada Mr. and Mrs. Burgess returned to help in work at Bridge-of-Weir. Of a family of four children two reside in Brockville.

New York, April 9.—Hilary Bell, the eminent dramatic and musical critic of New York, dropped dead in the barge office to-day. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause of death.

Mr. Bell was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1857. He was educated by private tutors, studied art and came to the United States. He married Miss Ireland in 1888. After becoming a portrait painter he took up journalism and became a critic. He wrote many essays and sketches for various periodicals. He was editor of the 'Insurance Economist' and a director and officer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association.

Mr. Bell painted the life size portrait of Miss Ada Rehan as Katherine in 'The Taming of the Shrew,' which was presented by the late Augustin Daly to the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.

London, Ont., April 10.—Mr. R. Shaw Wood, president of the East Middlesex Conservative Association and an extensive cattle breeder, died at his residence, Woodholm, London, township, this morning.

Regina, N.W.T., April 9.—W. M. MacIver, Governor of Regina Jail, died at 3 o'clock this morning. He had been ill a few days with pneumonia, but his death was sudden. He leaves a widow and two sons. He was a prominent Freemason.

DEATH OF MR. HENRI JULIEN

Mr. Henri Julien, father of the well-known Montreal artist, died at St. Timothee yesterday at the age of 74 years.

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT FORCES DEFEATED NEAR CARACAS.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, April 6, Monday.—News has been received here that the Venezuelan revolutionists have defeated the forces of the government in the neighborhood of Caracas, and captured two cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. They have also captured the city of Barquisimoto, which is the key to the western part of Venezuela, taking away many prisoners. Heavy fighting of an undecided character has taken place at Coro.

COMING, Nordica and De Reszke, soloists with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. 60 artists. J. S. Duss, conductor, at the Arena, May 27th.

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER

DEAN FARRAR TO A YOUNG FRIEND ON HIS BEARING AT HOME.

(From an English paper.)

A friend who was a schoolboy under the late Dean Farrar many years ago allows me to print the following remarkably simple and beautiful letter. My friend has kept it carefully ever since it was written, over thirty years ago, and it is only the truth to say that it has influenced his whole life:

'My Dear ——,—My esteem and regard for you ever since I knew you have been so sincere and I have so firm a belief in the manliness and Christian principle which mark your character that I feel sure you will allow me the privilege of a friend and master if I speak to you about one very sacred and solemn duty—your bearing at home. I should never think of intruding into so delicate a matter if one who loves you had not asked me affectionately to let you know that sometimes, by a little impatience about advice, you are led to use expressions which wound and cause pain to those whom I know that you would wish in your inmost heart to shelter from the least breath of sorrow at any cost of your own personal suffering. The chief duty of a Christian lies, my dear boy, in the quiet, unseen life of his own home, and if he does not learn there to practice that noble virtue of unselfishness—that highest type of charity—which consists in daily and hourly considerateness for the feelings of others he will have lost one of the strongest resources and one of the most healing memories for all his future life. As life goes on you will realize with more and more intensity the fact that true, pure, devoted friendship—and still more that genuine love—is a thing which we very, very seldom obtain in life. As we grow older we more and more walk alone, and our path is marked by the graves of those who were more to us than others can ever be. It is then, I think, that we yearn most strongly for the sacred affection of mother or sister or kinsman whom we have lost. It is now eight years since my own mother died. She was, if ever there was, a saint of God. Her love to me was more than almost any love can ever be, and I loved her with all my heart. And yet one morning when I sat in a school a letter brought me the intelligence that the previous night she had gone to bed in perfect health and happiness, and yet before morning God had called her to himself. When this news was brought me my first thought was how much kinder, how much more loving I might have been; how in a thousand ways, by word and deed, which would have cost me nothing and which would have caused her a thrill of happiness, I might have brightened and beautified her earthly life. It was a bitter thought that, much as I loved her, I had not always been as kind to her as I might have been, and I looked back with joy only to those occasions when I had not treated her love for me as a matter of course, but had shown by acts of kindness and gentleness how infinitely I valued her blessing and her prayers. Little faults of impatience, little haughtinesses in the expression of opinion and the rejection of advice then seemed to me almost like crimes. That you, my dear ——, may be spared from all such painful retrospects, that you may live worthy of your high Christian calling, and that these few words of a sincere friend may not offend you, but rather help to save you from vain regrets is the earnest hope of, yours affectionately,

'FREDERICK W. FARRAR.'

SIGNS OF THE GLACIAL PERIOD IN JAPAN.

Mr. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, says in 'Science,' that during a visit to Japan a few years ago he failed to find any distinct signs of glacial action in that country, although he penetrated what seemed to be a typical place for extinct glaciers in the mountainous region 100 miles north of Tokio. He says, however, that he has just received from Mr. Yeijiro Ono, of the Bank of Japan, a translation from a Japanese paper of some observations in the mountainous district a little farther south than that visited by him, which would seem to indicate that there are some relics of the glacier period in the central highlands of Japan. The article is from the 'Zigi-Shimpo,' and is as follows:—

'Nobody has ever found a trace of a glacier in our country, and in fact it has often been doubted that one existed in Japan. Prof. Milne, of England, who once held a chair in the Imperial University of Tokio, even went so far as to deny its existence in Japan. It is, therefore, interesting to learn that Professor Yamazaki, of the Higher Normal School of Tokio, recently found a trace of one on a mountain side in Shinano. When he was interviewed he gave the following accounts of his discovery:—

'"The fact that America and Europe were once covered with ice is now beyond dispute; and recently we heard that traces of a glacier were found in Australia; and I have always held a theory that Japan is qualified to have a glacier, for the following reasons:—

'"(1.) There are several mountains as high as and above 3,000 meters.

'"(2. Many of them are covered with perpetual snow.

'"(3.) The climate being 'oceanic,' the amount of rain and snow is greater here than it is in Europe.

'"(4.) In America I found that the glacier region comes as far south as the lowest extremity of 37 minutes 60 seconds N. L. Now, Tokio being on 35 minutes 41 seconds N. L., the middle part of the island along the coast of the Japan Sea corresponds with the glacier region in America.

'"I had held this as a mere theory until last August, when I actually found traces of a glacier in one of the north-western mountains.

'"Last August, as a committee on the 'Prevention of the Earthquake Disasters,' I climbed up a volcano located on the boundary of three countries, Shinano, Yetchu, and Yechigo, and when making investigations in Hida range I actually fell upon a trace of a glacier on the side of Shira-Umaga-Take. This place, which is 2,900 meters above the sea, forms a sort of valley, extending, say, for about 200 yards, and the layer of snow is about twenty yards deep. The sides of the valley are composed of slate rock and sand. Pebbles and pieces of rock found on the mountain are unlike those which we generally find in ordinary mountains—smooth and striated. The rocks along the snow line are marked with grooves, and the rock floor is marked by the grinding work done by a glacier. In a still lower part of the valley, further down, I found stones and rocks traversed in every direction. I have found sufficient evidence to form a belief that here we have the proof of the existence of a glacier in Japan. The erosion is effected by the ice pressing against the sides as it crept along, taking sand and stones which fell from the sides. If we should follow the range up to the province of Hida, I believe we should find more valuable proof of the existence of glaciers. At any rate, we certainly have sufficient proof now for clearing the doubt of the existence of glaciers in this country.

'"It is a strange coincidence, but a few days later Professor Yabe found a zone of vegetation like that of the Alps and Chishima, in the very same place."'

VENTILATION OF CORNISH MINES.

The ventilation of Cornish mines forms at present the subject of an inquiry by the Home Office in regard to which considerable progress has already been made. At Dolcoath mine, Camborne, where upward of seven hundred men are employed, during the past six years or more a number of cases of prolonged anaemia, associated with a skin affection, has attracted notice, and eventually a detailed investigation was entered upon. The general state of the mine, the symptoms of the workers, and the history of the disease were studied on the spot by Mr. A. E. Boycott, M.B., and Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S. It appears that the anaemia is beyond all doubt caused by the disease called ankylostomiasis, which is common in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and has proved very troublesome in French, Belgian, German, and Austrian collieries, but hitherto not catalogued in England. The primary agent is a small worm which gets into the upper part of the small intestine, though it does not multiply there. The female produces an immence number of ova, which pass from the affected subject, develop into larval worms, and so maintain the cycle of infective operations. The direct method of treatment is the administration of large doses of extract of male fern or thymol. When and how this obstinate disease was first introduced cannot be said, but the theory is that it was brought from some tropical country and not from the Continent. Cornish miners are restless individuals, and are constantly going to and from various parts of Asia, Africa and Australia, and the opinion is held that the infection reached Cornwall in that manner.—London 'Telegraph.'

DESERTIONS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

A French writer reports the result of an inquiry into the desertions from the German army corps at Metz. Last year they numbered over a thousand, including a large proportion of Alsatians and Lorrainers. The deserters complained chiefly of ill-usage and insufficient food. At a certain point near the frontier a French postman often finds a deserter waiting for him at a letter-box, which is regarded as a kind of official sanctuary. The deserters are all eager to enter the French army, but the military authorities are not very fond of these recruits, refuse to employ them in the frontier departments, and pack them off to Algeria as often as possible.

A STRANGE ACT OF FAITH.

(From the 'Speaker.')

In 1856 the Kaffirs of the Xosa tribe were converted by a medicine man, who induced them to slaughter their cattle and destroy their corn, promising that new herds, which no man could number, would on a certain day spring from the soil. They obeyed his teaching to the letter, and a hideous famine which all but exterminated the tribe was the natural consequence. Rarely on this earth has any race enjoyed the tremendous exaltation through which this tribe must have passed before it perpetrated its stupendous act of faith.

STREET NAMES IN MEXICO.

According to 'Modern Mexico' the street names of Mexico are something really appalling to the newcomer. For instance, there is the Heart of Jesus street, and the Street of the Holy Ghost; Ava Maria Street, and the Avenue of the Love of God. Others are the street of the Saint of the True Cross, the Arches of Bethlehem, and the Graves of the Saint Sunday street; the Bridge of Saint Peter and St. Paul; and the Street of the Crosses of Sorrow. Not only are the names of the streets unusual, but they are often in the most incongruous situations. For instance, if you walk down Jesus Street, and continue in the second block, you will be startled to find that you are then on the Street of the New Slaughter House. The Alley of the Egg and Potato Street are just as likely to be the prolongation of the Back of Saint Teresa Street as any other. The Street of the Seven Princes may no longer be inhabited by royalty, but the Avenue of Illustrious Men was named for real persons. The Street of the Lost Child derived its name from a popular tradition, but the Avenue of the Fifth of May was named for a famous battle with the French. There are the Street of the Little Bird, Street of the Fish, Bull Street, and Goat Street, and Streets of the Flies, Rats, and Roosters. Then there are streets named for various tradesmen, as the Street of the Hatters, Tobacconists, Coachmen, Milkmen, etc. One short block glories in the name of the Street of the False Entrance of Saint Andrew. The Alley of the Little Candle Shop, the Street of Heads, Street of a Thousand Wonders, the Square of the Thief, are other oddities. It is not recorded exactly as to whether Sad Indian Street and the Street of Crazy People were named after those who endeavored to learn all the street names of the City of Mexico, but if you at least feel inclined to swear after trying it yourself, you should first go over to Devil Street.—'Journal of Education.'

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL

THE PROPOSED SITE ON MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE HAS BEEN ABANDONED.

Opposition to the new Alexandra Hospital for contagious diseases being built on the site selected for it on Mount Royal avenue, between St. Urbain street and Esplanade avenue, has prevailed. The committee, of which Mr. J. R. Wilson is chairman, has abandoned the site, at the instance of the governors of the new hospital, who declined in any manner to oppose popular opinion, and certainly would not face a lawsuit over the purchase with the estate Bagg, from whose agents the purchase had been made in so far as it could be made without the signature of the estate. The estate opposed the sale for a hospital.

The price was 50 cents per foot, and yet this would have been cheerfully given, although the committee had been offered a much more salubrious site on the Cote. St. Catherine road, not a quarter of a mile distant, for 20 cents per foot. This was on the Joyce property, and the sale would have pleased both Mr. Joyce and the committee. Outremont Council, however, stodo in the way of the hospital being placed there.

As the matter now stands, the committee is on the lookout for a convenient site against which none can object. Where they are to get this is hard to say. It is recalled by Mr. Wilson that the sentimental objections to hospitals was apparent when the Royal Victoria Hospital was built. Property in the vicinity depreciated in value to some extent. The people afterwards saw that there was nothing to fear from the presence of the hospital, and the value of property returned to its normal price, splendid buildings were erected on the adjacent property, and none to-day have any fear of the presence of the hospital.

Pursuing a public duty taken with philanthropic zeal upon their own shoulders, the committee must command the sympathy and should have the assistance of the public in their quest of a convenient site, which they hope soon to find.

GOOD MARKET FOR TOADS IN TEXAS.

'Toads at 25 cents apiece! That's what some of our enterprising truckers have been known to pay for them, so great is the demand and scarce the supply during the cold-frame season. A few toads turned loose in a plant bed with a shallow vessel of water to drink from are said to successfully settle the cut worm and other insect problems. No telling, in a little while toad culture itself may be a good business.'

Not a day has passed in fruit and truck culture in East Texas that something more has not been learned in regard to it. The first thing was learning how to raise, or rather plant; the next thing was how to market; now it is the protection of the crops. Having ascertained that toads will protect plant beds, toad raisers will soon be numerous, particularly if toads are worth 25 cents each. As the fruit business made the box-making business possible and profitable, the truck business may make the toad and other business profitable.—Galveston 'News.'

TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS.

The third annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis, will be held under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Minto, on Wednesday, April 15, at 2.30 p.m., in a committee room of the House of Commons, Ottawa. The programme will consist of an introductory address by the president, the presentation of the secretary's report, the treasurer's report, reports of affiliated societies, and the election of officers. There will also be presented some interesting papers, communications, etc., by members on the subject. The Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., is the president of the association. His Excellency the Earl of Minto is the honorary president, and the honorary vice-presidents are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, the North-West Territories and the Yukon.

THE HEAD AS A WEAPON.

Ita has now been judicially decided upon that the negro's head is a dangerous weapon. Such was the ruling of a West Virginia judge recently who was called on to decide a damage suit brought by a negro against a white man, the former alleging many injuries received from brass knuckles. The attorney asserted that he had used the 'knucks' only to save himself from the negro's furious butting. The judge decided that the negro's head was such a formidable weapon that the white man was justified in using artificial means of defence.

Advertisements.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh--Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.



Miss Frances M. Smith, Treasurer of East Side Ladies' Aid Society, No. 844 7th Avenue, New York City, writes: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—"Care and responsibility shattered my nervous system. Like other women under a great strain my system gave way. My sleep was disturbed. I was just as tired in the morning as I was at night, and there was a lazy, weak feeling over me all day. A friend requested me to try Peruna. I am glad to be able to say that after taking six bottles of it I feel a new woman. My stomach is now in perfect order and I sleep well."—FRANCES M. SMITH.

Have you got nerves? Well, you ought to have nerves. But they ought to be strong nerves, good nerves. Does your hand tremble? You are living too fast. Does your heart flutter at times? You had better call a halt. Americans live too fast. They crowd too much into a single day. They have too little leisure. The hospitals and insane asylums are filling up. The quiet, pastoral scenes of yore are becoming rare. It's time that we quit this sort of business.

How to get strong nerves.

First, repair the injury already done to your nerves. The way to do this is to do exactly as did Mattie B. Curtis, Secretary of Legion of Loyal Women, Hotel Salem, Boston, Mass. She said in a recent letter: "I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility manifested in severe headache and backache. I took four bottles of Peruna, and for two months have been entirely free from these maladies."

Nervous Prostration.

Thousands of cases might be quoted in which Peruna has been used to rescue people from the perdition of deranged nerves, and put them on the good, solid foundation of health. The County Auditor of Erie county, New York, Hon. John W. Neff, in a recent letter written at Buffalo, New York, stated: "I was persuaded by a friend to try a bottle of your great nerve tonic, Peruna, and the results were so gratifying that I am more than pleased to recommend it."

Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Every one who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."

Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Della Janveau, Ottawa, Ont., writes a letter to The Peruna Medicine Co.:

"Last spring I had a regular spring fever; my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached, and I felt languid and tired all the time. I tried Peruna and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system."—MISS DELLA JANVEAU.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Madame Albani's Visit.

During her recent stay in this City, on March 27th last, the Canadian prima donna paid a special visit to our store, No. 2458 St. Catherine St., and hearing several selections on the

EDISON PHONOGRAPH

she was delighted with the wonderful reproduction, also the ability of RECORDING your voice to perfection, to be heard at any time and as often as desired, and expressed her delight, saying "IT'S SURPRISINGLY MARVELLOUS."

You will all agree with her opinion, if you only hear the Genuine Phonograph. PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS:—

The J. H. SUPERIOR PHONOGRAPH & MUSIC CO.,

2458 St. Catherine Street. MONTREAL.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Already close to our summer dwelling,
The Easter sparrow repeats her song,
A merry warbler she chides the blossoms,
The idle blossoms that sleep so long.'

'How peaceful it is in the country,' said the stranger, half patronizingly, as he closed his eyes, and leaned back in the easy chair. 'So delightful to be away from trolley cars, and the mingled noises and racket of city life. What a blessing to be half a mile from a telephone.'

Knowing his luxurious habits and up-to-date requirements, I silently commented on the so-called quiet; near by a wood saw kept up a steady buzzing and jerking, while the treadmill, which now and then stopped for breath, reminded me of life, and its teasing round of duties.

The mendacious roosters were calling to each other in aggressive tones, and the cows were holding a 'seance' over some corn straw in a neighboring field. The smaller birds chirped pleasantly in spite of the change of weather, and found food to their taste in the brown apples that had clung to many trees all winter. In the distance, there was a sound of hammering on a tin roof, and the express from New York came along with an extra lengthened trot.

A book agent was received in a very threatening manner by a Morgan terrier, that was evidently ambitious to own the earth, and the family cow saw grass through the bars of the gate, and expressed her longing in most persuasive tones, to unwilling listeners. And then that household treadmill, the sewing machine, started its indefinite jog in the name of necessity.

I said something about the difference being only in dissecting and distinguishing the sounds, and that the 'ills' we have may not be any worse than the time-honored method of reaching out to others that we 'know not of.'

The stranger looked alert. 'The strenuous life has its fascinations,' he said, 'but one grows tired of making careful footprints, and likes to play truant over green moss and elastic forest paths.'

'Yes,' I said, 'that is where the charm of country life attracts city dwellers; it is the freedom from conventional bonds; the natural wild strain that is in us all, and that glories in breaking out at times, especially when the air of spring is in our blood.'

After a while a brooding silence came upon us; the peaceful silence of Easter eve, harbinger of the world's great Resurrection morning.

MOVEMENT OF PLANTS.

'Alleen' has been watching a vine, and wondering at its power of movement, and asks information. Ans.—Any one who has studied the lower form of plants will become interested in this subject, for all have the power of movement, particularly noticeable in the stems of twining plants. These wind about a support by a force that carries the free end of a vine around a pea stake. Arriving at the top, it reaches upward and outward, and new supports must be found. As a proof that they are governed by some law it is known that a climber will always reach further to the side from which least light comes; thus a post if it intercepts the light is always likely to be the goal of the vine. We cannot say it is by force of will that the plant makes these movements, but its action in relation to light and gravitation, would lead one to think so.

What it is that causes the leading stems of plants to grow away from, and the primary roots to grow toward the earth's centre, has long been a subject of curious research, and if it has been explained in these latter days when all ancient ignorance must stand corrected, I am not up to date enough to give the explanation.

CANNAS, ETC.

'J.E.M.'—It is best to start the cannas in the house; it can be easily done in a box in the kitchen window, as the weather is likely to be uncertain for tender plants for a while.

Your Roman hyacinth did well as far as my experience goes, and ought to be satisfactory. Your plant, of which specimen was received, appears to be of the Hippeastrum family. Your success speaks well for the treatment given, and probably cannot be improved upon by any advice of mine.

WALLFLOWER.

'H.J.R.'—In the flower loving land from which your letter is dated, there is such a marvel of growth that it seems almost presumptuous to advise one so experienced as yourself. The climate is not suited to the wallflower, for it does not thrive when there are hot, drying winds, but succeeds in Vancouver and Victoria, if cared for. The best situation is along the north side of a building, when it is sure of any cool shade that is possible, and it must have constant and regular watering, with cold, soft water, and protection from drying winds. It will thrive here in a box kept in a cool shed if plenty plenty of water, which is indispensible to this plant. But we cannot have the moist English climate that nourishes the ivy and its fragrant friend, the wallflower.

My thanks are due to this correspondent for tangible proof of remembrance in the way of plants and seeds all the way from California. One cannot feel any more a stranger after receiving such thoughtful tokens of appreciation.

FIGHTING THE GREEN APHIS.

'Little Girl' writes in an interesting letter of fighting insects that may be useful to other readers. She says: 'I had quite a time fighting the little green insect on some of the plants this winter. I used strong tobacco tea, and burn some tobacco, so that they are enveloped with smoke, placing newspapers over them to keep it in. Some of the tender things that smoke might injure, are put into a large basin and sprinkled with the tobacco tea. What more can I do?'

In reply, I can only say that keeping the leaves moist does not agree with this insect, and a thorough washing of the foliage immediately after smoking is a necessity.

PLANT FOR NAME.

'Mrs. C.'—There is a pineapple air plant, Billandsia Utriculata,' and a pineapple flower, 'Eucomis Punctata'; however, I do not think it is either of these you mean, but a species of Salvia. Will answer further by mail.

HEDGE FOR SCREEN.

'Judy.'—By evergreen hedge it is most likely you mean the Arbor Vitae (Cedar), and if it is as you say, 'hardly worthy of the name,' it is not any advantage to transplant old roots.

Better select a good site for the new hedge, and put in Norway spruce for a screen. By enriching the lands, and trimming down, the old hedge may take a new lease of life, if you are willing to save it where it is.

But when reconstruction begins it is not easy to allow a neglected hedge to remain in the way, and you may enjoy a thorough change.

The spruce makes a fine screen, and shelter beside being cheerful as a winter outlook. I cannot advise regarding the rose without seeing it, but if transplanted very early it should be all the better for new wood, though for a year it will suffer from the shock of removal. Spireas transplant easily, and there are generally plenty of root-shoots that will divide. You do not say what the variety; some of them make good hedges.

RELIABLE SEEDS

The keynote of our thirty years' of success and expansion is our reliability. We go as far as we possibly can in making sure that our seeds will grow vigorously—be prolific producers and give every satisfaction. Our customers are never disappointed in our seeds. Under ordinary climatic conditions, and with fair soil to grow in, they will give abundant and profitable returns.

Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Choice "Tiger" Brand. ½ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Export "Lion" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Mammoth or Large Late Red Clover Seed, Fancy "Daisy" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Lucerne Clover.—Extra Choice Recleaned. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy "Eagle" Brand. ½ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' specially selected for producing choice seed, "Condor" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
White Dutch Clover.—Extra Fancy. Per lb., 30c.
Clover.—White and Alsike mixed, well adapted for permanent or mixed hay crops, lb. 20c.; ½ bush., $5.25; bush., $10.00.
Crimson Clover.—Fancy Recleaned. Per bush., $4.00.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Canadian "Marten" Brand. ½ bush., $1.75; bush., $3.25.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Fancy Unhulled Canadian "Sable" Brand. ½ bush., $2.00; bush. $3.50.
Alsike and Timothy mixed, fine for mixed hay crops. ½ bush., $2.00; bush., $3.50.
Hungarian Grass.—Choice. ½ Bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Choice Millet. ½ bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Fancy Orchard Grass. Per lb., 25c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.75.
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. Per lb., 18c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.00.
Fancy Canadian Blue Grass. Per lb., 10c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $1.25.
Extra Fancy Red Top Grass. Per lb., 16c.; per bush. 28 lbs., $3.75.
New 20th Century Oats.—A new white branch oat, an immense yielder with a heavy grain, borne on a strong, stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust. A money-maker for the grower. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. per bush.
New Waverley Oats.—This grand new white variety is one of the heaviest yielders on record. It has a large grain with a stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust or smut. One farmer had a yield of 107 bushels per acre last year. Price per 4 lbs., 50c., postpaid; bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Improved Black Tartar Oats.—Grown from imported stocks. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 75c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 70c. bush.
Wheat, Selected Manitoba Red Fife (No. 1 hard). Price, bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Wheat, White Russian. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Wheat, Wild Goose.—Grown from hand-picked seed. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Barley, Mandscheuri.—Very early and the most productive six-rowed variety. Bush., 90c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 85c. bush.
Barley, Canadian Selected Six-rowed. Bush., 85c. 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. bush.



Steele, Briggs "Improved Short White Carrot".—Seldom exceeds 16 in. in length and has been grown to measure 27 in. in circumference. Flesh rich, white, solid, sweet and very nutritious. ¼lb. 15c., 1 lb. 50c., postpaid 55c.

Barley, White Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Recommended for growing in sections where the bug destroys the pea crops. Price, per bush., 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Barley, Black Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Price, per bush. 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Enormously productive, kernels larger than any other variety, much superior to old, grey variety. Bush., 95c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Corn—Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage.
Corn—Red Cob Ensilage.
Corn—Early Improved Leaming.
All these give enormous yields of fodder, and are the Standard Ensilage Sorts. Bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 95c.
Corn—Compton's Early Yellow Flint.
Corn—North Dakota Large White Flint.
Corn—Longfellow Yellow Flint.
The three varieties will ripen fully in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots, $1.40.
Black Tares.—Per bush. 60 lbs., $2.00 bush.; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.75 bush.
Spring Rye.—Choice Manitoba grown. Bush., $1.15; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.10.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Superior to the common grey variety, matures earlier and a much heavier yielder. Per bush, 95c.; 5 bush, lots and over, 90c.
Peas, Canadian Beauty.—Seeds large and white, straw strong but not coarse and of good quality. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Black Eye Marrowfat.—Resembles preceding, but with a distinct black eye. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Golden Vine.—A standard sort not much troubled with bugs. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Peas, Prussian Blue.—Very early, one of the heaviest yielding and best strawed peas known. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Speltz or Emmer.—A wonderful grain from Russia. Exceedingly productive on light soils. Bush. 40 lbs., $1.10; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.00.
Flax Seed.—Extra screened Manitoba grown, ½ bush., $1.25; bush., $2.25.

Steele, Briggs Thoroughbred Field and Garden Seeds

Steele, Briggs' Prize Mammoth Mangel—under high cultivation over 2,000 bushels per acre have been grown off this root. Free from coarseness and most excellent feeding and keeping qualities. ¼ lb. 10c., 1 lb. 20c., postpaid 25c., 4 lbs. 65c., by mail, postpaid, 85c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe Mangel—¼-lb. 10c., 1-lb. 20c., postpaid 25c., 4 lbs. 65c., by mail postpaid 85c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval Mangel—¼-lb. 10c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid; 4 lbs. 65c., by mail, postpaid, 85c.



Steele, Briggs' Selected Purple Top Swede. There is no other root grown that yields a more uniform size and handsome crop, or that will produce a greater weight per acre. A prize-winner everywhere. Price, ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c. (by mail, postpaid, 30c.), 4 lbs. 85c. (by mail, postpaid, $1.05).

Steele, Briggs' Perfection Sweede produces large, round, well-formed bulbs, very free and clear from prongy roots, easily harvested and an excellent cropper. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c. lb., 4 lbs. 85c., by mail, postpaid, $1.05.



Steele, Briggs' Jumbo Swede. A favorite everywhere, producing large tankard-shaped roots, with small neck and top, very solid, fine grained and excellent quality. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c. (by mail, postpaid, 30c.), 4 lbs. 90c. by mail, postpaid, $1.10.
Steele, Briggs' Good-Luck Swede. Bulbs large and oval in shape, a very heavy yielder, of handsome appearance. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c., 4 lbs. 90c., by mail, postpaid, $1.10.
Steele, Briggs' Select Westbury Swede produces large, round-shaped, handsome bulbs, of splendid quality, an excellent winter-keeper. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c., 4 lbs. 80c., by mail, postpaid, $1.00.
Steele, Briggs "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet—A new and distinct type of sugar beet, producing a "Royal" good crop and a root of gigantic size and richest feeding quality. Price per lb. 30c., postpaid 35c.; 4 lbs. $1.00, by mail postpaid $1.20. Sold in sealed packages only.

For 50c. we will send by mail Postpaid one packet each of the following Vegetable Seed Collection:

Beet, Steele, Briggs' Extra Early, a splendid table variety Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Cabbage, Steele, Briggs' Chester King, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c. postpaid.
Bean, Scarlet, Flageolet Wax, the best butter bean. Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c., postpaid 20c.
Cucumber, Steele, Briggs' Evergreen, fine for slicing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c. postpaid.
Corn, Early Giant, Sweet, good-sized ear, very sweet. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Lettuce, Steele, Briggs' "Toronto Gem," a fine, crisp sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c. postpaid.
Muskmelon, Steele, Briggs' Exquisite, grand flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 55c. postpaid.
Onion, Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 40c. postpaid.
Pea, Steele, Briggs' Best Early, a good cropper. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Parsnip, Elcombes Giant, the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Radish, Scarlet Turnip, a good standard variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 20c. postpaid.
Tomato, Steele, Briggs' "Earliest of All." Pkt. oz. 25c. postpaid.

COMPLETE FLOWER GARDEN FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.
To meet the demands of those who wish a neat display of flowers at a small expenditure, we have selected 12 of the most beautiful and showy annuals that will blossom the first year. This flower seed collection comprises Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena Hybrida, mixed, Sweet Mignonette, Phlox Drummondi, Ten Weeks Stock, Petunia Hybrida, Zinnia (choice mixed) Aster (German Perfection), Balsam (Camellia Flowered) Salpiglosis (best mixed) Sweet Peas and (choice mixed), will be mailed free to any address for 50 cents, or three collections for $1.25. We are sure every purchaser of this collection will be delighted, as it embraces the easiest cultivated and most showy annuals.

Palms, House Plants, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Boston Ivy, Clementis, etc., etc.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue Free. It's a mine of information for the Gardener, Farmer and Florist.
Superior Seamless Cotton Bags, 20c. each.
Very Best Seamless Cotton Bags, 25c. each.

More than 15,000 merchants in the Dominion handle our seeds. If you cannot procure from your local dealer order direct from us.

All goods quoted (except otherwise noted) are Ex-Warehouse, Toronto. Express or Freight charges to be paid by purchaser. Cash Remittance must accompany all orders. Positively no goods sent C.O.D. Money can be sent by Post Office Orders, Postal Notes, Express Orders or Registered Letter.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.

Toronto, Canada Limited

MICHAELMAS DAISY.

Daisy.—You are quite right for this flower is the hardy Aster which must not, however, be confounded with the China Aster, which is an annual, while the roots of the hardy Aster remain in the ground.

These charming old-fashioned flowers are of value, for they bloom when others have left us and give cut flowers in November that seem to harmonize with the season.

They deserve to be grown more extensively and are easily propagated by division of root. Care must be taken to plant the tall growing varieties at the back of the border, with the dwarf kinds in front, and to keep withered bloom picked off before going to seed.

WILLOWS.

Planter.—It all depends upon situation whether it is advisable to plant willows. They are certainly a very desirable class of trees in the right place. Being of rapid growth, hardy and adapted to a great variety of soil they can be made very ornamental. Some of the newer varieties are especially effective. The Laurel leaved with its shining green leaves and green bark in winter, the Royal Willow, with its silvery foliage, and there are others that have different colored bark that make the trees very striking when leafless. The ease of transplanting and rapid growth make this class of trees very desirable where the landscape is in need of this ornamentation.

COAL ASHES FOR CURCULIO.

Mr. S. writes an interesting letter in which he says: 'I have for several years saved my damson plums by the use of coal ashes. The curculio gets disgusted and leaves for parts unknown. Just as soon as the blossoms fall and plums are the size of peas I take a bucket full of ashes and with a long-handled ladle dash them up through the trees, covering the plums completely. Every few days I go around and give them another dose, and especially after rain. The difference has been that where my neighbors had few plums my trees were loaded, and the remedy is so cheap and simple as to be within the reach of all.'

This correspondent is to be thanked for giving us this successful experiment, and placing the remedy by which to circumvent the 'little Turk' before us.

WILTED PLANTS.

Nellie sends a letter of regret that some plants ordered from a far-off American firm were wilted on arrival, and adds: 'I planted them right off.' That was the mistake and accounts for results.

If the plants are wilted the first thing should have been to place them with the paper around them in a shallow pan of water, lukewarm, and leave them for an hour before planting. Unless too far gone this will restore their vitality, and give the little rootlets fresh vigor.

In potting them it would have been as well to soak the pots before using, and avoid having them too large for the roots. Never fill a pot too full of earth, but leave enough space to allow for watering, filling up with a top soil as it sinks down, and so keep it fresh.

ORIGIN OF CANNED FRUIT.

Investigate.—I cannot give you the origin of canned fruit for you know the old saying that 'there is nothing new under the sun,' and we are said to be indebted to Pompeii for this industry. When the excavations were commenced a party of Americans found in what had been the pantry of a house some jars of preserved figs that were fresh and good. Research proved that they had been put in the pans in a heated state and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken and the canning process now used is the same as that employed in Pompeii twenty centuries ago. I give the story as I have read it, and never heard any other version of the origin of canned fruit.

WHY STRAWBERRIES NEED HEAVY FERTILIZING.

S. S.—Your question as to the reason this fruit is always mentioned as needing extra fertilizing is a very natural one. Crops vary greatly in their capacity for reaching and taking food. Like corn and turnips, the strawberry is a rank feeder, and its demands are often in excess of the ordinary supply. It is always classed as an exhausting crop partly because the plants must grow rapidly in order to make their culture remunerative, and for this reason must be highly fed.

It is a crop not at all particular as to form of nourishment being able to assimilate very crude material.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

Mrs. J. D.—It is all that the catalogues claim for it and well deserving of notice. The bulb is not hardy and requires the same treatment as gladiolus, and they do well together, planted side by side, and taken care of in autumn in the same way, storing in a frost-proof room. In this way they are kept dry and wintered with little trouble.

To obtain the best effect a number of bulbs should be planted together, and if in the centre of a bed of Gladioli they tower highest and give quite a tropical effect, and there is a stately air about them uncommon to white flowers that bloom after lilies have faded.

Advertisements.

CEYLON TEA

GREEN OR BLACK

"The Tea with the taste you'll like."

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Who invented the Monroe Doctrine? Authorities seem to agree that at least it was not President Monroe. J. Cleland Hamilton, in 'The Canadian Law Review,' says that 'the Duke of Wellington, by Canning's orders, practically enunciated it at the Congress of Verona in 1822, and Canning rightly claimed that he had called the new South American world into political existence.' In August, 1823, Canning urged an understanding between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, by which the Spanish-American colonies should be protected from European interference, his primary object being to prevent Spain from becoming too powerful. Thomas Jefferson, on the American side, saw the value of such an arrangement, and impressed its importance on President Monroe.

It was the second day of December, 1823, after being so advised, that, in his message to Congress, Mr. Monroe promulgated the famous doctrine, to which his name is historically attached, but which was, in fact, but his adoption of and adherence to that policy, more than three months before declared, so far as its general principles extend, by Mr. Canning, in his letter to the American minister.

The initiation of the idea, and its enunciation are, however, claimed by Mr. W. L. Scruggs in the 'North-American Review' of February, 1903, as cis-Atlantic.

He admits that Monroe did not first proclaim it, but finds a forecast of the doctrine in the immortal Washington's Farewell Address of September, 1796, in which he certainly advised his nation to hold aloof from foreign complications. In a late American book entitled, 'The Conqueror,' it is shown that General Alexander Hamilton, leader of the old Federal party, was Washington's confidant at this time, and the author or inspirer of the sentiments, as to the foreign policy of the United States, expressed in the Farewell Address. Mr. Scruggs also refers to a note from Mr. J. Q. Adams, American Secretary of State, to Mr. Rush, of July 2, 1823, in which he referred to the Latin American republics, and declared, and instructed this ambassador to declare, that the American continents were 'no longer to be subject to colonization.' It meant that there were no American vacant lands over which European nations might contend for possession.

In spite of this formidable array of great Americans, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams and James Monroe, the article before us claims for the eloquent English statesman, Canning, the first application to practical politics of the abstract ideal of non-interference between the Old World and the New. Turning to the present development of this political dogma, the writer shows the various interpretations given it by President Roosevelt, Captain Hobson and Captain Mahan (who all agree in one point, the importance of the United States navy for the maintenance of their position), and points out that while this Monroe Doctrine affords plenty of scope for oratorical flights, it also supplies a practical element in the present state of international relationships.

We remember that some score of more or less lusty young republics have sprung up on the fertile soil of South America within little more than a century, that their white people are mostly of Latin origin, and have often little sympathy with the Anglo-Saxon and his form of civilization, while the mass of the population is an Indian and negroid mixture. We are, therefore, not sorry to find that at this period of their development, a strong nation, more akin to our own in origin and feelings, is in position, not only to protect, but to insist, through a species of over-lordship, on fair play to others.

A CHILD IN GEORGIA.

A pathetic story of child-labor in Georgia is told in the April 'McClure's.' A school teacher goes to inquire why two of her most promising pupils are absent from school, but she finds the little cabin where they lived deserted.

'Pa, and all of 'em moved away day befo' yestiddy,' the lad told her. 'A man come here last week from the cotton fact'ry up in Chester lookin' for hands, and Pa decided all of a sudden to go. The man's promised to let us have a good house to live in, painted white, with three rooms in it. And we can ev'ry one get work, that will pay us cash money ev'ry Saddy night. Me and Missouri stayed behind to finish gatherin'the crop, and then we're goin', too.'

Later the teacher saw the little girl of the family, who had all 'got work,' but the child could not recognize her.

Lucy Dow went to the bed and touched gently the soft, light hair that lay tangled on the blue veins of the child's forehead. She stirred a little, and her mother leaned forward and tried to attract her attention. 'Cassie, honey, here's Miss Lucy come to see you,' she said. 'Don't you remember Miss Lucy?' The brown eyes were wide open now, but there was no look of recognition in them.

'It seems like her mind's done give way for now better'n two weeks,' Mrs. Purvis said in a patient acquiescence in what was hopeless. 'I could see befo' she had that spell in the mill that she warn't exactly like herself. It looked like she had sorter quit keerin' for things, even for the baby. And she give up tendin' to them little hearts-ease she'd been so proud of. She didn't seem to have but jus' one idea, an' that was to keep on goin' to the mill. And one night about twelve o'clock she fell in the spinnin' room, where she was tyin' the broken threads. The boss on that flo' found her, and thought she had jus' gone to sleep, and throw'd water in her face like he'd been a doin' when the other child'n would fall asleep; but she didn't wake up, and she never did come to till they'd got her home, and fetched a doctor. She ain't never been up sence.'

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR HOUSEWORK.

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, who has long been well known in connection with deaconess work in Chicago, is the author of a novel entitled 'Mary North,' which deals with the difficulties and dangers which beset girl life in large cities. Many pathetic stories have, of course, come under her own notice in past years, and the characters and incidents which she has worked into the story are evidently to a large extent taken from real life. Mary came from a happy Christian home, but was early orphaned and later was entrapped into a false marriage by one who sought to obtain possession of her inheritance. When she discovered the fraud and escaped to a distant city in deepest mortification at her position, she sought employment in a department store, and as it was a little before Christmas, obtained it without difficulty. This was not one of the better class of stores, and the experiences of the girls behind the counter are graphically described. At last Mary was dismissed by a spiteful shop walker, and her many adventures in search of work reveal the pitfalls waiting for unfriended girls. The kindness of the poor to the poor is also strikingly brought out. At last in her extremity Mary faints in the street and is brought to the deaconess home and nursed back to health and sanity. In her convalescence she meditates on the labor problem, and asks Sister Elizabeth if something cannot be done for 'us girls.' 'The moment one leaves a place,' she said, 'there are twenty others struggling to get it, and those that don't get places, what can be done for them?' Sister Elizabeth telsl htr that she is immensely interested in the question, that there is an overflow of hundreds and thousands of girls, and that there is only one place in which they are wanted, and that is in housework. She then shows how in the case of nurses training had made an honored profession out of what had been a despised occupation, and says that the same thing could be done with housework:

'I'd give them a two years' course, or three, or four, if they needed it. I'd make them really deserve their diplomas, of course, tied with blue ribbon, just as if they were college graduates. I'd have all the best conveniences and appliances, and I'd hire the best professors—spell it with a capital P, too—and I'd have the most impressive graduating exercises with the greatest man to deliver the address that could be had for love or money. And engraved invitations And I'd have the names of all the graduates in the papers. And I'd have the girls dress in uniform—a pretty one, too—not only while they're in the school, but while they're on duty afterward. That would do away with the shatternly gowns. And I'd have certain specified hours for work, so as to give them time for the real living—and an authorized scale of wages. And I'd—oh, above all things—I'd cultivate a sentiment for self-respect among the girls. And unity, too. I'd organize them into a society with a constitution and meetings and rules and badges and a society pin. And I'd publish a special magazine for them, and make them proud of their profession. Only I'd have them do it all themselves, or at least I'd make them think they were doing it all.'

In the course of time Mary is found by her relatives and comes into a small income, and her first thought is to use it to start some work for the benefit of the girls. She thus discusses the matter with a friend:

'Oh, but we must have a boarding-house of some sort in connection with the school—that part of it came into my mind this morning—to furnish the practice you see. All the nurses' training schools are in connection with hospitals.'

'Oh, I see—a kind of housework clinic. A very good idea. But the boarding-house would be better for the rich, I think. Your graduates will work for the rich.'

'Well—maybe, at first. Sister thought so.'

'But' when could the girls study?'

'Oh, evenings and odd minutes, the same as they do in the nurses' training schools. Then, if the boarding-house feature is a success—'

'It will be, with Melissa back of it.'

'The money made will help to pay the girls. They must have their board and a little money for board and books, you know, even while they're studying. Sister Elizabeth told me she was paid eight dollars a month all the time she was a pupil in the nurses' training school.'

'Oh! I was wondering how you would give the girls a course in your school in such a way as to allow them to retain their independence and yet come out free from debt. It really sounds workable. But have you thought of the other side? Not many people, comparatively, among those who need help in their homes, could possibly pay their servants——'

'They mustn't be servants. That one word would spoil everything.'

'Why, what's the matter with "servants"? The President of the United States is the servant of the people.'

'It may do for the President, but it wouldn't do for these girls. That's just what they don't want to be—servants.'

'But what will you call them?'

'I don't know, but the word "servant" or "domestic" or even "maid" mustn't come within a million miles of them. Trained—trained—trained nurses is just right for the nurses, but do help me, Stephen.'

'How would "trained helpers" do?'

'I like that very much. "Help" is a beautiful word. Sister Elizabeth showed me in the Bible, once when I felt discouraged, that to be a help was enumerated among the special gifts of God, along with prophets and miracle-workers. I think "trained helpers" is best.'

'But, Mary, the money question. Not many people can afford to pay your—trained helpers—the wages a trained nurse can command.'

'I know that, but sister said that when a nurse remains in a place a long time—as our girls would, you know—and so does not have board or room rent to pay, she receives frequently only forty, or thirty, or even twenty-five dollars a month. There are great advantages in having steady employment.'

Stephen acquiesced

'Then the girls would save enough in any family to more than make up for their larger wages. They would be thoroughly trained in management and economy, you know, and in proper food combinations, and how to cook hygienically, and everything. But to start, is going to be difficult. Sister says it must command the confidence of the rich as well as the poor from the very first. I want the great ladies—the leaders in society—to be standing in line quite out into the street to engage our first graduates.'

(Revell Co., Toronto; $1.25.)

CALIFORNIA 'BOXERS.'

'The Socialist and the Prince' by Mrs. Fremont Older (Funk & Wagnalls) is a novel the scene of which is laid in San Francisco during the seventies. There was in that western city a time of expansion when the population was divided into but two classes, those who were millionnaires and those who hoped to be. Aladdin's lantern might then, says the writer, be had for the asking. Jack's beanstalk had grown to the sky. Stars might be plucked by those who would climb. San Francisco was a drunk, delirious city. Amidst the sweat and smell of the workshop laborers considered the cut of the livery of their future lackeys. The working man was never more prosperous and never more discontented. He began to believe that there was something wrong when the Seal Rocks did not nourish roses and strawberries refused to thrive on sand lots. Then came a cataclysm. A great bank failed and a great mine was exhausted. Good times were over and the boom had burst. The middle classes were pinched and millionnaires went back to their bar or their sluice box. 'To this day,' says Mrs. Older, 'their descendants boast of the sums their grandfathers lost, and thus alleviate their present poverty.' Suddenly it was discovered that conscientious and hard-working Chinamen were in many employments taking the places of the white men and a 'Boxer' movement was instituted by the latter.

Idle men huddled together and discussed their wrongs in the squares, parks, and in street corners. Often moved by their passions, they swept into the Chinese localities, set fire to the buildings, and killed the occupants as they fled from the flames. Then appeared the gipsy demagogue, who is the hero of the book, whose addresses to working men on a spot which became historic as 'The Sand Lot,' stirred up the people against the capitalists who employed the Chinese, and especially against the Chinese. He tells them:

'We are in a cage of reptiles, and the white men, or the serpents, must die. Shall we vote to ship them back to China? If they refuse to go, shall we drive them down into the sea? If the ballot fails, let it be the bullet. Shall we make the vow?' Then the whole assembly rose and took the oath of allegiance to the principle: 'The Chinese must go.'

The secondary hero of the book is the Italian prince, 'cousin to Humbert,' whose courting of the heroine is conducted in such language as the following:

'Ah, Signorina, I am happy that I never exhausted the life of my soul in aught so stupid as work. I have drawn upon its blood for naught but dreams which richened its red. The song I did not sing, the picture I did not paint, the poem I did not write, the battles I did not fight, are in my soul's love for thee, dearest lady.'

The heroine, Theodosia Peyton, finds it difficult to decide which of these two men she is most in love with. Her father and mother belonged to the first families of Virginia, and from their arrival in San Francisco Mrs. Peyton ruled over the world of fashion. When she died her daughter accepted her mother's position as a heritage, but while still quite young, 'the newest philosophy of the mind, soul, theology or science found Theodosia ready to coquette with it.' The eloquence and magnetic power of the low born but very gentlemanly socialist influenced her more than the court paid by the princely suitor; and the author keeps the reader in suspense until the end of the book as to which will finally win the prize.

The writer is of New York birth and training. Her husband, Mr. Fremont Older, is a well known journalist of San Francisco. The story is of course pure romance, but it recalls the anti-Chinese riots in California a generation ago, and the speeches of Denis Kearney, 'the sand lot orator.' (Price, $1.50.)

MISS WILLARD'S LIFE.

The story of Miss Frances Willard's life, told for young people by Mrs. Bernie Babcock, is published by the Revells for 75 cents. The account of Miss Willard's 'play days and school days' occupies nearly half the volume and the book will therefore be found a fascinating and inspiring one for the Sunday-school library, as children love to read of what other children's experiences and amusements were. Miss Willard's life as a teacher, a traveller and a reformer, is also brightly and clearly, though of course briefly, given by Mrs. Babcock, who entitles her book 'An Uncrowned Queen.' A little of what it means to be a queen of this sort may be judged by the letters which poured in upon Miss Willard after she had been chosen president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Tiresome in general, some of these letters were amusing. One young minister, considering her judgment infallible, requested her to select a nice young lady for him to marry. A woman in Colorado requested Miss Willard to send her a good hired girl. Another woman offered her twenty-five dollars to get her husband a position as postmaster. Still another woman wrote to advise Miss Willard that the writer was a good prohibitionist, modestly asking in the next line that a new dress be sent her. Another sent two bills to be paid, asking the president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union to pray over the matter, and then pay the bills. And one woman came all the way from Washington to Evanston for the purpose of having Miss Willard, by some supposed mysterious power, make of her a second temperance lecturer equal to herself.

Sometimes in piles of letters she found a few from persons with whom she was acquainted. Once she found this letter:

'Dear Miss,—It is a long time since I seen you, and you will be glad to hear that I am now a farmer myself, and not working out. I have three sons, one studying at Wisconsin University, another at a Catholic school in Milwaukee, and a third is minded to be a lawyer. We are all Democrats, but I have read in the papers that St. John and Daniel were your candidates, and I said to my boys, "That lady and her folks was good to me when I was a lonely broth of a boy just over from the Old Country, and now the lady hasn't a vote to bless herself with, but we can put in four, and let 'em all count on her side," so I and me boys went to the polls and did just that, and I thought I'd write and tell ye. With respect, Mike Carey.'

This letter pleased Miss Willard, bringing up happy scenes of her childhood as well as bearing evidence of the respect in which she was held by an old servant, for this Mike was the hired man who had carried her first composition to a Janesville newspaper, and had helped her rejoice when she had received her first prize.

[For the 'Witness.'

COMPASSION.

Spirit of love, of pity, and of grief,
Soul of the tender thought, and sorrowing ear
That moved the heart of Love towards us here,
To sacrifice its best for our relief;
That showered its fulness on a dying thief,
And drew the Man of Sorrows to that bier
Whereon a widow's mite lay, cold and drear;
And broke His heart for murderer's unbelief!

Spirit Divine that fills the human breast
With Christ-like passions, holy, good, and pure,
And giveth grace to patiently endure
The cross of love when others are oppress;
While Sympathy absorbs another's pain,
And bears the weight, in Christ, a crown to gain!

CANDELUX.

Canada, March 12, 1903.

Advertisements.



Clean your Homes, Wash your Clothes

You can make every article white and clean with Sunlight Soap. This soap gives better satisfaction than any other soap because it is pure and possesses a cleansing power that ordinary laundry soap does not and can not.

Clean home, clean clothes, are indispensable. You can make everything in the home spotlessly clean with

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Injure the Hands

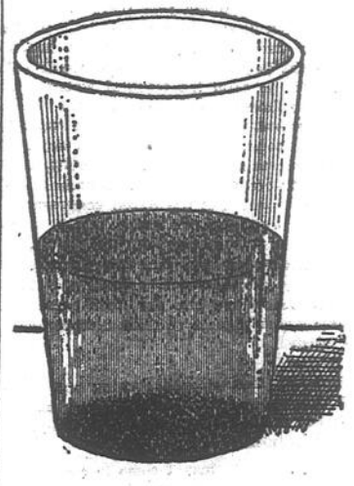
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Advertisements.

TEST YOUR KIDNEYS

Thousands, Both Men and Women, Have Kidney Disease and Do Not Know It. It Is Hereditary. If Any of Your Family in This or Past Generations Have Been Troubled With Kidney Disease of Any Form You Cannot Be Too Careful. You Should Make a Test of Your Urine at Once and Satisfy Yourself as to the Condition of Your Kidneys.

Let your morning urine stand 24 hours. If you find a reddish brick dust sediment in it, or if particles are floating in it, or if it is cloudy, you will know your kidneys are in a diseased condition and unable to perform their work. The result will be inflamed bladder and urinary organs, uric acid poison, the stomach will become affected and unable to digest the food, the system weak, and a break-down of the general health will follow, with Bright's disease or diabetes, which will prove fatal if not treated with promptness and great care.



ANALYSIS FREE

If, after you have made this test, you have any doubt in your mind as to the development of the disease in your system, send a sample of your urine to the Medical Department, Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y., of 44 Lombard street, Toronto, Canada, and our doctors will analyze it and send you a report with advice, free of charge, together with a valuable book describing all diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, and treatment for each disease.

Thousands of unsolicited letters are received daily from grateful men and women who have been cured by Warner's Safe Cure.

Hon. J. C. Petersen, one of the leading citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., writes, 'I always enjoyed good health until five years ago, when I began to notice repeated backache, which kept increasing. I had sharp stitches and my back felt lame and sore. I had my urine examined, the doctor found it highly colored, with considerable brick-dust, and pronounced it Bright's disease. I had little faith in his prescriptions and soon changed, taking some greatly advertised Kidney Cures, but with unsatisfactory results, until I used Warner's Safe Cure. Within ten days I felt greatly relieved, the pain gradually decreased and soon disappeared, the urine assumed a natural, healthy color, and within four months my health was fully and completely restored. I have now enjoyed good health for over four years, and indorse Warner's Safe Cure as the one infallible remedy for kidney trouble. HON. J. C. PETERSEN, 722 Plymouth Ave.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE CURES

Doctors prescribe and hospitals use 'Safe Cure' exclusively in all cases of kidney or bladder trouble.

'Safe Cure' is purely vegetable and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs. It is free from sediment and pleasant to take. It does not constipate; it is a most valuable and effective tonic; it is a stimulant to digestion and awakens the torpid liver. It repairs the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organs and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives it strength and restores energy.

Pains in the Small of the Back

painful passing of urine, inflammation of the bladder, torpid liver, cloudy urine, pains in the back of the head and neck, rheumatic pains and swellings all over the body, eczema and jaundice tell you your kidneys have been diseased for several months, as these outward symptoms seldom show themselves until the poison has penetrated the different organs, and the danger point has been reached. If you have any of these symptoms great care should be taken to stop the progress of the disease and prevent it proving fatal. Safe Cure is what you need. You can buy it at any drug store or direct. 50 CENTS AND $1 A BOTTLE. Insist upon Warner's Safe Cure, the standard for 50 years. Take no other.

Beware of so-called kidney Cures which are full of sediment and of bad odor—they are positivaly harmful and do not cure.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

Home Department.

EASTER.

(By Margaret E. Sangster.)

Again we welcome Easter,
With swelling organ chord,
With flowers and Alleluias,
Unto the Riser Lord.
In all our convocations
Are joy and mirth to-day,
For lo! the winter waneth
Upon the King's highway.

Dear ones, who, unreturning,
Slipped from our side one day,
When heavenly angels guided
Along the upward way.
Because the Lord is risen,
We know that Paradise
Is just one endless Easter
Beyond these changing skies.

Our homes that know the shadow
Shall feel the sunlight soon,
The glory of Jehovah
Untouched of night or noon,
For us, when pain is over,
Shall Easter gladness be
One pang, and then the fulness
Of Immortality.

After the wintry coldness,
The flush and glow of spring.
After the wintry silence
The Jubilate! Sing
Oh, heart that ached, for gladness
Is on the King's highway.
And we, with saints and angels
Are keeping Easter Day.

Why the Minister did not Resign.

AN EASTER STORY.

(By Annie H. Donnell.)

He waited until she put the baby down, then he met her in the middle of the sunny room and said it.

'I shall do it next Sunday, Rebekah.'

'Oh, Julius, not next Sunday!' she cried out in dismay. 'Why, next Sunday is Easter, Julius!'

Julius Taft's smooth-shaven lips curled into a smile.

'Well, why not, little woman? It would be a new way to celebrate Easter. Everybody likes a "new way." The lilies and the carols are so old!'

'Julius!'

'Forgive me, dear; but my heart is bitter. I cannot bear it any longer. I shall do it next Sunday, Rebekah.'

'But afterward, Julius?'

The mother's eyes wandered to the row of little chairs against the wall, each with its neatly folded little clothes. There were three chairs and the baby's crib. Afterward what about those? They argued mutely against this thing.

'Afterward I'll dig clams for the babies—don't worry, little mother!' he laughed, unsteadily. Then he drew her down with him on the sofa.

'Let's have it out, dear. I've borne it alone as long as I can.'

'Alone!' she scolded, softly. 'Julius Taft, you know I've been bearing it with you!'

'I know it, dear; but we've both kept still. Now, let's talk it out. It's no use beating about the bush, Rebekah; I've got it to do.'

'Oh, Julius, if we could only peacemake!' she wailed.

'But we can't—not even the minister's little peacemaker wife. They won't let us do it—they'd rather wrangle.'

She put her hand across his lips to stifle the ugly word; but she knew it applied.

'They don't realize, Julius. If Mrs. Cain and Mrs. Drinkwater, would only realize! They influence all the rest. Everybody would make up, if they would. They are the ones to peacemake, Julius.'

'Yes, but Drinkwaters and Cains won't "peacemake"—you can't make oil and water unite. There was a grudge between them three generations ago, and it's descending. I can't see any way out of it.'

'But on Easter Sunday, Julius! "Peace on earth, good will to men." ' Rebekah Taft murmured, softly. The minister sighed heavily.

'There isn't any "peace, good will" in the Saxon church, Rebekah. It won't be Easter Sunday here. It will be just like all the other Sundays, only the minister will resign.'

'But he will preach an Easter sermon, Julius? Tell me he will!' pleaded the minister's little peacemaker wife.

'Yes, dear, he will preach an Easter sermon to please his little wife.'

They sat quite silent a while. The sleeping baby nestled and threw out a small pink and white hand aimlessly. The clock on the painted mantel said: 'Bedtime, bedtime, bedtime!' with monotonous repetition.

They were both very tired, but still they sat side by side on the hard, little sofa, thinking the same sorrowful thoughts. It was the wife who broke the silence first.

'Dear, there are so many things to think about,' she whispered.

He smiled down at her from his superior height.

'Four things,' he counted, on his fingers, 'Kathie, Julius Junior, Hop o'-Thumb and the baby!'

'Yes, I meant the children. If you could not get another charge, dear, for a good while——'

Julius Taft was big and broad-shouldered. He drew himself up and faced her. His lean, good face was the face of a man who would create the opportunity that he could not find ready to his hand.

'Did the children's mother think all I could do was to preach?' he cried, gaily. He could not bear the worry in her dear face. 'She's forgotten I blew the bellows in my father's smithy. I can blow them again, tell her! I can find good, honest work in God's world, dear heart, never fear, and it will be infinitely better than preaching to a divided people.'

'Yes, it will be better,' she agreed; and then they listened to the clock.

The little church at Saxon had its feud. It had brought it a certain kind of fame in all the country side. Other churches pointed to it with indulgent pity. Strangers over in Krell and Dennistown were regaled with entertaining accounts of how the Saxon congregation was divided by the broad aisle into two hostile factions and no man stepped across.

'It's the dead line,' chuckled the Krell newsmonger-in-chief. 'Nobody but the minister dares go across! Those for the Cain side sit on one side of the aisle; those for the Drinkwater side sit on the other. The gallery is reserved for neutrals, but it's always empty! They make it terrible hard for their parson over there in Saxon.'

The Krell newsmonger was right. It was terribly hard for the minister at Saxon. For eight years he and his gentle wife had struggled to calm the troubled waters, but still they flowed on turbulently. Still there was discord, whichever way one turned. Another congregation might have separated further than a broad aisle's width long ago, and worshipped in two churches, instead of one. But the Saxon congregation had its own way of doing things. Its founders had been original, and generation upon generation had inherited the trait.

Midway in the week preceding Easter, Julius Taft came into the little parsonage nursery, with signals of fresh distress plainly hoisted.

'Well?'

Rebekah Taft stopped rocking and waited. The baby in her arms lurched toward the tall figure in the doorway joyously.

'Well, Julius?'

'Please, ma'am, may I come in and grumble, ma'am? I'm that full I can't hold in! Here, give me the youngster. What do you suppose has happened now, little woman?'

'The church has blown up!' Rebekah answered naively.

'Not yet, but the fuse is lighted. I've just found out about the Easter music. I hoped they would not have any.'

'Oh, Julius, so did I. It will be sure to make trouble.'

'It's made it already. That's it!—I've just found out that Mrs. Cain is drilling her little Lethia to sing an Easter song; you know she has a beautiful little voice.'

'Yes, oh, yes, as clear as a bird's. Why won't it be beautiful to have her sing, Julius'

'Because Mrs. Drinkwater is drilling Gerry to sing,' the minister said dryly.

'Oh!'

'And it won't be a duet, little woman.'

'No—what will it be, Julius?'

'The Lord only knows, Rebekah.'

They both laughed, and the shrill crow of the baby chimed in. Only the baby's laugh was mirthful. The minister's worn face sobered quickly.

'I don't know how it will come out,' he sighed. 'They are both very determined, and the hostile feeling is so strong. I wish it might have held off a little longer—till you and I got back to the smithy, dear!'

. . . . . .

Out in the orchard, back of the parsonage, a little rabble of children was collected together. The two factions that pertained among their elders were distinctly visible there. Two well defined groups of youngsters stood aloof, eyeing each other with familiar scorn. Between the two groups, midway, the minister's two little children stood, apparently in a conciliatory mood.

'Let's play meeting,' suggested Julius Junior, the paternal mantle on his small, square shoulders. 'I'll preach.'

'Oh, yes, do let's!—we're so sick of playing battle,' urged Kathie, eagerly. Battle was the favorite play, presumably on account of the excellent opportunities it offered the opposing parties.

'Sit down on the grass—there's a good place. This rock's my pulpit,' bustled the little minister, importantly, and the children scurried into place. It was noteworthy that a broad aisle of soft clover heads and timothy set apart the rival factions. On either side squatted the divided congregation.

Julius Junior's little lean brown face assumed a serious expression. He stood a while in deep thought. Then his face brightened.

'I know! I'll preach you an Easter sermon!' he cried, softly. 'That will be very ap-propriate, because Sunday is Easter, you know. Now, I'll begin. My text to-day is—is—I know!—"Peace on earth, good will to men." That's it: "Peace on earth, good will to men." '

It was cool and still in the orchard behind the parsonage. The rows of children's faces put on piety as a garment and were staidly solemn. The small minister's face was rapt. Suddenly a high, sweet voice interrupted.

'I'll sing the carols,' it cried.

'No, I'll sing 'em!'

'My mother taught me how. I guess I'm the one that's going to sing 'em on Easter!'

'I guess you aren't, Lethia Cain! I guess my mother's been teaching me.'

'My mother says I'm going to sing 'em—so there!'

'My mother says I'm going to, so there, Gerry Drinkwater!'

On either side of the grassy aisle the small rivals glared at each other. A murmur of supporting wrath rose behind each. The little minister looked worried—the paternal mantle weighed heavily.

'Hush!' he cried, earnestly 'we'll have congressional singing instead. Sit right down—I'm goin' to preach.'

For a little while there was only the sound of his earnest voice in the orchard, with the soft spring wind for its only accompaniment. He preached with deep fervor. Two tiny spots of color blossomed out in his cheeks, as he went on.

'"Peace on earth,"—that means everybody's to be friends with everybody else,' he said. 'Everybody's to be peaceful an' loving an' kind, same's the Lord Jesus was. Do you s'pose he'd have sat on the same side of the broad aisle every single Sunday that ever was? No, my friends, I'll tell you what the Lord would have done. He'd have sat on your side up to the sermon, Lethia, and then he'd have gone 'cross, tiptoe an' soft, in his beautiful white robe, an' sat on Gerry's side, clear through to the benediction—just to make "peace on earth." Can't you 'most see him sitting there—'

The minister's little brown face shone with a solemn light.

'Can't you see how peaceful he'd have looked, an' how lovin' an' kind? An', then, my father'd have asked him, to say the benediction an' he'd have spread out his hands over us an' said, softly, "Peace on earth, good-will to men," an' that would have meant for us to love each other an' sit together and sing out o' the same hymn-book.'

It was quiet under the apple trees. All the little brown faces were solemn. It was as if the white-robed Guest were among them, stepping across the dividing line, 'tiptoe an' soft'—as if his hands were spread out over them in benediction.

'Peace on earth, good-will to men.'

The small brown faces gazed at each other solemnly. The minister went on with staunch courage, his hands unconsciously extended.

'It would have meant to sing your Easter carols out o' the same hymn-book. Why don't you do it to-day, just as if he was here?'

He waited confidently, and not in vain.

Two little figures, one on either side of the broad aisle, stood up and began to sing. Gradually they drifted nearer until they stood side by side. Their high, childish voices blended sweetly.

. . . . . .

Friday passed and Saturday. Julius Taft worked on his Easter sermon with a heavy heart. The war-clouds seemed gathering ominously. Rumors of war crept in to him in his quiet study.

'I don't know however it's coming out, little woman,' he sighed. 'I have done everything I can—I've been to see them both, those women. Both of them have their plans made unchangeably, and, if they collide, then—the crash.'

'Yes, then the crash,' sighed the minister's gentle wife.

'I tried to persuade them both—you don't know how hard I worked, dear! But all the while I knew I was wasting my time and would better come home to my sermon. Now I am going to wait; but, remember, something will happen to-morrow, Rebekah—two things.'

'Two, Julius?'

'Yes; the minister's resignation and the crash.'

He laughed, but his pale face smote her and she crept on to his knee and laid her own pale face against his. Somewhere in the house they could hear children's happy voices. It helped them.

'They are dear children, Julius,' the mother whispered.

'God bless them!' he said.

'Yes—oh, yes, God bless them! And he will. Julius, I think our boy has a "call." I think he will preach, Julius.'

'Then the Lord help him,' the minister cried, earnestly.

Easter morning dawned as clear and beautiful as we love to think that other Easter dawned, when Mary came first to the tomb. The air was full of resurrection—the world's resurrection from the tomb of winter. Birds everywhere lilted and sang their Easter carols.

But the little carolers at Saxon were missing when the church bells rang. Their mothers searched for them vainly.

'Lethia! Lethia!' Mrs. Cain called, anxiously.

'Gerry! Gerry! Where are you, Gerry?' Mrs. Drinkwater cried again and again. But both children had disappeared. No one could find them.

The last bell rang and, in despair, the mothers gave up the search and went to church alone. They were both fretted and disappointed, but were palpably relieved to discover that their losses were mutual.

In the minister's pew the minister's wife sat among her little brood with gentle dignity, though her heart quaked. There were no Easter flowers, save for one white lily that lifted its pure face above the pulpit. The minister's wife had contributed that.

Service began and went on a little monotonously. On both sides of the broad aisle there was evident keen disappointment, as though some anticipated relish had failed. Everybody had expected that something would happen. The absence of little Lethia Cain and Gerry Drinkwater dispelled the possibility.

The minister prayed in his earnest, direct way, and then the congregation rose to sing. It was then that the something happened, after all. Suddenly, high, sweet music sounded in the people's ears—clear high music, such as only the voices of little children can make. It came nearer—up the broad aisle! There were two voices. Two little children trudged up the aisle, hand in hand, singing an Easter carol.

'Al-le-lu-ia! Al-le-lu-ia! Christ the Lord is risen! Peace, good will—on—earth,' the childish voices sang. They filled the quiet church with clear melody. The people's listening faces softened and grew gentle. The two mothers leaned forward breathlessly.

'Al-le-lu-ia! Al-le-lu-ia!' high and sweet, triumphant. 'Christ the Lord is risen! Peace, good-will on earth!'

At the altar rail the small figures swung about, still singing. They stood there, hand in hand, till the carol ended. There were many verses, and they sang them all. At the end they walked gravely down the aisle and seated themselves in each other's place, while the people stared.

Little Lethia Cain nestled down beside Mrs. Drinkwater and beamed up into her astonished face with a friendly smile.

'He would have—the Lord—you know,' she whispered.

And, across the aisle, in the Cain pew, little Gerry Drinkwater snuggled down comfortably, with an audible sigh of relief.

'I'm glad that's over!' she whispered distinctly. 'We did it 'cause 'twas Easter and he'd have liked to hear us singin' out of the same hymn-book, you know. That's why we've swapped places, too—to make "peace on earth." Don't you see?'

'Yes,' whispered Mrs. Cain, softly, 'I see, Gerry.' And she glanced across at the other mother with a little of Gerry's 'peace on earth' in her softened face.

The sermon in the orchard had borne its fruit. The other sermon on Easter morning was to bear fruit, too, for the young minister preached as never before and his congregation listened. The little children had led them—should they not follow?

The lines of patient worry in Rebekah Taft's face smoothed out one by one. A prescience of peace to come stole into her troubled heart and comforted it. Over the whole church brooded the Easter peace.

And the minister did not resign.—'The Household.'

With the Children.

EASTER DAWN.

Love sought Thee in the darkness ere the day;
Love came with spices, weeping full of care,
The stone which closed Thy tomb was rolled away;
But Thou—Thou wast not there.

Love found Thy winding-sheet, and, laid apart,
Thy face-cloth wrapped together; these alone;
And saw an Angel—saw with trembling heart
An angel on the stone.

Love heard Thy footsteps, turned with streaming eyes,
Beheld, but knew Thee not, till, low and sweet,
Thy voice revealed Thee; then, with joyous cries,
Fell down and clasped Thy feet.

O risen Lord, by Thy transpierced heart,
And by the dawn of that first Easter Day,
The winding-sheet, the face-cloth laid apart,
The grave-stone rolled away—

I pray Thee, in the darkness where I lie,
Not for a vision in the morning sun,
Not for a word that I may know him by—
(Not know my little one?)

But only this, this only of Thy grace,
O risen Lord, this little thing alone—
Show me his little grave quite empty, and place
An Angel on the stone.
—William Canton.

Our Correspondents.

IN MEMORIAM.

Of Mrs. Hannah Baird Dick, widow of the late James Dick, of Morris Township, Huron County, Ont., and formerly of Kirkkintilloch, Stirlingshire, Scotland, who died in Blyth, Ont., aged 73 years, nine months, on March 31, 1903.

THE AGED CHRISTIAN.

The spring and summer time of life, have long since passed away,
The golden autumn, with its leaves of sadness and decay,
Har come and gone, the winter shrouds each lovely scene in gloom,
And bids me mark across my path the shadows of the tomb.

Mine eye is growing dim with age, my step is feeble now,
And deeper lines of thought and care are graven on my brow,
But shall I murmur as I trace the rapid flight of hours,
Or grasp with trembling eagerness earth's fair, yet fading flowers.

Oh, no! a bright and happy home awaiteth me above,
And my ardent spirit longs to dwell where all is joy and love.
Does the wave-tossed mariner regret when he sees the haven near,
Where his shattered bark shall safely rest, nor storm nor danger fear?

Will the toil-worn laborer sigh, because his weary task must close,
And evening's peaceful shades afford him calm and sweet repose?
Or does the child with sorrow mark each swift revolving mile,
Which bears him to his cherished home and loving father's smile?

And shall the Christian grieve because some gentle signs are given,
That he is nearer to the bliss, the perfect bliss of heaven?
That every moment closer brings that mansion fair and bright,
Prepared for him with tender love in realm
Prepared for him with tender love in realms of pure delight?

Oh! with such brilliant hopes as these, how can my heart repine,
Although I feel my vigor fade, my wonted strength decline?
Rather with gladness would I hail these messages of love,
Which tell me I shall quickly join the white-robed throng above.
My pilgrimage will soon be o'er, my arduous race be run,
And the bright crown of victory triumphant faith have won;
No sorrow clouds the land of rest, hushed is the thought of pain;
Oh! if for me to live is Christ, to die indeed is gain!

Home Thoughts.

WE ALL WANT MORE REST.

Rest is just as necessary for everybody as eating and sleeping is. Men, women, and children, old and young, rich and poor, the literary man and the laborer, the merchant and the mechanic, the clerk and the artisan, all require rest. How much rest they require depends entirely upon their constitution, their ability to stand the work that they have to go through, and the strain that such work puts on the nervous system. Doctors, in talking of rest, all agree that it is not taken judiciously, and that if one attempts to go through any great mental strain, or to do any extraordinary amount of work without rest, eventually the constitution will become undermined, the nervous system thoroughly disorganized, and then the would-be hard worker will have to enjoy an enforced rest.

A New York doctor said: 'If men, and women, too, would study to take more rest, would make it a practice to take rest at certain periods during the day, and would put everything aside in order to have that rest, we doctors would have much less work to do than we have now. With everybody almost the chief thought seems to be excitement. Men have excitement in their business, and when their business is over they will seek an excitable recreation. Many women live on nothing but excitement, and after they have indulged in it freely for a certain period, regulated according to the strength of their constitution, and according to their nervous temperament, they break down, and they have to take an enforced rest. When they get in this condition it is very hard for them to recover again.' Rest can be taken in a variety of ways. The only perfect rest is sleep. A man should take rest after he has eaten his meals, particularly after eating his dinner, which is supposed to be the heaviest meal of the day. Some people only rest properly when lying down. Some rest more when removed entirely from their business care when taking outdoor exercise. Others seek rest in various kinds of amusement. To some fishing is said to be a great rest; they manage to put away all thoughts of business and centre the whole of their attention in watching the float, and many become so interested in it that they will sit in one position for hours thinking of nothing but the nibbling of the fish.

Some find rest in shooting. Others in various kinds of outdoor amusements. One should take a day off occasionally for a complete change of scene and thought, air and occupation; and once a year a vacation of a week or two will be time well spent. Better a vacation than a break-down in health.—'Catholic News.'



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given 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.

CONCERNING WESTMOUNT S.S.

The appeal of the mother in Parry Sound for books to help her in teaching has met with a ready response. The secretary has received very kind notes from ladies in Merrickville, Ont., Abbotsford, Que., Chateauguay, Que., Waterloo, Que., L'Orignal, Ont., Maxville, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., and in the city, offering to send some books and papers to meet the need. The address has been sent to all, as in an isolated district, if the one to whom the books are sent receives more than she wants, she can pass some of them on to her neighbors.

A 'sunshiner' in Fredericton, N.B., with small means, and not very robust health, is nevertheless unwearying in helping others as she can. Some boots, shoes, and rubbers for some poor children, a year's subscription of a magazine given away, a visit and some oranges taken to a sick woman, comfort bags for the sailors' mission, are among her contributions to sunshine for the past three months.

The mother of little Willie in Assiniboia, who has found so many friends through the Sunshine column, has sent to the secretary one dollar towards a wheel chair for another little sick boy. Willie has suffered a good deal of late, and his mother says she doesn't know what he would have done but for the nice letters and reading matter sent by Sunshine friends. Watching for the mail is his great pleasure. He particularly enjoys the 'Boys' Own Paper' which some one sends him.

The reading desk borrowed by an invalid has been returned, with his thanks. He says it 'has been a great aid and comfort to me, and I trust it will help cheer some other invalid.'

The secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount, Que., would like to get the address of Mrs. Scott, who recently sent such a generous donation of literature.

The regular monthly meeting of the Westmount branch will be held next Tuesday afternoon in Victoria Hall at half-past three o'clock.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Geo. W. Robinson, 39 St. Luke street. There was a good attendance, and several new members entered their names.

Several letters were read by the secretary from 'friends' at a distance who are willing to send magazines, etc. The society feels grateful for their interest in the work, and addresses will be sent of those who will be delighted to receive literature.

The sum of ten dollars was voted to the Parks and Playgrounds Committee and Diet Dispensary respectively.

There is still room for more books in the case that is being packed for the Newfoundland Sunshine library, and for warm clothing in the case to the Labrador Deep Sea Mission. As the boxes must be sent soon, all who wish to take the opportunity of helping will please send their contribution as soon as possible to the president, Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of books and games from Mrs. Hatton, and scrap books from a Friend, and magazines from Mrs. R. Adair, Mrs. H. Desislets, Miss Clara Ulley, Miss Sarah Gilmour, Mrs. Bacon and a 'Friend'; also four years of the 'Girls' Own' from Miss Florence Murray, St. Johns, Que.

A CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

The St. Martin's, N.B., branch is composed of a Sunday-school class of little boys and girls, whose motto is the 'Golden Rule.' They have a helpful leader in their teacher, Miss L. Carson. She reports that the little ones are very zealous in reporting any chance to do little deeds of kindness. The collections taken up at each meeting provide quite a number of little luxuries for some whose lives can be brightened by delicacies to eat, flowers, or literature. The meetings are held on Sunday at the close of the Sunday-school, each member taking it in turn to be leader, and all contributing something to make the meeting interesting, on a topic chosen at the previous meeting. Among their sunshine work have been visits to very old people, who enjoyed the sweet singing of the children.

WORKERS AND WINNERS.

Keep striving. The winners are those who have striven,
And theirs is the prize that no idler has won.
To the steadfast alone is the victory given,
And before it is given there is work to be done.

Keep climbing. Remember that brave souls have scaled
The heights where the pathways were rough to the feet,
While the faint-hearted faltered, and, faltering, failed,
And sank down by the wayside in hopeless defeat.

Keep hoping. The clouds hide the sun for a time,
But sooner or later they scatter and flee,
And the path glows like gold to the toilers who climb
To the heights where men look over landscape and sea.

Keep onward—right on, till the goal is attained.
Front the future with courage, and obstacles fail.
By those—and those only—the victory's gained
Who keep faith in themselves and the God over all.
—Eben E. Rexford.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

Advertisements.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the 'soothing' medicines containing opiates and narcotics dangerous to the health of infants and children. Every mother should shun these so-called medicines as she would deadly poison. Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine specially prepared for children sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Every dose helps the little ones and cannot possibly do harm.

No other medicine has been so widely praised by mothers everywhere. Mrs. J. R. Standen, Weyburn, N. W. T., says:—'Baby's Own Tablets are valuable in cases of diarrhoea, constipation, hives, or when teething. I have never used a medicine that gives such good satisfaction.'

These Tablets will promptly relieve and cure all minor ailments of children and may be safely given to a newly born baby. Try them for your children and we know you will use no other medicine. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a box or sent by mail on receipt of price by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.

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Advertisements.



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By saving most of the rubbing Pearline saves most of the wear.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE

RECENT RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

BY JAMES COOKE SEYMOUR.

The many friends in Canada of the late Rev. James Cooke Seymour, who, as some remember, spent a year or two at McGill, in the fiftics, will be glad to see a recent work published after his death by Jennings & Pye, of Cincinnati, and William Briggs, of Toronto. Like his other works, it is thoroughly evangelistic, logical and earnest. It is entitled 'Christ the Apocalypse,' which title is thus explained:—

Christ is the Apocalypse of the vast sociological and other problems of to-day. He is their origin, urgency, solution. Without Christ, there would be none. The world marches onward; but it is the Christ truth that spurs it on from behind and beckons it on from before. Men would not know that they were so badly off but that Christ has told them. They would not attempt better things but that he has shown them how. Men know more of Christ than they think, and owe far more to him than they own. The Christian atmosphere is everywhere, and men can scarce breathe without taking in something of its freedom and inspiration. Christ is the world's only hope.

The earlier sections deal with the foundation truths of nature and grace, and the later with the problems of the day as seen in the light of Christ's teaching and example. War, labor and capital, wealth, literature, patriotism, education and many other matters are briefly but clearly brought under the light of the golden rule and the other teachings of Christ. On sociability, for instance, Mr. Seymour says:—

The barriers that keep Christians aloof from each other may be heathen barriers, and some of them diabolical barriers; but they are not Christian barriers; for Christ had none, neither should we. The Christian should be the freest and the most approachable, and most friendly, and most sociable of all men and women on earth Everything that fosters isolation and helps to keep Christians apart from each other, and apart from all the rest of the world, should be swept away. Everything that promotes cordiality, brotherly love and the largest, widest and most universal association among human beings should be welcomed heartily and practiced earnestly and gladly. This, and this alone, is the spirit of Christ.

On the mission problem Mr. Seymour says that the heathen must be Christianized if for no other reason than to save the Christians from being heathenized. We must, he says, save the world through God's appointed means, or the stigma of dishonor and shame will rest upon us forever.

With regard to the temperance question Mr. Seymour is equally clear. He says:—

Tested by every principle Christ ever taught, by his whole character, life and work, by all his divine relationships as the Son of God, and by all his human relationships as the Saviour of men, the liquor traffic stands condemned as one of the most iniquitous, injurious and accursed evils that ever afflicted humanity.

Price $1.00.

MR. WATKINSON'S STUDIES.

The second series of the Rev. William Watkinson's 'Studies in Christian Character, Work and Experience,' is published by the Revells. It contains thirty-three brief, bright essays, each founded on a text. The style is vigorous, as may be judged from the following extract from a section entitled 'The apology of the sneak.'

A host of people are interested in the great struggle of light with darkness, but their interest in the struggle ends with information, discussion and opinion. Such critics abound outside the Church. They are prepared, at five minutes' notice, to discuss any religious, moral, social, or political question whatever, all the while making no practical effort to grapple with the evils they dissect. Especially do these critics love to scourge the Church. How well they describe the evil in question! How clearly they can see what ought to be done! How rough they are upon the blunders of philanthropists and evangelists! But all ends there; they spend no time, gold, or blood in any form of practical amelioration; they pipe away in the fields of asphodels close by the silver river of the selfish life. They deride the mistakes of the missionary fainting under tropical suns; they point out the inconsistencies of the charity organization society with the principles of political economy; they demonstrate the folishness and futility of first one and then another school of earnest, self-sacrificing workers; and having done all this to their complete satisfaction, they hasten to see Ellen Terry play, or to hear Patti sing. And we have critics of a similar temper within the Church. . . . A famous hero of to-day is the hero of the paper-knife, the critic who flourishes his wooden weapon as if it were a two-edged blade of victory.

Price $1.00.

TALKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Rev. Sidney Strong classifies his bright talks to children under the titles 'Kite talks,' 'Random talks' and the 'Life I ought to live.' The book is full of practical lessons, and will be found useful to teachers as well as to the little people. Here is the conclusion to one of the little talks:—

Did you ever see a milk-stool such as the farmers use? when at early dawn they rest their heads against the soft flanks of the cows, and draw out the rich, warm milk? I remember the one that hung near our barn door. Some stools are one-legged, some two-legged, some three-legged. A one-legged stool cannot stand alone, neither can a two-legged stool, but a three-legged stool stands firm. So with lives. Home, School, Church, are the three legs of character,—the legs by which one climbs up the steep ascent of life to win the summit; or the 'wings' by which one rises to the upper air.

THE CONVERTED CATHOLIC.

The bound volume of 'The Converted Catholic' is a substantial work of nearly four hundred pages, with numerous illustrations. This monthly has been published for nineteen years, by the Rev. James O'Connor, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, but for more than a score of years a minister of the Gospel in New York city. Besides a serial story and other articles it contains a great many letters from recent converts and the testimonies of men who have taken refuge at Christ's mission, New York. These letters and testimonies will be continued in the magazine for this year, published at 142 West Twenty-first street, New York. ($1.00 yearly.)

Advertisements.

RHEUMATISM

Is caused by the evil influence of poisoned blood, Uric Acid and other impurities. Nothing so completely dispels these poisons as Ferrozone. It makes new blood, imparts vitality and vigor, enabling the system to throw off every trace of Rheumatism. For a Sure Cure try

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A writer in a recent number of 'La Revue,' in dealing with the interesting subject of the probability of a serious disruption in the Roman Catholic body in France, estimates the average annual secession of French priests as at least 200. He adds that the number who remain but would fain secede are innumerable, and that they continue in the daily round 'not because they have kept the faith, but for fear of hunger.'

The cold was so intense on a recent Sunday in the little town of Tocholampe, Finland, that the people did not venture out to go to church. One of the ministers, however, bethought him of a good idea. Many of his flock were on the telephone. Acting, therefore, on the principle that if the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet should go to to the mountain, he rang each of them up in turn and recited with them the Psalms and prayers for the Sunday! They can do these things in little villages in Finland. There are probably few persons in England whose congregation would be small enough to enable him to get through such a business under two or three days.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Hakkaland, heard from a Hakka licentiate, who is now under call to the Singapore Chinese Church, an interesting application of a New Testament counsel of perfection—St. Paul's Christian ideal, 'full-grown' manhood. After speaking of that means for an individual Christian, he went on to say what, in his judgment, it demands of a church. No church, he said, was progressing towards manhood which was not steadily aiming at self-support. He would refuse to call them 'men,' he told his Chinese Christian hearers, until they were maintaining their own pastor and their own Christian school without foreign support.

The Bible women in one of the Church of England Zenana mission stations, in South India, cannot be said to have an idle time! Three of them have over 200 Zenana pupils to visit. Can we wonder that they find it difficult to go to each of them oftener than once a week, and consequently the pupils do not get on very fast with their studies? 'The oftener we visit the women in the villages,' reports a missionary from the same station, 'the more friendly they become.'

The Glengarry Christian Endeavor Union the winter before last donated $50 to furnish a Glengarry reading camp. This reading room has been in operation all fall and winter.

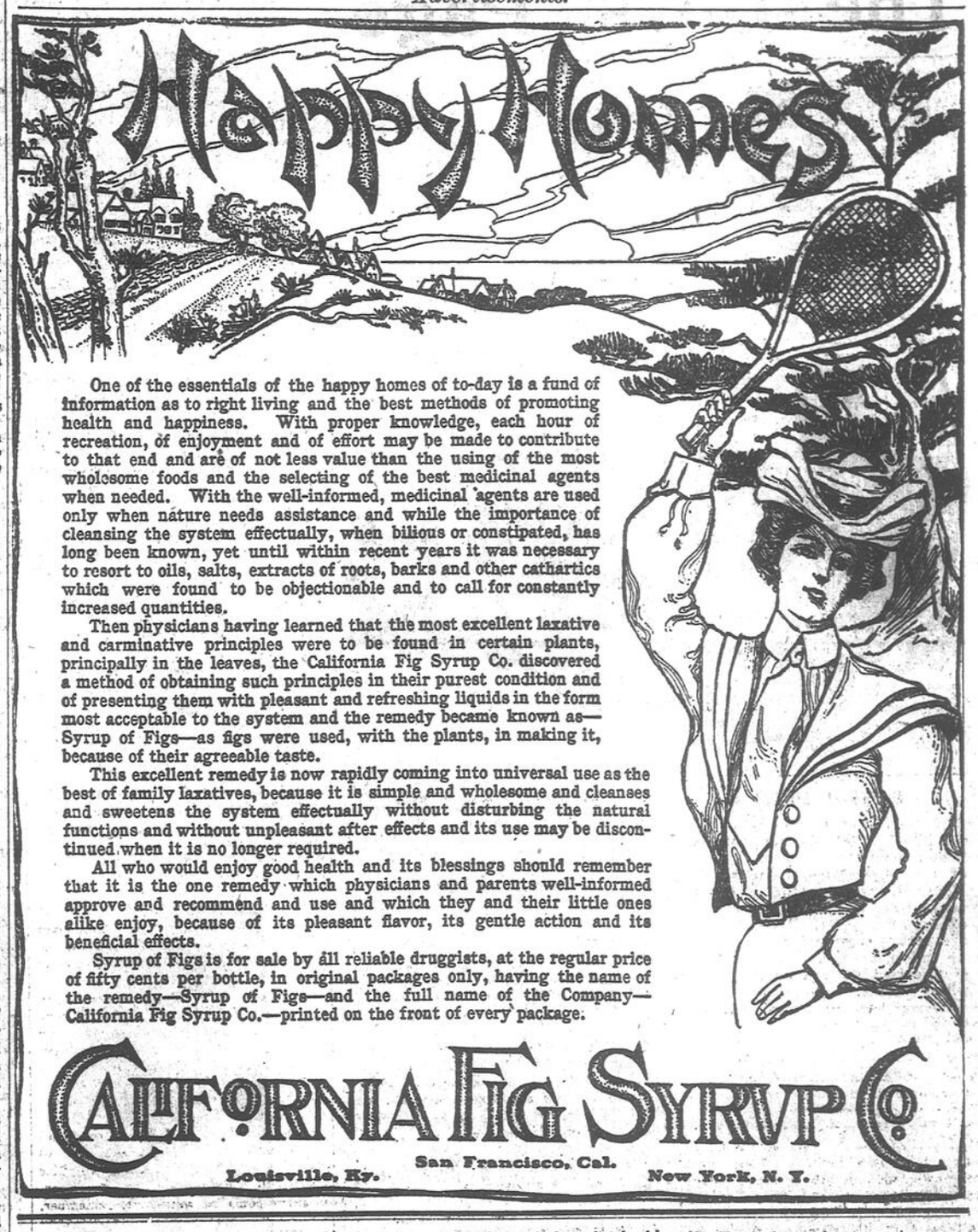
The Salvation Army in London is doing its best to make Self-Denial Week a success. In spite of the rain a Salvationist is to be seen at nearly every corner, vigorously shaking a money-box. The officers at headquarters are cutting down their personal and domestic expenses—seldom large—to the smallest limit. Officers of the Women's Social Work have taken a further step this year by giving up their small weekly allowance. Several girls in the Rescue Homes are going without meat and earning a little money by rising an hour or so earlier and making articles for sale. Oatmeal porridge and boiled rice loom large in the dietary this week.

The Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, who has been making a missionary tour in India, writes: 'I saw a little boy of only twelve years of age preaching the other day in the city of Bombay. He addresses the mill hands, who number many thousands in that city, in his own tongue. Who is this boy? He is a famine orphan, saved from death by starvation through the contribution of God's people in the time of India's trouble. He was placed with a number of others under the wings of Christian influence; he became a disciple of Jesus, and now discovers this gift of preaching. Under the divine blessing, these boys and girls are bound to play an important part in the evangelization, and we must co-operate with God to help the missionaries carry on this work.'

A Presbyterian church in Wichita, Kan., supports at the present time twenty-four missionaries in the field. The pastor, Dr. C. E. Bradt, has adopted what he calls the Specific Object method, by which he estimates that each Presbyterian church member is responsible for preaching the gospel to 150 heathen, and that his own church is confronted by the problem of evangelizing 160,000. A missionary from China presented the needs of his field and the church promptly assumed his salary, later providing that of his wife, of a medical missionary and a lady evangelist, all co-workers. Individual members undertook the support of native workers graduated from the Normal School on the same field, to build which the Wichita church had already furnished $2,500. The needs of home missions are met in a similar way. Either the pastor or some worker from the field vividly depicts the need, asks for specific sums and gets them.

A statement went the rounds of the press a few weeks ago to the effect that the daughter of Mr. Booker T. Washingon had been badly treated by fellow-students at Wellesley College on account of her color. We are glad, says the London 'Christian,' to receive the following authoritative contradiction:—'Miss Washington entered Wellesley as a special student. Such a student is not a member of any regular class, but chooses work in several of the departments of the college as may best suit her desires. Miss Washington was on the same footing as any other special student in college (of whom there were nineteen). She conducted herself in a ladylike and fitting way in every respect, and there is absolutely no truth in the statement that her presence was the cause of embarrassment to the authorities at Wellesley. Colored students, properly qualified, have always been admitted to Wellesley College on the same footing as other students.'

Advertisements.



One of the essentials of the happy homes of to-day is a fund of information as to right living and the best methods of promoting health and happiness. With proper knowledge, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and are of not less value than the using of the most wholesome foods and the selecting of the best medicinal agents when needed. With the well-informed, medicinal agents are used only when nature needs assistance and while the importance of cleansing the system effectually, when bilious or constipated, has long been known, yet until within recent years it was necessary to resort to oils, salts, extracts of roots, barks and other cathartics which were found to be objectionable and to call for constantly increased quantities.

Then physicians having learned that the most excellent laxative and carminative principles were to be found in certain plants, principally in the leaves, the California Fig Syrup Co. discovered a method of obtaining such principles in their purest condition and of presenting them with pleasant and refreshing liquids in the form most acceptable to the system and the remedy became known as—Syrup of Figs—as figs were used, with the plants, in making it, because of their agreeable taste.

This excellent remedy is now rapidly coming into universal use as the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually without disturbing the natural functions and without unpleasant after effects and its use may be discontinued when it is no longer required.

All who would enjoy good health and its blessings should remember that it is the one remedy which physicians and parents well-informed approve and recommend and use and which they and their little ones alike enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all reliable druggists, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, in original packages only, having the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs—and the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

DEATH OF GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT.

Chicago Methodism has suffered a great loss in the sudden death on March 29, of Mr. Gustavus F. Swift, of St. James M. E. Church. Mr. Swift has been suffering for some months and on March 22 submitted to a surgical operation. He was apparently recovering rapidly and was in excellent spirits. He remarked cheerfully upon the brightness of the day and desired to sit up. The last thought in the minds of his family was that of his early demise. Suddenly he was taken with hemorrhage and ten minutes later expired. His death was a shock not only to the members of his family, but to his church and the commercial life of Chicago.

Mr. Swift represented the highest type of the Methodist layman. Despite his vast business, amounting to more than $225,000,000 a year, he was as devoted to his church and its interests as in the days when he was a humble merchant in New England. His manner of life was unostentatious and he was one of the most approachable of men, especially to those who desired to see him concerning matters relating to the welfare of the church. He not only gave liberally to the temporal work of the church, but he was even more interested in its spiritual life. After the consideration of finances by the official board, of which he was a member, it was a common thing for him to ask, 'Now that we have settled the money matters, when can we begin our revival services?' Such special efforts always had his earnest support and he was among the first to respond to the pastor's request for those who desired to renew their consecration to kneel at the altar. Modest almost to diffidence, he never obtruded his opinions, but his judgment was always desired, for it was known to be invaluable. His church was, next to his family, the dearest object of his affection. No worthy Chicago church enterprise failed to receive from him the aid that was asked. For many years he resided in the Stock Yards district and mingled in church life with his employees. Even after removing to a portion of the city more desirable for a home his interest in his former church continued. 'Among his employees,' says the Chicago 'Tribune,' 'he was as plain and matter-of-fact as when he was comparatively poor. Many of the men who had been under him for years he knew intimately and he was familiar with the names of scores.'

Mr. Swift's acts of charity were many, but so quietly were they performed that only the recipients knew of them. Among the few of which the public ever learned was his gift of a large sum for the erection of the Annie May Swift hall of the school of oratory of the Northwestern University, which received its name in memory of his daughter who had been a pupil in that institution.

Mr. Swift was born at Sandwich, Cape Cod, Mass., on June 24, 1839. His father was a farmer and from his youth he was intimately connected with the live-stock business. After his marriage, June 3, 1861, to Miss Annie M. Higgins, he established a small retail butcher shop at Barnstable, Mass. The business prospered and was rapidly extended. He came to Chicago in 1875 and engaged in business at the Union Stock Yards. The business at that time was wholly conducted in live-stock. Mr. Swift's practical judgment led him to begin slaughtering cattle at the yards, a change which soon revolutionized the industry. He was the first to adopt refrigerator cars, out of which has largely grown the enormous business conducted by his firm. The business of the firm covered the globe, and such was Mr. Swift's devotion to details that he was familiar with every important transaction in every part of the world.

Mr. Swift declared there were certain maxims which everyone who wished to be successful in business should observe. Among these were the following:—

The richer a man gets the more careful he should be to keep his head level.

The man that doesn't know his business from the top clear down to the bottom isn't any kind of a business man.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head, he loses several chances.

Next to knowing your own business it's a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, especially if he's in the same line.

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

Mr. Swift was the father of eleven children, nine of whom, with his devoted wife, survive. His sons were given practical training in their father's business and are among the most successful representatives of American commercial life.—'Northwestern Advocate.'

SIXTY BUDDHIST PRIESTS LED TO CHRIST BY MRS. INGALLS.

A long life of faithful missionary service in Burmah has been closed by the death of Mrs. Marilla M. Ingalls. A native of the United States, she went out to the East when quite young in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union, and had reached the age of seventy-four when the home-call came. Mrs. Ingalls had a great love for the British people, one of her treasured possessions being a Bible sent by Queen Victoria, through her, to King Theebaw's Queen, and which eventually found its way back into her possession. She and her helpers have seen much of the goodness of the Lord in work among women and children. A striking feature of her career has been her personal influence for good over Buddhist priests, no fewer than sixty of these men having professed conversion through her instrumentality. In later years, the introduction of railways provided this alert steward of Divine things with a fresh avenue of usefulness, in which also God richly blessed her. Thonze was a centre from which many rays of Gospel light have shone forth through her.—'Christian Herald.'

HYMN-SINGING IN RUSSIA.

History repeats itself, says a writer in the London 'Christian World.' A revival of religious life has always been associated with an outburst of popular devotional singing. This was so with the Lollards, the Calvinists and Lutherans, and our English Methodists. Now I read in the 'Anglo-Russian' that the hymns and songs chanted at the meetings of sectarians in Russia have become such a powerful instrument that people are at first attracted, not by the propaganda, but by sheer curiosity to hear the singing. After several visits they begin to take part in it themselves, learn the hymns, listen to the sermons, and are absorbed in the new faith. To remedy this Priest Nicholai Kurloff, of St. Petersburg, has issued a set of church hymns for the use of orthodox congregations. He urges the importance of getting the people to sing for themselves, and gives instruction how to teach them. It will be interesting to see if this counter-move has any effect.

'THE INDIVIDUAL CUP.'

The question of the 'Individual Cup,' says the 'Presbyterian Witness,' of Halifax, is to come before the General Assembly in June, and until then it is not likely to be much discussed in the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is somewhat startling to find the singularly orthodox and conservative Belfast 'Witness' strongly advocating the use of the little cups. It appears that sixty-eight of the Irish churches had adopted the practice before the end of 1902. This paper trusts 'that all within our communion will adopt the separate cup!' It has become a strenuous advocate of the practice.

Advertisements.

Gray Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor does not suddenly turn your gray hair black; but gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too. Better try it. $1. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Boys' Page.



Frank W. Graves.

EASTER PRIZES.

Will all those who won prizes in the Easter competition write to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, giving a list of tools or books from which we may select in sending the prizes. Mark those you are particularly anxious to have, and we will endeavor to get them for you. If preferred we will send the money prizes offered.

We regret that we cannot publish more of the stories and pictures, but we have not room for all.

First Prize.

OUR EASTER HOLIDAY.

(Constance E. R. Pinhey, aged 11, Hudson Heights, P.Q.)

It was a beautiful spring morning; there were only a few patches of snow left. The pussy-willows were nodding to the little buds that were bursting their horn-like coats on every branch, and even the birds seemed to know that Easter was near. 'Children,' said my mother at breakfast on this particular morning, 'I have invited your Cousin Charlie to come and spend Easter with us; he is coming by the morning train.' 'Oh, may we go and meet him?' cried my sister Juanita. 'Yes, dear,' was mother's answer. Accordingly at ten o'clock we were running down the track: we generally go to the station by the track because it is much easier than to plod through the mud on the road. The station is not more than a quarter of a mile from our house. We had got about half-way when the train came round the curve just below the station and we had to run to get there in time. We reached the station just as Charlie jumped off the train. Eardley took his bag and we went back to the house. After Charlie had had some refreshments we went out to play. Our house is situated on top of a high hill overlooking the Ottawa river. The hill is thickly wooded and among other trees there are some maples. We had seen the professionals boiling sap in the bush and we coaxed Daddy to let us be amateurs, as Eardley called it, and he said we might. Charlie helped us to find a number of old coffee tins and to drive some wooden spiles into the little holes that Daddy made in the trees. We spent most of the morning running to see how full the tins were. Charlie had never seen sap boiled, and he enjoyed gathering the sap after dinner, which we poured into a kettle on the stove. Charlie would keep running to see how much it had boiled, although we told him that it would not be done for three days. We went to bed early because we were afraid we would not wake up till the sun was up. The reason of this was that we had an Indian servant in the house at the time, and she had told us that her people believe that if you take a drink of water on Easter morning from a place where two streams meet, and this is done before the sun rises, you will be attended with good luck throughout the year. So we made up our minds to do it, not that we believed in it, but we liked the idea. We might as well have gone to bed later, however, for we were all sleeping soundly when mother called us in the morning. We were up in a minute, though. Charlie took a tin cup, and off we started. We crossed two fields before we reached the streams. They were not very clear, owing to the spring floods, but that did not matter, it was much more romantic, as Charlie laughingly said. He produced a clean pocket-handkerchief, strained the water through it, and we imagined that it was as clear as crystal. After we had had a drink all round, we sauntered back to breakfast, at which we had colored eggs. After breakfast mother said, 'Come children, I will tell you a story.' We did not need to be asked twice, but gathered round her as chickens crowd round a hen, and she told us Bible stories about the first Easter. After we had been so engaged about half an hour, Charlie suddenly exclaimed, 'Let's go out.' Mother said he might go till she called him. He called Eardley, and then disappeared through the window. Mother and I went over to the church, which was next door, to take some flowers and when we got home mother called Charlie, who presently emerged from behind the house dripping wet from head to foot. 'Where have you been?' I said, as well as I could for laughing, because he did look so funny. It appeared that he had been down to the river. The ice was floating down the river in blocks. He had tried to walk on them, which was a very silly thing for a boy of fourteen to do, and had gone plump in on his back. He had not brought any extra clothes from town with him, so he had to go to bed till these dried, which they did not do till dinner time, so he could not go to church with the rest of us. When we got home I ran up stairs to take Charlie's clothes to him, and presently he joined us at dinner. Mother said he had better not go out in the afternoon for fear of getting a cold, but he was not going to be molly-coddled, he said, and so after dinner Charlie, Daddy, Eardley, Juanita and I went for a walk along the track. We arrived home as hungry as hunters, about half-past five. We did not sit up late because Charlie had to go to the station at seven o'clock in the morning. We asked mother to call us early, which she did, and we had a fine play. We all saw Charlie off on the train. He said that it was the nicest Easter holiday he had ever spent, and I think anybody who reads this story will think so, too.

A STORY OF EASTER.

'Hurry, boys, and get the wood in,' said Mrs. Christy to her two boys, Jack and Tom.

'All right, mother!' said the boys, and away they raced to the pile at the door.

Mrs. Christy was a widow, whose husband had died through the winter, and left her with the two boys. The crop of the previous year had been a failure, and what money they had was used up in household expenses, rent and doctor bills. Mr. Mackie, their landlord, had called that morning and threatened to put them out of the house if the rent was not forthcoming by Easter. The Christys had been backward in paying their rent before, and Mr. Mackie thought this would be a good excuse to replace them by people who would pay more promptly.

'Mother,' said Jack, coming in, 'Harry Windham is out there, and wants us to go to the hall to see his birds' eggs. Can we go?'

'Oh, yes, if your wood is in.'

'Just brought in the last stick.'

'All right! Away you go!'

Soon the two boys and their friend were running and walking by turns down the road. Before long they met a buggy. In it were Mr. Fraser, the minister, and one of his friends, Mr. Brown. The latter was a naturalist.

'Well, boys,' said the minister, 'Is your mother at home, Jack?'

'Yes, sir! Are you going to see her?'

'Yes! Where are you going?'

'Up to the hall to see my birds' eggs,' said Harry.

'Are you collecting them?' asked Mr. Brown. 'If you are could I come and see them some day?'

'Yes! Come any day you like,' said Harry.

The buggy went on and stopped in front of Mrs. Christy's house. The minister, who had heard of her trouble, alighted, and went in. Before he came out he had promised to see Mr. Mackie, and try to persuade him to give her time to get some money.

Meanwhile the two boys were eagerly examining their friend's treasures.

'I wish I could hunt the cliffs,' said Harry, 'but mother won't let me. I'm sure there are good ones there.'

Soon after, Jack and Tom went home. On the road they determined to hunt the cliffs, and give the eggs they found to Harry for an Easter gift.

After their work was done the next day the boys started along the road towards the cliffs. Who should they see coming but Harry Windham.

'Holloa!' said he, 'where are you going?'

'Along the road a piece.'

'What to do?'

'Oh, just to look around.'

'Can I come, too?'

'If you want to; we can't keep you away.'

'Well, I can't come to-day. I've to go to the doctor's with a message.'

'Phew! That was hot work,' said Jack, after they had gone on again. 'I didn't know what to say to keep him off.'

Soon they came to a rough, almost perpendicular descent. Far below the ocean rolled against the foot of the cliff, only to recoil for another dash. Screaming seagulls flew over the water, while other birds, whose nests were in crannies of the cliffs, kept up a ceaseless chatter.

The two boys carefully worked their way down, and started to hunt for the nests. For a while nothing was heard but the birds' screaming, and the boys subdued exclamations of delight at their finds. Suddenly Jack heard a wild yell, and turned to see Tom disappearing amidst a cloud of dust and stones. The next moment he heard him call up from below:

'I'm all right, old fellow. Got hold of a bush.'

Jack worked his way down to him, and on the road came upon a nest with one egg in it, which he did not remember seeing before. He slipped it into his box, and then went on down as close as he could to Tom. This was on the ledge just above Tom's head. Leaning over, he grasped his brother's hand, and started to pull him up. It was a terrible strain upon his back, but at last he did it. After climbing up, they started home. On the road, they met Harry coming back.

'Got done looking around?' he asked.

'Yes,' said Jack.

'How did you get so dirty, Tom?'

'Fell down.'

Seeing that the boys did not want to tell him anything, Harry went on.

On the Saturday before Easter they went up to the hall. Harry saw them coming, and went to admit them. He was a little vexed because they had not been more confidential on the previous Wednesday. When they went in they found Mr. Brown looking at Harry's collection. After a while Jack opened a small box which he had been carrying.

'Eggs!' said Harry, eagerly. 'Where did you get them?'

'On the cliffs,' said Tom. 'They're for you for Easter.'

'Not to eat, surely,' said Harry, laughing. 'Was that where you fellows were on Wednesday? I wondered what you were so mysterious about. What is it, Mr Brown?'

'This egg,' was the answer. As he spoke he pointed to the one Jack had found when climbing down to Tom.

'What about it?' asked Jack.

'Why, it's an egg I've been trying to get for a long time. They are very rare, and worth a lot of money.'

'Then, if that is so, they shall keep it,' said Harry.

'What will you take for it, Jack?' said the naturalist. 'Fifty dollars?'

It was more than the egg was worth, but he had heard Mrs. Christy's story from Mr. Fraser, and took this way of helping them.

'Yes!' said the boy, quickly.

'All right! Here you are!' As he spoke, Mr. Brown took a roll from his pocket, and selecting five ten dollar bills, gave them to them.

On Easter Sunday Mrs. Christy went as usual to the church. With her went Jack and Tom. When Mr. Fraser gave out his subject as an Easter gift the boys glanced meaningly at each other.

'The gift which I speak of,' said he, 'is the gift of Christ.'

He went on to explain that Easter was the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ who, three days before, had given himself to us on the cross. After a few simple words he ended his sermon, and the people went home greatly impressed with the thought of God's love.

Early on Monday morning Mr. Mackie drove up to Mrs. Christy's house. He had refused to listen to Mr. Fraser's request to give her time to pay.

'I suppose you cannot give me the money to-day, Mrs. Christy?' he asked, sharply.

'Yes, sir! Here you are,' said she, and handed him two of the five bills.

Mrs. Christy soon saw the disappointed landlord drive off. She spent the rest of it for seed and other things. The crop was a success that year, and she was able to pay both rent and hire promptly afterwards.

TRAINING A COLLIE PUP.

Sir,—How can I make my nearly thoroughbred collie pup obey me? I do not order him to do much, but he likes to please himself about anything I do order him. Some people say beat him; others say, treat him kindly. Which do you recommend.

ARTHUR J. BIRCH.

Innisville, Lanark County, Ont.

There is nothing like training a puppy to develop patience. To train a dog well one must be patient, going over and over the same lesson. Do not beat him unless he deliberately disobeys. Anything more miserable than a dog whose tail goes between his legs with fear whenever any one speaks to him we do not know. Show your dog what you want him to do, and when he makes an attempt at it pet him, or give him a bite of something he likes to eat. Then try again. Do not try one day and not the next, but keep at it. Just remember how many times you have had to be told the same thing, and you will find it easier. You may go over and over the same lesson without success, but if you keep it up suddenly the dog will seem to understand, and after that there will be no more trouble. There are no more clever dogs than the collie, and their wisdom seems almost human at times. When a dog finds he can do what you want he is generally more delighted and proud of it than his master, and only too glad to show off. If after he thoroughly understands an order he disobeys, speak severely, and you will generally find the tone of voice enough if you have been uniformly kind in your orders, but if he still disobeys, then he will have to be whipped, not cruelly, but sharply. Never touch him with a thick stick, or anything heavy, and never on his head, but make him come to you, and whip him with a gad or strap. Never punish him because you are out of patience. Never punish him unless for a serious offence, and never chase him to administer punishment.

This is from the editor's own experience in dealing with dogs, and we would be glad to hear from the boys who have dogs, and have trained them. How many have dogs who obey orders?—Ed. Boys' Page.



Gertie Hynes, Renfrew, Ont.

AN EASTER FANCY.

In church on Easter morning
The lilies in a row
Uplifted buds of beauty
And cups of fragrant snow.
Between the organ's shadow
And the altar's purple gloom,
I heard them speaking softly
In the language of perfume.

'We are the souls of maidens
Who died in early youth,
Translated by the Saviour
In blossoms white as truth.
Out of the dust and darkness,
He called us and we came,
In joyous resurrection,
To glorify His name!'

—The 'Junior Munsey.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Dear Sir,—I have always been interested in the Boys' Page, especially the articles on birds, animals, etc. This spring I am keeping a diary in which I record the places and dates of the birds, wild flowers and insects I find. Late last fall I started a collection of insects, but it was too late for most insects, so I could only collect cocoons, of which I found thirty different kinds during the winter. On Tuesday, March 17, I caught the first butterfly this year, the name being the 'tortoise-shell butterfly.'

A few weeks ago I found a nest of yellow warblers in a maple tree. Under the nest was a bunch of hair wound round a twig and entangled in the hair was a pair of feet and legs with a few yellow feathers on one leg. The bird was evidently carrying the hair to line its nest, when it caught on the twig and the bird got its feet entangled in the hair when trying to remove the hair from the twig. Here the poor bird would be compelled to stay until its sufferings were relieved by death.

Yesterday (April 2) I saw a large number of birds in a grove of pine trees. They were smaller than sparrows, and the only sound they made was a faint musical 'chip, chip,' which was occasionally prolonged into a short song. The most conspicuous marking was a deep orange stripe through the centre of the crest. The wings were brownish black, patched with light yellow. The under parts were slightly soiled white in color. The birds were not easily startled, and when flying from one twig to another kept up a constant 'chip, chip.' I will be very much obliged if any of the readers of this paper will let me know the name of this bird.

I have put up several boxes around my home for birds to build in, and already a pair of blue-birds have started to build in one box.

I have a tame crow that had its wing cut last June and it has not grown again, so I would like to know when the new feathers will grow again.

As this is all I have to say this time I will close.

Yours truly,

W. C. G.

Woodstock, Ont., April 3, 1903.

TOO GOOD TO LOSE.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Dear Sir,—I lost the 'Witness' containing the Easter competition, and, therefore, do not know the size the pictures were to be drawn or when they were to be at your office, but I have sent one picture on 'Easter,' along with some of the other competition, and I hope the one for Easter will not reach you too late for printing. I am sorry that that number of the 'Witness' was lost track of, because I feel as if your prizes are worth working for. However, I will see that no more are lost, and I am going to start right in and try and win some of those prizes.

Yours respectfully,

W. P. McTeachie.

March 27, 1903.

We are sorry to say the Easter pictures were too late, but the Temagami ones are on time. It looks as if the readers of the Boys' Page would have to keep a file of it or stand a chance of losing something good.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Could you or some of the readers of the Boys' Page tell how to arrange sails on a birch bark canoe. I have never seen one with a sail on it, but have heard of one. I should think a bark canoe would not carry much sail. If this question is not suitable for Boys' Page, would you kindly let me know and I will pay all expenses for the information.

Yours very sincerely,

CHAS. M. REID.

The editor has had no experience in rigging a bark canoe, but will make enquiries and publish the results as soon as possible. Perhaps some of our readers have tried it and can tell us how they did it, and what was the result.—Ed. Boys' Page.

Outdoors and Indoors

CURIOUS NESTING PLACES.

White and Selbourne tell of a swallow that built its nest for two years together upon a pair of garden shears that were stuck up in an outhouse. The nest was spoiled whenever the shears were wanted. Another swallow with erratic tastes built a nest on the wings and body of a dead owl that hung from the barn rafters. The owl, with nest and eggs, was transported to a museum, and a large shell placed upon the same rafter. The following year another nest was built in the shell, where the bird soon laid its eggs. This nest and shell also found a place in the same museum.

A naturalist writing from the Island of Carriacon says that several pairs of black-faced seed eaters (Tiaris bicolor) nest inside the parish church at Hillsborough. One pair built inside a hanging lamp and reared their young. A pair of crested humming birds (Bellona cristota) made a nest on the rope suspending the chandeliers and reared a family there for several seasons. The same church is a favorite nesting place for the yellow Seesee, or Sueirer, a pair building upon a chandelier while divine service was being held and over five hundred persons were in the building. A pair also built upon a tethering chain hung up for sale in one of the shops.

It would seem that these feathered islanders are far in advance of our birds as regards church privileges, though robin redbreasts have been known to place their nests upon the communion table. Another hummer's nest, built on a long nail in the wall of a house, was made of cotton and covered outside with spiders' webs and fine bark. Usually these exquisite nests are built on drooping branches of the tamarind tree or on roots under road banks.

The same naturalist records a nest in the Court House where a pair of seed eaters have for several seasons reared two broods in a sea fan which stood on a shelf. They build a domed nest when placed on a shrub or tree root, but when placed inside a house it takes the shape of the angle between two joists. A recent writer tells of an orchard oriole's nest which was so carefully woven of excelsior as to make him think the bird could knit if he would only turn his talent in that direction. When twine and excelsior cannot be obtained, he says they utilize the long streamers of Spanish moss which hang from half the trees in the Gulf country. The dainty Parnia warbler delights in making a summer home in the Usnea moss.

I have in my possession a Baltimore oriole's nest in which long strips of Hamburg embroidery are woven and festooned in much grace from the outside. To complete the story, the Hamburg was torn from my neighbor's washing as it lay bleaching upon the grass. Another nest, built under my eyes, was made largely of scarlet rags which the builders refused to touch upon their first inspection. As they never hesitated to carry off white ones I sewed the scarlet rags to the white and they sailed away with their prizes, unaware of what they were carrying. The scarlet was interwoven in the nest—a little house-beautiful that attracted much attention during the summer and found a permanent place at the end of the season in a western museum.

These birds were practical economists, using the material that lay nearest by, a mere time and labor-saving expedient. Petite, the least flycatcher, less fastidious than the oriole as to color, made a nest of yellow ravelings in the maple near my window, snatching them from my hand as I sat upon the piazza. It was a ragged-looking affair with the yellow odds and ends floating from every side. The height of extravagant fancy was reached in Petite's next year's nest, fashioned of bright pink jeweller's cotton, a bit of blushing life laid against the green apple boughs. This picturesque nest, like the scarlet-trimmed oriole cradle, was designed for the same museum. I grieve to say that sun and rains united to rob it of its beauty. With every bit of color faded and washed out before autumn, it was as successful a disappointment as could be conceived, though Petite never once hinted that she regarded it, as we did, a failure.

This flycatcher was one of many home birds that came as regularly as May and depending upon us to lend a hand at housefurnishing; a claim founded upon friendship, which we never shirked or denied, though we had the reputation of pauperizing every bird in the neighborhood. Dear, Petite! I can see her now as she waited—on my garden hat maybe, or, prettier still, upon the tips of the children's shoes. I wonder where she has flown? To the hills of dawn, where all the birds of childhood are singing?

A yellow warbler idled the weeks away jerking at the clothes line and carrying bits of hemp in her beak as she flew from one part of the garden to another, only to drop them carelessly, as if indifferent to the instinct they suggested. A quilt, hung out to dry, just in the nick of time was blown against the wire fence and torn so badly that the cotton hung from the rents. The lady in yellow saw its possibilities; her listless, apathetic attitude was over. A handsome lover, who had wooed her in vain heretofore, offered to help, and they went to work carrying away loads of cotton, hurrying back and forth as if they found a corner in the cotton market.

I saw them in the willows as the nest grew hour by hour, the long, drooping leaves seeking vainly to hide the treasure—a Lilliputian 'White House' far more beautiful to my eyes than the more famous Executive Mansion. What congratulations went up from the willows when the finished house held five brown-spotted, bluish-white eggs, and what a dainty air of proprietorship attended the possession! Could anything be more charming? The whole willow-bordered garden was theirs for the time, the exacting husband pre-empting my real estate with the unconcerned assurance of ownership, as if it were government land given away for the asking.



Painting the Easter Eggs.

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PAINTING EASTER EGGS.

Frank W. Graves.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BOYS AND MOTHERS.

(Sidney Dayre, in the 'Advance.')

School out! Shout, scream, jump, race, wrestle—everything by which boys let out their joy at being no longer quiet!

'Let's go up the hill for nuts,' was the cry.

'Yes—let's.'

'You come too, Cliff,' as one boy worked himself out of the small crowd just let loose from the country schoolhouse and went out of the yard.

'No, I can't.'

'Why not? We'll have lots of fun.'

'I'd like to.' Cliff cast a longing look up the hill shining with the scarlet and gold of autumn. Very well he knew the fun of hearing the brown nuts rattle down an accompaniment to the shouts of merry boys.

'Come on, then.'

For a moment Cliff wavered, then braced up.

'No,' he said. 'My mother'll be looking out for me. She always feels a little afraid about the bridge, and if I'm not home just at the time she gets frightened.'

'Pshaw!' cried Tom Barnes, with a sniff. 'As if I'd be tied to my mother as you are. I can't go up the hill 'cause my foot hasn't got over the sprain and it hurts. But, if I could, I'd go, mother or no mother.'

Cliff was angry, and cast about for something sharp enough to say.

'Perhaps I would if I had such a mother as yours.'

'What's that?' cried Tom, flaming up.

'I say,' answered Cliff, delighted at seeing, the effect of his words, 'that if I had such a mother as yours I suppose I'd do just as you do. But I haven't such a one. I wouldn't have a mother that wasn't worth minding.'

Cliff had multiplied his words, flinging them out with more and more relish at Tom's anger. He now turned and ran away with a laugh.

With a shriek of rage Tom started to follow him, but was soon forced by the pain in his foot to stop. As he continued to shout his anger after the enemy, the teacher came from the schoolhouse and went towards him. The other boys were by this time beyond hearing.

'Did you hear him, Miss Morse? Did you hear what he said? I'll thrash him to-morrow,' doubling up his fists, 'till he takes every word of it back. And won't you punish him, too?'

'Well, I don't know,' said Miss Morse, drawing the boy to a step and sitting down beside him. 'What did he say?'

'He said—why, he said,' said Tom, in his excitement not really remembering what had been said, 'he said that my mother wasn't a good woman.'

'I didn't hear that, and I could hear it all through the open window.'

'Well, he said he wouldn't—wouldn't—like to have a mother like mine.'

'Not exactly that, either. I heard him say he wouldn't have a mother that was not worth minding. And I don't know, Tom, but I agree with him. I shouldn't like that kind myself.'

'And who says my mother isn't worth minding?' said Tom, bristling again.

'Well, don't you?'

'No, I never said such a thing in my life.'

'See here, Tom,' Miss Morse smoothed the boy's hair and fanned his hot face with his hat, 'don't you ever stop to think that there are different ways of saying things—that our actions speak as loudly as our words? More loudly I should say, for we can say what is not true, but what we do shows really what we are and what we think. Now, how does anybody know your mother is worth obeying? Do they learn it from you?'

Tom stared for a moment at his teacher, then gave a low whistle. She sat in silence while one new thought after another crowded upon his mind.

How did anybody know it anyhow? Tom had never really intended to be undutiful to his gentle little mother, who indulged him far more than was good for him. Now he recalled the morning chores she asked of him. If he felt like doing them they were done, but more often they were left for some one else. If there was nothing 'up' among the boys after school he heeded her mildly-expressed wish that he should come home promptly; otherwise he stayed out as long as he pleased. No, certainly, nobody would know from him that his mother was worth obeying.

'I don't know Cliff's mother,' went on Miss Morse, 'because I haven't been here very long, and it is quite a walk to their house. But I want to know her, for I feel sure from what I have seen of Cliff that she must be a good woman. When you see a boy ready to think of his mother, anxious to keep her from anxiety, willing to give up a pleasure rather than run the risk of distressing her, I can give a pretty good guess what she must be.'

Tom colored deeply. 'My mother's good,' he growled, under his breath.

'I haven't a doubt of it, my boy. But how are people to know it through you, unless you are? People will judge her by you. If you do not honor her by obedience, how can you wonder at their thinking that, as Cliff expressed it, she is not worth minding?'

'But she is,' exclaimed Tom, firing up again.'

'I wish more boys would remember,' said Miss Morse, gently, after another little pause, 'what joy and comfort they can be to their mothers if they will. And, oh, that they would remember it while they have time! There must come a time, you know, when their voices will be hushed. Our words can never reach them when the sod is between them and us, no matter how we ache and ache to tell them how much we did love, love them in spite of all our careless ways.'

Tom set his lips hard together as he choked down a lump in his throat.

'And I think those of us whose mothers are mild and quiet, not sharp and loud, but low-voiced in their way of letting us know what they want of us—we ought to feel special tenderness for them—don't you?'

'Yes'm I do,' said Tom, getting up. 'Good-bye.'

'Why, Tommy, you're home so early,' said his mother, looking up with a pleased smile as he entered the room at home. Tom liked the smile; it was so different from the troubled look with which she usually met his home-comings.

'Yes—'cause,' he began, in the embarrassment of the new feeling which he did not like to show, 'my foot hurt—and—say, mother,' with a burst, 'I'm coming home when you want me to. Every time.'

'Are you, dear? Well, that will be great comfort to mother.'

She looked after him as he went about some small duties neglected for days, and there was a mist in her eyes along with the smile as she thought:

'The dear boy will forget it all before long. But it's good to have him think it.'

Cliff, arriving at home, found the house quiet and his mother away. It was disappointing, and he growled a little.

'There, now! I might have stayed with the boys as well as not.'

And the feeling stayed with him as the lonely evening dragged on, and she did not come home until late. But the last of it went out of his heart when she said:

'My good boy! I had to go to your aunt, who is ill. But I should not have had an easy moment if I had not felt sure you would be at home just when I expected you.'

Tom did not offer Cliff the threatened thrashing. Indeed, it seemed from that day on to take so much of his time and energy to show that his mother was as well worth minding as Cliff's mother, as to leave little opportunity for quarrelling with anybody.

And Cliff never knew the effect which his brave stand for duty to his mother had had upon one of his mates. For some of us is ordered the joy of seeing the blessing following one good word or work, but for most is simply the faith, not to be changed to sight until we reach the great hereafter, that our good must surely reach into the lives of those about us.

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Advertisements.

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For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says :— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1902.

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We shall be pleased to submit samples and quote lowest prices consistent with good workmanship.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to suggest through your columns that now, while the Charlton bill is before the House, that all citizens who are interested should send at least a postal card to the member who represents them in parliament, asking him to support, without regard to party politics, any measure which would tend to make corrupt practices at elections well-nigh impossible. Honest voters have a right to protest against the present state of affairs, for they are practically defrauded of the proudest right of their citizenship, namely, that of influencing by intelligent voting the policy of the country. In most constituencies a two dollar bill wisely bestowed may nullify any man's vote. In elections the appeal is not being made so much to the intelligence of the constituency (except as a matter of form), but party managers depend on the silent corrupt work, which counts with certainty at the polls. The honors of our representatives are stained. The Christian sentiment of the country does not and cannot have its due effect upon legislation. Any immoral or foreign organization rich enough to supply the money may control a general election. Where, then, is our boasted freedom? We are educating a set of young voters to regard their citizenship as a thing of merchandise. We are going the way of Spain. 'We perish by what we permit.'

W. W. ANDREWS.

Mt. Allison University,
Sackville, N.B., April 7, 1903.

Advertisements.

WAS IN A GRITICAL CONDITION.

System was Run Down.

FELT DROWSY AND MISERABLE.

Burdock Blood Bitters

BUILT UP THE SYSTEM AND ADDED TEN POUNDS IN WEIGHT.

Mr. Ed. J. Harris, Newbridge, Ont., was in poor health, but has now been restored to full health and vigor. Here is what he writes us: "Last spring I was in a very critical condition, my system was all run down. I felt drowsy and miserable, and thought I would surely die if I did not get something to build me up. After reading one of your almanacs I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before I had taken two bottles I had gained ten pounds in weight, and am now in perfect health, and I can certainly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to build up the system."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is the best Spring medicine on the market to-day. You may need one this Spring, if so, get B.B.B.

CENTS FOR SALE,
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

A HINT TO MANUFACTURERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see by some of your late issues that it is hard for manufacturers to get ground to build on. Montreal seems not to want them, and St. Henri and Lachine are crowded. If manufacturers would come and have a look at the Chateauguay river, with its splendid water powers, now running to waste, they would find a good investment for their capital and plenty of room to build without crowding on their neighbors or disfiguring private residences. From Chateauguay bridge to St. Martine, a distance of eight miles, is a continuous rapid, with good locations for four water powers, with only one occupied. St. Martine is a lively village, with good water power, but not fully used. There is good railway accommodation by the Grand Trunk Railway. The distance from Montreal is thirty-three miles.

From St. Martine to Ormstown, a distance of 14 miles, there is only eleven feet of a fall, with three shallow rapids, which could by removing a few loose stones, be made navigable for a light side-wheel steamer to run through beautiful scenery for pleasure excursions.

At Ormstown there is a good water power, which is fully used at present by grist mills, saw-mills and machine shop, but there is a prospect that another power will be created by cutting a tunnel about two hundred yards through from the river to a stagnant pond caused by the mill-dam, which is endangering the health of the town. This tunnel will ultimately have to be cut or the mill-dam lowered to drain the pond. The tunnel would discharge below the mill-dam, and would give good power for a factory. Ormstown is a corporate town, with a good surrounding farming country. There is good railway accommodation by the Grand Trunk, and two daily mails from Montreal.

Five miles farther west is Dewittville, with two good water powers. One is occupied by a grist mill, saw-mill and woollen factory; the power is not occupied, and could be got on reasonable terms. The Grand Trunk station is convenient to the village, and the surrounding district is occupied by prosperous farmers.

Four miles west of Dewittville is Huntingdon, an incorporated town, with two water powers, which are fully occupied by grist mills, saw-mill, planing, sash and door factory, electric light plant, machine shop and foundry.

If the Chateauguay should ever run short of power it could be easily augmented by cutting a little canal commencing a little east of Huntingdon, and tapping the Laguerre river, near McDonald's Corner, where there is back water from Lake St. Francis, caused by the Valleyfield dam. There is a good fall towards the Chateauguay river. It would also drain the Teafield swamp, north of Huntingdon, and reclaim over a thousand acres of good land.

AN OLD CHATEAUGUAY BOY.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was much interested in the article in your issue of last evening in re 'Port of Kilrush,' giving an account of a letter received by Alderman Gallery from a gentleman in Kent County, England. I have lived all my life (up to twenty years ago) in Dublin, Ireland, and never heard of Kilrush being looked upon as a suitable shipping port between Ireland and America. Galway was always considered the proper port for a short and direct route, and the best proof of this is that a line of steamers was started and made several trips across the Atlantic in the latter end of the fifties or early in the sixties. If I mistake not the government of the day was inclined to assist the company, but met with a very determined opposition, which at the time was believed to have come indirectly from the Liverpool and Manchester merchants. Several bad accidents happened to the machinery, the last, and I believe final one was that the bottom of one of the engine cylinders was blown out. It was alleged at that time that certain men were bribed to do this mischief, but as well as I remember nothing could be proved. It was stated that the edges of the broken cylinder had had some strong acid applied to rust them, so as to give them the appearance of an old crack or bad workmanship. However, if an investigation was held it just ended as the opponents to the promoters of the company desired, the boats were withdrawn after a short time.

I may say that the enterprise was started by the united efforts of Mr. Lever and Father Daly, who was parish priest of Galway. The line was called the Lever line. Who Mr. Lever was I do not remember, but Father Daly was a great patriot, who took much interest in everything connected with Galway and its people, a man who was respected by all who came in contact with him irrespective of creed or position. There was great sympathy all over for those gentlemen, who, having worked hard for years to get that line of steamers, were doomed to see it fail through no fault whatever of theirs. It is so long ago that I almost forget all the particulars connected with it, but the undertaking aroused great interest in Dublin and Galway. One thing is certain, that the shortest and most direct route from London to this continent is via Holyhead, across to Dublin, and thence by a straight line across to Galway per Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.

J. P. HARTLEY.

Montreal, April 6, 1903.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The 'Witness' of April 6 has a favorable note of Kilrush as the terminus of the fast steamship line. This is most sensible. Galway will never do. I was chief officer of a ship which carried corn from Turkey during the Irish famine to Galway. We sailed away in ballast, bound for the Mediterranean. A hurricane overtook us and we put back and were nearly lost in the effort. When we did get there, we found disaster indeed, one a most amusing one. An American brig, painted green, had drifted from her anchors, was dismasted, and she was high and dry in the second field from the beach. A green hulk in a green field, in the Emerald Isle, was there ever such a stranding?

H. T. MILLER.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' SALARIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am much pleased that at last the question of the poor saleries paid to teachers is being brought before the public. It is time, but really I did not think it would fall so heavily on the Protestant Committee. I am pleased that it is troubling them. What, let me ask, what have they ever done for our elementary schools, and the poor paid teachers of Montreal, and what will they ever do. What they ever did only bennefitted a few male teachers. That pension fund, think of taking two percent of from the salery of a female teacher who receives so little, it benefits no one, only those who receives larger saleries.

I am a teacher and I think I voice the sentiment of all my sister teachers when I say we have been unjustly dealt with and now that the questions is being agitated, they do not want it put upon the Protestant Committee.

What is a Protestant Committee but representatives chosen by teachers of the teachers of the Provincial Association. If they say that Montreal is no larger represented than the country on that committee then why should Montreal have all the money. Why not fair play. Give it year about to the country even though McGill Norman School and McGill College would have to pay their professors small saleries.

I would like to see on that Protestant Committee men that would do away with the pension fund, give us the money, let us use it now while some of your poor female teachers in Montreal are doing without almost the necessaries of life to keep up an apperance in their noble profession, it is not the male teachers that are poorly paid, they have no more sympathy for us than the public at large and when handled without gloves by such a worthy man as Mr. Weir they dont want to hear it. All honor to Mr. Weir, he has the thanks of all female teachers in our land. Coming events cast their shadows before them.

Methinks I see at no great disdant day that noble army of female teachers throughout the Province of Quebec, stop fold their arms and, No more school untill we have a salery sufficient to enable us to live.

TEACHER.

A PLEA FOR TRADES UNIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I rather suspect that a great many people in Canada are looking upon trades unions with some alarm as institutions whose influences are likely to cause trouble to the commonwealth. I would like to call their attention to a few facts. Sydney Webb, in 'Industrial Democracy,' says 'that the harm done by the "sweater" lives after him.' Men and women who have for any length of time been reduced to earnings barely sufficient to sustain existence, hours of labor such as to make the lives of the workers periods of almost ceaseless toil, hard and unlovely to the last degree, and sanitary conditions injurious to the health of the persons employed, and dangerous to the public, become incapable of profitable labor. No one who has not himself lived among the poor in London, Glasgow or Manchester can form any adequate idea of the unseen and unmeasured injury to national character wrought by the social contamination to which this misery inevitably leads. The trades unions, assisted by such practical philanthropists as Lord Shaftesbury, Thomas Hughes, Mundella and Samuel Plimsoll, have put up the struggle for a living wage and reasonable hours of labor. Just a few facts to prove this.

Advertisements.

Boyhood

Is the foundation of Manhood.



The DELICATE boy, the SPINDLING boy, the PIMPLE-FACED boy, all need

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles and bones, promotes mental and physical development, and builds up the whole system.

If there is biliousness or constipation HOOD'S PILLS should be taken also.

"My boy was suffering from scrofula which covered his face entirely. I decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. After taking three bottles he was entirely cured." MRS. ELSIE HOTALING, Voorheesville, N. Y.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, giving it to my children and grandson for poor appetites and bad stomachs. It has always proved a blessing. It tones the stomach and increases the appetite." MRS. F. P. DEBOLT, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Accept no Substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

In 1833 the farm laborers of Dorsetshire, crushed down to a wage of seven shillings a week, formed a union. Six of their leaders (all Methodists, and some of them local preachers) were arrested for doing so, and illegally were sentenced to seven years' transportation to Van Dieman's Land. There they went, in the hulks, shackled like felons, for daring to defend their starved out homes. On this occasion the trades unionists of London demonstrated in Copenhagen Fields to the number of four hundred thousand, the result being that the government ordered the return of the convicts.

In the early seventies Plimsoll began his agitation against the coffin ships—half-rotten hulls sent to sea to sink, that the owners might reap their insurance and the widows and orphans sorrow and poverty. The trades unionists backed this movement with the full force of their organizations, and Samuel Plimsoll was elected M. P. for Derby. The trades unions of Great Britain subscribed £16,000 towards the expenses. That agitation forced the government to pass an act authorizing the detention of vessels suspected of being unseaworthy. The first year there were 440 vessels detained, and on examination 424 of them were condemned as unfit to go to sea.

In Melbourne, Australia, in 1896, the 'sweaters' had such complete control of the clothing trade that girls were working ninety hours a week—no rest on Sunday—for from six to nine shillings a week, less than one penny an hour. The labor agitators took hold of the question, assisted by kind friends of humanity, and in 1890 the Wage Board, appointed by the government of Victoria, fixed the minimum wage for a skilled woman at £1 a week and the hours of labor at 48 a week. In 1900 the chief inspector of factories was able to say: 'I venture to affirm that there is now no "sweating" in the clothing trade in the state of Victoria.' Sir F. Hargood, speaking in the federal parliament on Aug. 9, 1901, said 'he did not hesitate to say that the Factories Act had as a whole done undoubted good, both in Victoria and New Zealand; it had to a large extent put an end to the abominable system of sweating.'

True patriots and statesmen ought to rejoice that there is enough intelligence, self-respect and ambition among the toil-stained, weather-beaten producers of our nation to organize and continuously carry on an agitation that has changed the transportation in irons of the Dorsetshire laborers seventy years ago to the New Zealand compulsory arbitration law of to-day. Granted that some of the unions are making claims inconsistent with the general welfare of the public, is that any reason why they should be crushed by judicial injunctions and decisions foreign to the spirit of our constitution? Are there not persons nearer the throne and much wealthier than trades unionists who are asking and receiving franchises and privileges much more detrimental to the public weal than trades unionist claims? Yet no judicial injunctions stand between them and our national wealth. Australasian statesmanship has found ways of reconciling conflicting interests, and making an end of these ruinous strikes. The open Bible interpreted by Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin and Henry George has wrought its work, and the exploitation of the majority for the aggrandizement of the minority is near its close.

I would appeal to those who look upon trades unions with fear and suspicion to ask themselves, What is the object of good government? John Ruskin says: 'By the maintenance of a state is to be understood the support of its population, in healthy and happy life, and the increase of their numbers, as far as that increase is consistent with their happiness.' You who talk of our imperial power, listen to that ancient pagan monarch as he points to his soldiers of fine physique, and says 'There are my fortifications and every man is a brick.' Do you know that in some sections of the old-country cities seventy percent of the people are underfed, under-clothed, and badly housed? Listen to dear Thomas Carlyle in 1843: 'Interferences between workers, and master workers, are indispensable, cannot longer be left. Nay interference has begun—there are already factory inspectors. Might there not be furrowfield inspectors withal, and ascertain for us, how on seven shillings and sixpencee a week, a family does live. Such things cannot longer be suffered to go on unseen. The heavens do see them. The curse of heaven is on earth that refuses to see them.'

Granted that many unionists are only looking for shorter hours and higher wages; yet the fact remains that the leaders and thinkers in the unions know well enough that short hours and high wages will not help much when the boom breaks, and there 'is no work to do.' The union leaders have endorsed, and are supporting direct legislation, prohibition of the liquor traffic, woman franchise, government ownership of railways and coal mines, municipal ownership of utilities, proportional voting and the abolition of single-member constituencies. These reforms are supported by the unions as a body. Are they supported by the capitalists, as a body? When the franchise of the Toronto Street Railway was sold to its present owners, the Toronto Trade and Labor Council was the only organized body that opposed the deal. In modern construction, it is by the balancing of opposing strains that a firm, substantial structure is produced. I appeal to all Christians and thinkers to be thankful that the toiler has a friend in his union that will endeavor to save him from miserable poverty, will help him when sick, out of work or injured by accident.

But now what department of church or state work should co-operate with the union? After all is said and done, work, even if only for eight hours a day, is often a time of mental worry and physical strain. Still, it has its joy. Home would not be home if we did not turn out and work for its maintenance. But still 'home' with its relationships is the place where the toiler finds his most wholesome and genuine pleasure. High wages and short hours do not necessarily mean 'happier homes.' Under the fierce temptations of saloon, theatre, pool room and race course, it may mean greater poverty, through dissipation. Who licenses and legalizes these four great enemies of the happy, thrifty home? The wholesome, comfortable home is the unit of our national health, and prosperity. Is the Christian Church, her ministers and members showing as much energetic activity, in defending the homes of our nation from blighting influences, as the unionists in saving the laborers from blighting conditions of toil? Which is most important, to protect and perpetuate 'free labor' (a thing which does not exist in the legal, medical and clerical professions, or to have every man, woman and child well shepherded? Think of the eight-year-old children working in the Georgia cotton mills, of children six years old in New York tenements, sewing on buttons for 'sweaters.' Yes, and dark cases of the same kind, in our own city, and remember that though now, collectively, we may stand by, and let the weak 'go to the wall,' and shirk our responsibility, yet the final account will be an individual one, and 'at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man,' saith the Lord.

J. H. REEKS.

NORTH YORK ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your paper containing an editorial headed 'Dead skunk politics,' is received through a friend. I enclose a copy of an affidavit made by one of Mr. Munn's chief organizers which throws some light on the true inwardness of this exploit in which Mr. Munns was chief actor. This is not the only sworn evidence we have. Nothing can be imagined that was more apparent to us in the riding, and to those who had known the man and his record here.

As for the meeting at Aurora, little need be said. It was disorderly, but no violence was premeditated. The crowd up to the close of the meeting merely roasted the speaker, who has made several exhibitions of himself in the same hall. At the close of the meeting the reporters rushed on to the platform to get the names of the men 'who were bringing him out,' and which he had promised to reveal half a dozen times during the meeting. Several in the front seats followed up to hear, and then others until there was a crush and Munns, beating a hasty retreat, was followed by the boys hooting and jostling. Read the letter of the Rev. W. Amos below as to the meeting. The reporters that were present for the Toronto papers wrote it up in a most sensational style. They admitted afterwards that they saw no skunk.

There is not a temperance man in North York, of either political party, who would countenance Munns. To those at a distance who thought the candidate was genuine and who had read the newspaper reports, we can understand their indigation, and imagine their indignation on discovery that the temperance candidate was an impostor and tool.

J. M. WALTON.

Aurora, Ont., April 8, 1903.

(COPY OF AFFIDAVIT.)

Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario, to wit:—

In the matter of William Munns, candidate in the North Riding of York.

I, George F. Scott, of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, do solemnly declare as follows:—

(1) That in the month of February, 1903, I was interviewed by C. W. Chadwick, of Toronto, and employed by him to go into the North York campaign as organizer for William Munns, who was to run as a candidate in the interest of temperance and prohibition.

(2) That the said Mr. Chadwick represented that this was to be a fight for principle and without any reference to the political complexion of the Riding.

(3) That I was provided with a staff of three men, who were to be paid a weekly salary and their expenses, and that ample funds were provided to rent halls, pay for printing, livery hire, hotel and other expenses.

(4) That on arriving in the riding, I

Advertisements.

"77"

breaks up Spring

COLDS

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. Wm. & John Sts., N.Y.

learned that the local temperance organizations had not been consulted by Mr. Munns, nor had they advised his candidature, nor could I find that any person had spoken to him on their behalf or had invited him to run for the said Riding of North

(5) That in the course of my canvass I found Mr. Munns' candidature was supported almost entirely by the extreme wing of the Conservative Party and by the liquor-sellers, and that repeated representations were made to me by these two classes that by running Mr. Munns the interest of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Lennox, would be substantially promoted.

(6) That the expenses of the election were supplied to me by Mr. Chadwick, and that I was assured by him if the amount placed in my hands was not sufficient, to call on him, and I would receive a further supply; and further, that so far as I am aware, no money was contributed by the temperance men in the riding towards the expenses of the campaign which I was authorized to conduct on behalf of Mr. Munns.

(7) That from experience in the riding I have every reason to believe, after having visited the various centres of the riding, that Mr. Munns was placed in the field purely for political purposes at the instance of Mr. Chadwick and other persons in the City of Toronto for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Davis and electing Mr. Lennox.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it is true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and virtue of the Canada Evidence Act of 1893.

Declared before me at in the County of York, this day of . 19 .

(Copy of letter of the Rev. Walter Amos, Presbyterian Minister.)

Aurora, Feb. 25th, 1903.

Rev. J. Chisholm, B.A., Kemptville, Ont.

My dear Mr. Chisholm—

I have seen the letter you addressed to Mr. Samuel Holland on the 19th inst., and as I am as cognizant as any one of the facts in the case, I thought a few lines from me might be of service to you. Mr. Munns appeared amongst us last May to present himself as the Prohibition candidate, and although he promised to tell us at whose request he appeared, he failed to do so. When he re-appeared in Newmarket on Tuesday evening of last week I went up to the meeting. He was at this meeting also requested by the leaders of the temperance csuse to state at whose call he presented himself as a Prohibition candidate, but notwithstanding his promise to give the information, he left the meeting with the promise unfulfilled. The following evening he held a meeting in Aurora, the reports of which have been largely mis-statements and exaggerations. The audience was such as is seen at similar gatherings, composed of leading citizens and others. There was no rowdy element, so-called, present. The chairman, H. D. Lundy, Esq., is a leading member of the Methodist church, an ex-Mayor, and has been all along an active temperance advocate. Both at Newmarket and here the audience was largely of the better element. Mr. Munns was given a fairly good hearing in both towns, notwithstanding the large number of offensive remarks he made. For instance, at one stage of the meeting in Aurora, Mr. Munns mis-stated a remark of the chairman, and on the chairman correcting him, he, in an offensive manner, refused to accept the correction. At another stage of the meeting a gentleman of the highest respectability, an ex-Mayor and a leading manufacturer, was asked by the chairman to restate the desire of the audience for information as to who had requested Mr. Munns to come out as a candidate. On his doing so in the most gentlemanly way, Mr. Munns characterized him as having 'colossal cheek' for asking such a question. For a dozen or a score of times since the meeting began he had promised to give the desired information, but failed each time to do so. At last the chairman, addressing Mr. Munns, said that there was a straight question, and unless he gave a straight and proper answer to it, he would leave the chair. Then Mr. Munns informed the audience that as the correspondence he had with North York was private, he could not and would not divulge it. The chairman left the chair and the meeting was at an end. It was after this that Mr. Munns was subjected to indignities, not to injuries, on his way to the hotel. We all regret the closing incident, which I know no reason to think was premeditated, but many think that 'Altho' the deed was foully done, the loon was weel awa.' The incident was in resentment, not of free speech, but of insulting speech and manner. We all felt that the temperance cause was in danger, and I am so convinced that in the interests of temperance there was no other course open to Mr. Holland and Mr. Walton than the one they took. These two gentlemen, whom I have known for years, were largely instrumental in saving the situation. The pretence that he was a temperance candidate is completely exploded. You may make any use you think well of this letter.

Yours very sincerely,

WALTER AMOS.

VOICE FROM THE PRAIRIES

Tells of the Great Work Done by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Thos. L. Hubbs tells how his Kidney Strain Vanished when he used the Great Kidney Remedy.

Kenlis, N. W. T., April 10.—(Special).—In this new country where medical attendance is often hard to get, the action of special preparations is carefully watched and the results as carefully noted. Consequently, conclusions are arrived at that are of value to the public. And the almost unanimous conclusion is that as a family medicine there is nothing to compare with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

As a tonic it has made a name for itself, while its cures of all stages of Kidney Disease from Bright's Disease to Backache might be considered miraculous if their frequency did not make them almost common.

The following story told by Thos. L. Hubbs, a farmer in Indian Head municipality, is one of the many that have given Dodd's Kidney Pills their reputation.

'About one year ago,' says Mr. Hubbs, 'I was thrown from a waggon, causing some strain on my Kidneys. I tried several medicines but could get no relief till I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'Dodd's Kidney Pills relieved me almost from the start and by the time I had finished one box my pains were gone. They have not come back, either.'

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages at $1 per 100 lbs.

CHESS

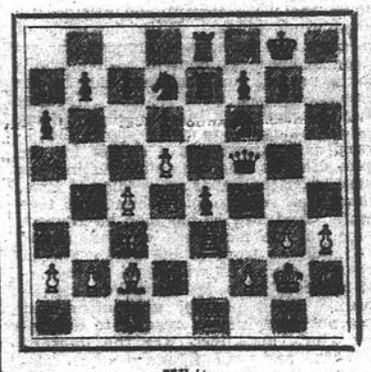
Saturday, April 11, 1903.

GAME NO. 633.

(Monte Carlo, 1903. Ruy Lopez.)

White. Dr. S. Tarrasch.	Black. H. Wolf.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3
6 R—K 1	6 B—K 2
7 P—B 3	7 Castles
8 P—K R 3 (a)	8 B—Q 2
9 P—Q 4	9 R—K 1
10 B—B 2	10 P—R 3 (b)
11 P—Q 5 (c)	11 Kt—Kt 1
12 P—B 4	12 Kt—R 2
13 K—R 2	13 B—Q B 1 (d)
14—Q Kt—Q 2	14 Kt—Q 2
15 Kt—B 1	15 Q Kt—B 1 (?)
16 B—B 4	16 Kt—Q 2 (e)
17 Kt—Kt 3	17 R—B 1
18 Kt—B 5 (f)	18 Kt—Kt 3 !
19 B—Kt 3	19 B x Kt
20 P x B	20 B—B 3
21 B—K 3 (g)	21 P—K 5
22 Kt—Q 4	22 B—K 4 ch
23 P—Kt 3 (h)	23 Q—B 3 (i)
25 K—Kt 2	24 B x Kt
25 Q x B (k)	25 Q x P
26 B—Q 2	26 K R—K 1
27 B—B 2	27 Kt—B 3
28 B—B 3	28 R—K 2 (l)
29 R—K 3	29 Kt (Kt 3)—Q 2
30 Q R—K 1	30 Q R—K 1 (m)
31 Q—R 7	31 R—Kt
32 B x Kt	32 Q x B
33 R x P	33 R x R
34 R x R	34 R—K B 1 (n)
35 R—K 2	35 Kt—K 4
36 Q—K 3 (o)	36 P—Q Kt 3 (p)
37 P—B 4	37 Kt—Kt 3
38 P—K R 4	38 R—B 1
39 P—R 5	39 Kt—B 1
40 Q—K 7	40 Q—Q 5
41 B—B 5	41 R—R 1
42 Q x B P	42 P—Q Kt 4
43 P—Kt 3	43 P x P
44 P x P	44 Q—Q 8
45 B—Kt 4	45 P—K B 4
46 B—B 3	46 Q—Q 6
47 Q x P	47 Q x B P
48 Q—K 5	48 Q—Q 5
49 R—Kt 2	49 R—R 2
50 R—Kt 8	50 R—K B 2
51 P—Q 6	51 Q—Q7 ch
52 K—R 3	52 K—R 2
53 Q—Q 5	53 Q x Q
54 B x Q	54 R—B 3
55 B—Kt 8 ch	55 K—R 1 (q)
56 B—B 4	56 K—R 2
57 R—K 3 and wins	

Position after Black's 30th move. Black.



White.

Notes by Messrs. Schallopp and Tarrasch.

(a) Not P—Q 4 at once, else 8..B—Kt 5.

(b) To prevent his Kt being pinned, so that he can now play B—B 1.

c) Q Kt—Kt 3, via Q 2 and B 1, is also good.

(d) To make room for the Kt.

(e) If..B—Q 2, White changes off, and later posts his Kt at K B 5.

(f) B—B 2 is essential first.

(g) A mistake. Q—K 2, followed by B—B 3, is the correct line of play.

(h) K—R 1 is better; then, if 23..Q—R 5; 24 Q—Kt 4. If 23..Q—B 3; 24 P—K Kt 4, etc.

(i) Winning the P.

(k) Not 25 B x B, else 25..Q x P; 26 B x Kt, P x B; 27 R—K 3, Kt—Kt 4; 28 P—K Kt 4; Q—B 5, and Black gets a fine attack.

(l) Or 28Q—B 6 ch, followed by ..P—K 6 It would have been safer, therefore, for White to play 28 R—K 3.

(m) This gives White a still further advantage. But it could hardly be helped, as the K P must be protected.

(n) Q x R is threatened, when if 35..Kt x Q! 36 R mates.

(o) White now has the advantage, and gradually increases it.

(p) Kt x P would lose a piece, by Q checking at Q 3 or K 4.

(q) If K x B, P—Q 7 wins.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 695. Juchly. Three moves. Key: Kt—Kt 5.

Correct from Pawn, E. W. Allen—'Clever and economical setting.'

No. 696. Motto 'Hoffe nur.' Two moves. Key: Q—K 8.

Correct fro mE. W. Allen—'A good every day problem, but not worthy of a first prize.' G. Patterson—'The sacrifice of the Q is too common a theme for this to merit a first prize.' Mrs. F. J. Pentelow; Pawn.

SOLVERS' SCORES.

Allen, 142; Barry, 142; Patterson, 118; Pawn, 103; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, 51; others unchanged.

LOCAL ITEMS.

In the championship tourney of the Cercle St. Denis Messrs. Bertrand and Germain tied for first place with 10½ out of 12. Mr. Sawyer came next with 10, then Clement 9, Cartier, Clements and Pelletier 7½ each, Wilson 7, Dubreuil 6½, St. Pierre 5½, Trempe 4½, Lapierre 4.

In the continuous tourney of the Montreal Chess Club the winners turned out to be Messrs. Falconer and Kurrie, Mr. Kurrie winning 30 out of 44 games, and Mr. Falconer 18 out of 26. The prizes were of the value of $7 and $5 respectively.

In the Montreal championship tourney Mr. Kurrie is leading strongly. The blunderweed has broken out again. A fine struggle for last place is going on.

THE PROBLEMS IN SOLVING COMPETITION.

No. 699—kt 7, K 3 p 3, 4 P 1 p 1, 3 B 2 P, P 1 Kt k P 3, 6 P 1, 1 R P P 4, 3. Three moves.

No. 700—2 Kt kt K 3, 3 Q 3 p, 2 kt 4 p, 3 R P 2 B, r 2 k 3, p 6 R, 1 p p 1 r 1 p B, 2 b 5. Two moves.

No. 701—4 Q 2 Kt, 3, B 1 p p 4, 3 R B 3, 4 k 1 p r, b K 3 R 2, r 1 kt 2 p Kt 1, 7 q. Two moves.

No. 702—q 1 b b 1 kt 2, 2 Kt p 4, 1 kt 3 r 2, 1 p P 1 k 1 B 1, 3 Kt 2 B 1, 1 P 1 K p 1 p 1, 3 P 1 p 2, 6 R 1 Q. Three moves.

No. 703—1 Q 6, p 1 p 2 K kt 1, 1 p 5 p, r 3 P 3, 1 P 3 k 1 r, q p 2 R 1 R p, 2 B B p 2 Kt, 2 Kt 1 b 1 kt 1. Two moves.

No. 704—2 B r 4, 2 p 2 kt 2, 3, 1 P 1 k 4, R 2 P 4, 6 Q 1, 3, K 2 R 4. Two moves.

No. 705—3, 3, 4 P 2 R, R 1 b 5, 3 p 1 k 2, 3 P 3 P, 1 Q 2 P 2 P, 2 Kt 3 K 1. Two moves.

No. 706.—3 Kt 5, 3, 4 Kt p 2, 3 P k B 1 p, K 1 R 5, 3, 1 P 6, 3. Three moves.

No. 707—4 B 3, K p 2 P 2 p, 4 Kt 2 p, R 2 P k kt 1 P, 2 P 3 Q 1, 3 P 4, 6 p 1, 6 B 1. Three moves.

No. 708—K 7, 7 Q, 3, 5 p 2, 5 p 2, 6 k B, 3, 7 R. Three moves.

No. 709—3 K 4, 3, 3, B 2 p Kt 3, 3 Kt 1 k 2, 3, 3, 1 Q 6. Thre moves.

No. 710—5 K b 1, b 1 B 1 p 3, 5 P 1 Q, 2 p 5, p 2 k P 2 p, P R p P 1, p p r, P 7, 4 Kt 3. Three moves.

No. 711—1 kt kt Q 2 B 1, 3 p 2 p 1, r 1 P 5, 1 p 2 k p 1 P, 1 B 6, 1 Kt 3 R 1 Kt, 5 P 2, b b 5 K. Three moves.

No. 712—1 B B Q 4, 2 K 3 p 1, 1 p 5 kt, kt 4 P 1 b, 2 p 2 k 2, 3, q 1 p P 1 P 1 Kt, 3. Three moves.

No. 713—Q 7, 3 P p B 2, 1 Kt 6, 1 K P 1 k 2 P, p 5 b P, 1 kt P p P 1 p P, 4 R 3, 2 q 1 Kt 3. Three moves.

No. 714—6 K 1, 2 p B 2 R Q, 5 p P P, 4 b P 2, 2 P 1 k 3, 4 B 3, 3 P P 3, 3. Three moves.

No. 715—k 3 r 3, 1 p 5 B, 1 P 6, 3, 3, 7 K, 6 Q 1, 3. Four moves.

No. 716—3, 3, 2 P 2 Q 2, 2 p 5, 6 B 1, 2 B k 4, 3, 5 K 2. Four moves.

No. 717—3, 1 b 6, 1 b 4 B 1, 1 Kt 1 p p 1 p 1, 2 p 2 p 1, 2 P 1 k P 2, 6 Q 1, 3 K 4. Four moves.

No. 718—7 kt, 1 p 1 Q 4, 1 P p 1 Kt p 3, 3 P 1 p 2 P, 3 Kt k 3, kt P 1 p 3 P, 3, P 4, 6 K 1. Four moves.

GAME NO. 634.

Played at Monte Carlo. Score and notes from the 'Morning Post':—

(Ruy Lopez.)

Pillsbury vs. Tarrasch.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	2 Q—Kt B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 Kt—B 3 (1)	4 Kt—B 3
5 P x P (2)	5 P—K 5
6 Q—K 2	6 Q—K 2
7 B x Kt	7 Kt P x B
8 Kt—R 4	8 P—Q 4
9 P—Q 4	9 P—Q R 4 (3)
10 B—Kt 5	10 B—R 3
11 B x Kt	11 Q x B
12 Q—R 5 ch	12 K—Q 2 (4)
13 Kt—Kt 6	13 Q x Q P
14 Kt x R	14 B—B 4
15 Q—R 4 (5)	15 R x Kt
16 R—Q 1	16 Q—Kt 5
17 Q—Kt 4	17 K—Q 1
18 Q x Kt P	18 R—K 1
19 Q—B 6 ch	19 K—Q 2
20 P—Q R 3	20 Q—Kt 3 (6)
21 R—Q 2	21 P—K 6 (7)
22 P x P	22 B x P
23 Kt x P	23 B x R ch
24 K x B	24 Q—B 7 ch
25 K—Q 1	25 Q—K 7 ch
26 K—B 1	26 P x Kt

Black won in 33 moves.

(1) 4, P—Q 3 is a sound and well tried move. In the game, Marco vs. Marshall, played at Monte Carlo last year, the continuation was, 4, P—Q 4, B P x P; 5, Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 6, P x Kt, P—B 3; 7, Castles, P x B; 8, Kt—B 3, and analysis agrees that White ought to win by his superior development, which more than counter balances the piece he has sacrificed. Perhaps Tarrasch may have convinced himself that Black should be able to win in the end by material superiority. Even so, Pillsbury could have avoided giving up a piece to save his K P by playing 4, P—Q 4, and if B P x P, then instead of Kt x P, as in the previous variation, White could play 5, B x Kt, followed by Kt x P with a safe game, and a rapidedevelopment by such moves as Castling and P—B 4, or P—B 3, as well as Q Kt—B 3, etc.

(2) This move surrenders the initiative. 5, P—Q 3 would still have held good.

(3) Undoubtedly giving Black the superior game. White has to answer to B—R 3, which threatens to arrest his further development.

(4) Part of Black's plan initiated by the move B—R 3 is to let the K R go for the sake of an attack against White's King.

(5) If 15, Q—B 7 ch, K—B 1; 16, Kt—Q 1, Q—B 5; 17, Kt—B 3, we are not convinced that White's game would be in a worse position than actually arose. For if B—Kt 5, White would Castle Q R. On the other hand, if 15, Kt—B 7, Q x P ch; 16, Q—K 7, Q—Q 5 ch, with less favorable prospects.

(6) All this is very fine play; if Q x Kt P, White's reply would be 20, Kt x Q P.

(7) The winning move, which admits of no satisfactory reply.

GAME NO. 635.

Notes from 'Hereford Times.'

Ruy Lopez.

White. S. Taubenhaus.	Black. Dr. Tarrasch.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—Q 5
6 B x Kt	6 Q P x B
7 P x P	7 Kt—B 4
8 Q—K 2	8 Kt—Q 5
9 Kt x Kt	9 Q x Kt
10 Kt—B 3 (a)	10 B—K Kt 5 !
11 Q—K 3	11 Q x Q (b)
12 B x Q	12 B—Q Kt 5
13 Kt—K 4	13 B—K B 4
14 P—Q B 3	14 B—K 2
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 B—Q 3
16 K—R Q sq	16 Castles Q R
17 R—Q 2	17 P—Q B 4
18 P—K B 4	18 P—K R 4
19 Q—R Q sq	19 P—B 5
20 K—B 2	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—K 2	21 P—Q B 4 (c)
22 Kt—Kt sq	22 K—B 2
23 Kt—B 3	23 K—B 3
24 Kt—K sq (d)	24 B—K 5
25 K—K 2	25 R x R (ch)
26 R x R	26 R—Q sq (e)
27 R x R	27 B x R
28 Kt—B 3	28 B—Kt 8
29 P—Q R 3	29 B—Q 6 ch
30 K—K sq	30 K—Q 4
31 B—B 2	31 P—R 6
32 P—K Kt 3 (f)	32 P—Q Kt 3
33 Kt—Kt sq	33 B—B 4
34 Kt—B 3	34 K—K 5
35 Kt—Q 2 ch	35 K—Q 6 (g)
36 Kt—B sq	36 B—K 5
37 Kt—K 3	37 B—K 2
38 P—K Kt 4	38 P—Q Kt 4
39 P—Kt 5	39 P—R 4
40 K—Q sq	40 P—Kt 5
41 B P x P	41 B P x P
42 P x P	42 P x P
43 Kt—B 2	43 P—B 6
44 P x P	44 P—Kt 6 (h)
45 Resigns.	

(a) White should now harass the Queen by P B 3, otherwise he would have done better to have effected an exchange of Queens on the eighth move.

(b) Wisely content to exchange, and relying on his two Bishops to get the better, eventually, in the end game.

(c) Preventing Kt Q 4.

(d) White can do little else tha nwriggle, which speaks very highly for the excellence of the defence stablished by Black.

(e) Still confident of the superiority of his two Bishops over Knight and Bishop. The game is chiefly interesting on that account:

(f) Better seems 32, P x P, K K 5; 33, Kt Kt 5 ch, B x Kt; 34, P x Kt, remaining with Bishops of different colors.

(g) After this White is lost.

(h) The conclusion is artistic, and the game, generally, is a good example of the sober, patient, and scientific style of the winner. Dr. Tarrasch can, however, like most great players, play in a very different style when he chooses, as witness the opening moves in his recent game with Pillsbury.

PREVENTION OF SMOKE.

Municipal reform in Chicago is not expeditious, yet there is reform, and each step ahead should be acclaimed rather than that inadequate performance should be lamented. Many forces arrest the continuous and harmonious development of a great metropolis, and these forces are not alone political; for where there is intense life, social and industrial, there is intense conflict, which means that a great many people differ from a great many others about that which is best for all. But after much conflict, fair and foul, with little that has been disinterested, Chicago has come to high ground with a long-fought municipal improvement. The city council, by a good majority, has passed an ordinance for the regulation of smoke. To Chicago this means much, and to the casual visitor to Chicago more than he can possibly appreciate. Chicago is an industrial city, an industrial Colossus. With its population quadrupled in less than a quarter of a century, it has darkened the heavens with the smoke banners of her manufactures. The city's streets have been fouled, its atmosphere vitiated, its architecture begrimed, and its citizens defiled by the unburnt carbon of the forest of chimneys. But the heavens are clearing. The tentative amelioration of the smoke nuisance will now give place to a more aggressive municipal policy actuated by a law that put in charge of smoke and boiler inspection an official known as chief mechanical engineer, empowered to impose fines, and to insist upon any changes in the equipment of a steam plant that conduce to less smoke and a cleaner Chicago. By this ordinance Chicago is endowed with the most efficient regulations for suppression of smoke yet devised, and the most complete rules for boiler inspection outside the United States Navy. Be sure this betterment has come not without persistent agitation by exceptionally disinterested citizens, who do not indissolubly link Chicago's destiny with waste and riot in soft coal, and by such organizations consecrated to civic progress as the Municipal Art League.—Chicago 'Standard.'

'GO TO HALIFAX.'

The evil repute of Halifax implied in the adage, 'Go to Halifax,' came to it by inheritance from Halifax in Yorkshire, England. Halifax law, as may be gathered from a letter of Lord Leicester quoted by Motley, was that criminals should be 'condemned first and inquired upon afterward.' Halifax lay within the forest of Hardwick, wher the law was that if a felon was taken with 13½ pence worth of stolen goods, he should be tried by four first burghers from four of the precinct towns, and if condemned by them be hanged the next day. After this proceeding had been carried out to the letter, the case might be sent to a jury. Halifax is also credited with being the home of the guillotine, which the regent, Earl Morton, introduced into Scotland, only to have his own head chopped off with it.—Boston 'Transcript.'

Japan, says the Boston 'Agriculturist,' has just conferred the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun on Profs. Westlake and Holland, eminent English writers on international law, as a way of showing her indebtedness to them for service rendered at critical times in Japanese history, when, by their interpretation of international law and by their stout advocacy of Japan's rights and of her genuine measure of civilization, they have saved Great Britain from taking positions hostile to Japan. It is a fine incident, showing that the man of culture, the academic authority, does play a part in the making of history, and that sooner or later he gets his reward.

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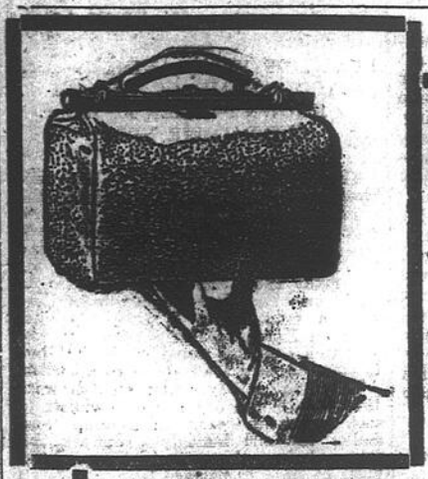
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A ROYAL SPORTSMAN

EDWARD VII. HAS NOT A FEW FINE BAGS TO HIS CREDIT.

(New York 'Tribune.')

There is not a keener sportsman in all England than King Edward VII., and he is always sorry when an end comes to the hunting season in March. He will have little use for his favorite shotguns until next November, when the Royal family will again begin regular visits to Sandringham, in the county of Norfolk, where the King has his large game preserves. There has not been as much hunting there this season as usual, owing to the state of the King's health, but hunting was never better or the preserves in finer condition.

King Edward was taught to hunt by his father, the Prince Consort, whose favorite sport was deerstalking in Scotland. After he learned to use a gun, one of his own was given to him, a 24-bore muzzle loader, which is now preserved in the gunroom at Sandringham. It has been used as a practice weapon by other members of the family when they became old enough to hunt, and will doubtless become a historical national possession.

Wherever the King travelled as Prince of Wales he made up hunting parties, and went after the game of the country he was visiting. When he came to the United States he enjoyed sport on the Western plains. He has shot crocodiles on the Nile and maneating tigers in India. He specially enjoyed chasing the wild boar with the Emperor William in the forests of Central Europe, and has visited Baron Hirsch's enormous estates in Hungary.

He has had no end of exciting adventures, and several times his life has been in danger. When still a young man, and a guest at a hunting party of the late Emperor Louis Napoleon, he and his horse were knocked over by an angry stag. While hunting tigers in Jeypore only his steady hand and eye brought him through in safety. He has always been a remarkably good shot, and at the age of fifteen was accredited the best in his family.

From Monday to Friday are the days when King Edward entertains his hunting friends. The Friday to Monday parties are usually made up of some eminent churchmen and celebrities in literature and art. Unless otherwise arranged, the guests come down on regular trains, alighting at Wolferton, the nearest station to Sandringham. It is a beautiful drive to the gates of the Royal estate, through the very pick of English highland scenery. There is a magnificent view of the grim North Sea, and as one drives over the hard road rabbits, squirrels and pheasants are seen on every hand, foretelling good sport on the morrow.

Naturally most of the guests at a Royal hunting party bring their own guns, but if not provided there are scores to choose from in the King's gunroom. The guns usually come in sets of three, and are well balanced, accurate pieces. The collection of shooting irons, rifles, pistols and shotguns is most complete, and includes all the important English and American makes. There are many fine guns which have been presented to the King from time to time, one in particular, a double barrel, smooth bore shotgun, made at Ghent, and presented by King Leopold of Belgium. It is wonderfully carved and mounted in silver.

The King has always given much attention to his preserves, and they are among the best stocked in the kingdom. Figures proving this are given by a writer in a recent number of 'Outing.' For the ten years ending in 1888 the bag ran from 6,838 head to 8,640 annually, and since 1888 the bags have run from 10,000 that year to 20,000, of which not less than two-thirds are pheasants. 'The King,' says this writer, 'never allows more than ten people to shoot at one time at Sandringham, and the game book, an accurate record of all that is done, shows some remarkable bags. On the coming of age of the late Duke of Clarence the bag for three days was within 150 head of 6,000. It is a singular fact that of the party of ten five of its members, four of them younger than His Majesty, have died.'

The hunting day at Sandringham usually begins at 11 o'clock, when the King, simply clad in tweeds, joins his guests at the appointed meeting place. In former years he usually walked with his guests from cover to cover, but this last spring he has more often ridden his hunting pony. Forty or fifty beaters, strikingly uniformed in blue blouses and low felt hats, trimmed in royal scarlet, have been spread through Wolferton Woods, for instance, by the gamekeepers, and on a signal begin their important work of driving the birds up to the guns of the hunters.

The King is probably seated on his hunting stool, which is firmly fixed in the ground by a single leg. Behind him are loaders with fresh guns, and in his hands the one with which he will make the first shot. His place is probably one of the worst in the shooting line, for he has no desire to kill a great number of birds. If one of his guests protests, the King answers that so long as the others have good sport he is happy.

At one o'clock a simple hunting luncheon is served, the place depending on the direction which the hunters have taken. Perhaps it is in one of the cottages scattered over the estate or in the rooms which he added to the station at Wolferton when he was Prince of Wales, or even in a tent set up in the eld. The menu is never elaborate, Irish stew being a favorite dish, or boiled beef and batter pudding.

On big shooting days there is only little more formality about the shooting. The women of the party usually drive to the spot selected for luncheon, and often follow the hunters for the remainder of the afternoon.

At four o'clock the shoot is over, and the game waggons gather up the birds or rabbits and carry them back to Sandringham, where they are on exhibition for a time before going to the game lockers. No part of the bag is ever sold, but it is freely sent to rich and poor friends of the Royal family and to charitable organizations.

THE GREATEST OF ALL HERDS.

The largest herd of wild animals in the United States, and probably in the world, is the great band of elk which winters in the lowlands of Jackson's Hole district, Wyoming. There are, at this writing, estimated to be some 32,000 head of elk in the band. The men who have given this estimate are well-known ranchers and cattlemen, or cowboys and owners of sheep and stock ranges. Their estimate comes pretty close to being a correct one. During severe winters in Wyoming, when the elk, driven by the bitter cold and heavy snows, approach almost to their very doors, they have unusual opportunities for observing this great herd of magnificent animals.

All the elk in Jackson's Hole district are carefully protected by the scattered residents of the country. At present the herd is under the constant surveillance of two deputy game wardens, while district game wardens watch the band whenever any portion of it strays into the district over which they have authority. In the summer time the herd is widely scattered over an extent of country the radius of which is more than five hundred miles, embracing a territory of virginal beauty and primeval grandeur.

Of these elk which enter Colorado a large percentage is killed, while the few which stray into Utah, fall at the hands of the Uintah Ute Indians. The elk which wander too far from home are not killed in the summer, but in the late fall.

By far the larger portion of the herd which is guarded in the winter in Jackson's Hole passes the summer in the timbered heights in the Teton, Gros Ventre, and Shoshone Mountains, the Big Horn Basin, the Yellowstone National Park, and even in the free range near the settlement of Jackson itself. One gentleman last summer counted a herd of 800 elk within two and a half miles of Jackson.

Within the last five years the elk have decreased 1,800 in number. This alarming decrease is due as much to the restriction of the natural range as to the efforts of sportsmen, Indians, or commercial hunters, who, it is often alleged, have pursued the herd in order to obtain the much-prized elk's teeth for a certain fraternity. In severe winter weather a great number of elk perish from starvation. Rather than venture to the lower pastures, they flounder through the deep snows of the mountains, browsing from the buds of birch and quaking aspen. A thaw, followed by severe cold weather, makes a heavy crust that proves the undoing of the emaciated elk. Then progress becomes so difficult as to prevent the animal from obtaining sufficient food.

It is often incorrectly stated that elk browse on sheathes of pine and firs. If this were the case they would never starve, for their range abounds in conifers. Very few elk are pulled down by wolves, cougar, or other wild animals; in fact, they remain in the mountain altitudes long after the deep snows have driven these hungry marauders away, and the spring thaws reveal untouched carcasses of starved elks.

Elk are far and free travellers. They have not that strong love of locality which characterizes most members of the deer tribs, and when they once get under way they swing over the roughest ground and through dense forests of pine, up steep mountains covered with fairly impenetrable brush and windfalls, at almost the pace of a locomotive. The big herd in Jackson's Hole is a considerable source of income to the residents of that country, and as such it is as carefully guarded as is possible in so wild and rough a region. A couple of years ago a newspaper correspondent who had made the trip into Yellowstone Park went further into the Jackson's Hole country.

Alarmed by the sight of a fence of whitened elk horns, he wrote his editor an article upon the indiscriminate slaughter of the elk. He was mistaken, however. All these horns are shed by the elk in the early spring and are gathered during the cattle round-ups. In the fall, when the elk are shot the horns are fastened firmly to the skull, and unless one expects to have them separately mounted as trophies he does not trouble to detach them.

In their mental equipment elk are like cattle, caribou and reindeer. They do not possess the instinctive cunning of most members of the deer tribe. One will sometimes see a band laboriously pawing the snow for pasture in some deep-covered valley, while the summits and hogbacks have been blown clear by the wind. Deer, horses, and even sheep exhibit a keener reasoning in this respect. Only erratic methods of travel and habits of migration together with their tendency to retreat as far as possible from the outposts of civilization, have made the existence of a large band possible until now.—Kansas City 'Star.'

TESTING THE MEMORY.

Try, after you have read a book you have enjoyed, putting it out of your mind completely for a week. Then recall some scene and write down what you can remember of it—afterward comparing the book itself with what you have written. Perhaps, after making this experiment once or twice, you will learn to understand why Sir Walter Raleigh destroyed the manuscript of his 'History of the World.' You will be an unusually careful reader if you do not make a number of mistakes even after so short a time as seven days.—'St. Nicholas.'

ARRIVAL OF SPRING IN ENGLAND

DEATH OF WILD ANIMALS—ARE THEY AFRAID OF THE UNKNOWN?—WHEN ROOKS BUILD THEIR NESTS.

Though scented white violets were blossoming under the pear tree in the kitchen garden in the last week of February, and my cirl bunting struck up singing just before dusk on the second day of March, I was scarcely prepared for the great show the wild blue violets made on the railway embankment less than a week since. Writing here last year, on March 28, I referred to the violet patches on this sun-steeped bank, but this season they are fully a week earlier.

Would the steady continuance of weather that brings out the blue violets in such quantities early in March, and makes the cirl bunting confident of spring, hasten the arrival of our fragile birds of summer passage?

It is a general notion, probably, that such weather would, and does, hasten them, but I question much whether the birds come early or late according as whether warmth or cold prevails with us.

Very bad weather, no doubt, delays many of them on their way—for instance, as I mentioned recently, pied wagtails do not land in numbers on the south coast unless the weather be calm and fine—but mild weather in England would not bring them thither surely before their appointed time.

What does happen often is the death of many of the more delicate of the warblers through bitter frosts on April nights. Particularly, I have found blackcaps dead in the woods on April days following sharp frosts. The death of birds and other wild creatures is a subject being discussed a good deal just now in various quarters.

An American naturalist takes the view, I notice, that death comes gently to the wild creatures, in the vast majority of cases in a benign form. It is poetic and comforting for those who feel distress at the thought of bird and beast suffering, but is it based on fact? Several cases have been produced, it seems, in support of this attractive theory—an eagle, for instance, was seen on the wing just before death, and seemed very quiet and peaceful. The same thing was noticed in regard to a warbler.

But the moments—may be the hours—that usher in death in the case of human beings are perfectly tranquil very often. The agony surely is not in the moment of death—the 'act of dying'—but so often in those dark passages that lead up to it.

This is so, as we know, with human beings, and I have neither observed nor read anything to convince me that it is otherwise with wild and domestic creatures—in England, at any rate.

Does not the rabbit suffer frightfully when attacked and killed by the stoat or weasel or fox? If you doubt it, hear him screaming once or twice, and you will doubt no more.

Terror and pain are felt in the death throes of birds and animals innumerable when they are attacked by other wild creatures or by man. As to death by disease, cold, famine, and misadventure other than that of falling a victim to a beast or bird of prey—here we have not quite such convincing evidence.

But is there any evidence worth the name that the death from such causes is not as painful for these creatures as it is for man?

The naturalist I have referred to considers that the reason why they creep or slink away so commonly, when sick unto death, to perish in dark, secluded spots, is that they may avoid their kind who are apt to bully the sick and the crippled. This is plausible enough, though the exceptions to such brutality among wild creatures are not by any means very rare.

On the other hand it would be quite as plausible to suggest, as a reason for this creeping away, the abject misery of the animal. Many human beings, while suffering, prefer to be alone and in the quiet and dark or semi-dark.

Domesticated animals, dogs and cats particularly, creep away into dark places when very ill, and they, it is certain, do not do so for fear of persecution from their kind. On the whole, this creeping away to dark, quiet places of the invalids and the perishing seems to point rather to pain and misery than to any benignness in the shadow of impending death. The passiveness of animals in these hours does not prove that they are dying painlessly. Dying animals that cannot but be suffering are often wonderfully still. Birds frozen or starved to death may be quiet enough; but why should it be supposed that suffering implies sound.

We are on safer ground when we assume that the bird and the beast are, at any rate, spared the terrors and fears of death which, with failing human beings, often precede—though not so often perhaps immediately precede—the event.

Presumably neither wild nor domesticated animals fear the unknown in regard to death, though I was only remarking the other day of a beautiful collie—the most patient creature under pain, I think, I have ever come across—that he did seem on one occasion to be scared by an attack of canker.

He came and moaned at his mistress's room in the middle of the night, and his eyes and whole demeanor bespoke terror. His owners were agreed that his behavior was that of a creature in terror of the unknown. His nervous system seemed completely shaken. Petted and soothed, he calmed down and presently sank into a deep sleep.

The rooks, repairing their nests with much fluster and unending talk, have been pleasant to watch during the last week. Two correspondents have written lately to me on these black republicans. Writing from a place near Cambridge, on Feb. 27, Mr. I. E. Saunders says:

'Have you noticed that the rooks have not started building? Yet here we expect them to stop building between March 6 and 10. They do not stay the night until they have laid, and now they have not so much as laid a twig. I fancy that they "know something"; or have these almost continuous high winds anything to do with it?

'It is to me very remarkable, as this is so advanced a season. I have seen pieces of whitethorn here and there in leaf. Tree and shrub life is as forward now as sometimes it is—last year, for instance—in April. My rooks come and talk, or hold a very quiet meeting, and go away again, and it is so also at a neighboring rookery. A gentleman, eighty-eight years of age, who has observed wild animals all his life, told me that he had never known this latter rookery so backward.'

I have looked at the dates concerning rooks' nests, tabulated by Jenyns in the first half of the last century at Swaffham Bulbeck, in the neighboring county. The mean or average date for rooks to build, which he gives on the strength of twelve years' observation, is March 3; earliest date, Feb. 12; latest, March 14. White's (Hampshire), dates were Feb. 16, March 6. Marwicks (Sussex) dates were Feb. 28, March 5.—Correspondence of the London 'Express.'

WRINKLES, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

If you object to wrinkles, do not make them—this is the sum and substance of the advice given by Dr. Félix Regnault in an article in 'La Nature' (Paris, December 27). Most of us are continually throwing the skin of our faces into ridges by muscular movement; this results in little harm in youth; but as soon as age begins to stiffen the skin, these ridges become permanent. Says Dr. Regnault:

'The facial muscles are the essential agents in the production of wrinkles. In a sufferer from paralysis of the face the wrinkles disappear on the side attacked, while they persist on the other, so that there are two profiles, one recalling the subject's youth, the other his real age. Death, it is said, improves the looks of some people; this is because it relaxes the muscles of the face.

'The muscles, in fact, are in a state of permanant contraction, or, in scientific parlance, of tonicity. The intensity of this contraction varies with the subject. Simple external excitement is sufficient to increase it; thus, sailors exposed to the weather contract permanently the orbicular muscles that encircle the eyes, to protect these organs, and, as is noted by Exner, wrinkles form early around the orbits.

'But generally the excitation originates in the brain. We know that the passions are indicated externally by contractions of the facial muscles, which produce temporary furrows and folds. These become precocious wrinkles in those subjects whose preoccupations are lasting. . . . Thus, constant reflection forms deep vertical wrinkles between the eyebrows. The malicious and aggressive person has little horizontal wrinkles at the beginning of the nose. . . .

'How do the muscles of expression form wrinkles? The muscles are fastened to the skin of the face of both extremities; by contracting they bring together these points, and thus wrinkle the skin. When on the contrary, the muscles are fastened to the bones, they form in the aged proturberances, resembling cords, which raise the skin. . . . Nothing of this kind is seen in youth. . . .

'Muscles produce wrinkles only in subjects somewhat advanced in age; this is because they act on a senile skin. In youth, the skin is perfectly elastic; it flies back as soon as released from stretching. We all have in a slight degree the faculty of Barnum'c india-rubber man, of stretching the skin and then seeing it return to its proper dimensions.

'In the old, on the contrary, the skin loses its elasticity and hangs loosely. The muscles act on it as on inert cloth. . . . The degree of this alteration is not in constant ratio with the age. The skin of one subject aged forty years may sometimes have degenerated more than that of another of sixty years. This may come from exposure, for these peculiarities are always accentuated on exposed parts such as the face, neck, and hands. But it may also arise from difference of temperament, from heredity or manner of life.

'It is a curious fact that certain races seem to be exempt. The American Indians show no wrinkles at the most advanced age; therefore they are much astonished at the appearance presented by Europeans, and when they wish to caricature the Spanish priests they exaggerate the wrinkles.

'Certain subjects have numerous premature wrinkles; this is due to a special and little known malady described under the name of gerontiasis. . . .

'The formation of wrinkles, as we have seen, depends on both the state of the skin and the muscular tonicity. This double cause furnishes a double indication regarding the treatment of the trouble.

'To prevent alteration of the skin it should be kept in perfect condition by means of douches, massage, and perspiration due to physical exercise. We should bear in mind that a good general hygiene keeps the skin from growing old as it does the other organs.

'On the other hand, contraction of the facial muscles should be diminished as much as possible. Violent feelings should be avoided, and calmness and serenity of mind should be sought; for the passions cause us to grow old.

'This is the cause of the success of the rest-cures established in America. The patient is secluded from all noise and excitement; he is told to banish every preoccupation in order to obtain calmness of mind. While making allowance for the exagggeration that has its part in all theories that come to us from America, we must admit that this cure is based on scientific principles.'—Translation made for the 'Literary Digest.'

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

There has just passed away at Berwick an aged whaler named William Jackson, the last survivor of a terrible episode in the annals of Arctic whaling. Jackson when a young man sailed on board the Berwick whaling ship 'Norfolk' when she left this country in 1836 on her annual expedition, along with the 'Dee,' of Aberdeen, 'the Don' and 'Lord Gambier' of Dundee, and the Lady Jane of Newcastle. They were all frozen up in Davis Straits, and had to winter there for five months. The crews endured great hardships, and more than one-half of them died. Scurvy raged among the crews, rations ran short, and the survivors were put on a biscuit a day. In March of 1837 the ice broke up, and the 'Norfolk' first set sail. At home parliament had intervened, and three rescue ships had set out. When discovered, only fourteen out of the original sixty-two hands of the 'Norfolk' were able to come on deck. The disaster was the means of forcing the government of the day to make it compulsory on foreign-going vessels to carry anti-scorbutics.—London 'Mail.'

AN EPITAPH AS EVIDENCE.

It is not often that an inscription on a tombstone is cited in a court of law. But before Mr. Justice Farwell recently counsel, in support of his contention that a certain grant of an annuity to the 'heirs of the body of Richard Pendrell begotten,' by Charles II. in 1675, was in consideration of the services rendered by the Pendrell family to that monarch after the Battle of Worcester, referred to his tomb in the Church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in Bloomsbury. On one side Richard Pendrell is described as 'the preserver of the life of King Charles the Second,' and on the other side are engraved the following somewhat flowery verses:

Hold, passenger, here's shrouded in this herse
Unparalleled Pendrell, through the universe.
Like when the eastern star from Heav'n gave light
To three lost kings, so he in such dark night
To Britain's monarch, lost by adverse war.
On earth appears a second eastern star,
A pole astern in her rebellious main,
A pilot to her Royal Sovereign came.
Now to triumph in Heaven's eternal sphere
He is advanced for his just steerage here,
Whilst Albion's chronicles with matchless fame
Embalm the story of great Pendrell's name.

There is little doubt that but for the efforts of Pendrell and his brothers the King would have fallen into Cromwell's hands. They clothed him in their own garments and succeeded always in diverting the attention of the search parties from the royal hiding place. When the King 'came to his own again' he granted an annuity of a hundred pounds a year to Richard Pendrell's widow and the heirs of his body, and Justice Farwell held that, in view of a statute of King Henry VIII., the heirs were not entitled to assign their interest in the annuity absolutely, but only for their lives.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

THE MISSOURI MULE'S RECOGNITION.

Belated, but none the less welcome, is the recognition of the Missouri mule by the World's Fair. Mr. Ritter, chief of sculpture, is authority for the statement that this noble animal will be immortalized in the statuary which will adorn some of the Fair buildings. With all good Missourians we rejoice that the mule is at last to get his just deserts. For years he has stood mulefully to his duty, despite the scorn and contumely heaped upon his devoted head. In peace and in war, on the farm, and on the battlefield, he has faithfully performed services which the more elegant and aristocratic horse would shirk. With 'no pride of ancestry and no hope of progeny,' he yet stood to his tasks, content to live wholly in the present, and sustained only by the consciousness of right living. Heedless of gibes and jeers, undaunted by being denied admission to horse shows, he labored as a citizen and a soldier for the upbuilding of the republic, resting his cause upon the impartial verdict of time, which was sure to place him in a true light. And now he has won his reward. Some 'marble minstrel's voiceless stone' shall tell the story of his worth, and in heroic attitudes he will stand in immortal bronze upon pedestals as lofty as the horse. He is perhaps unbeautiful and does not lend himself readily to decoration, but his lines are the lines of strength, and will fittingly adorn the buildings devoted to agriculture and war. His neck may not be 'clothed in thunder,' but his heels are shod with lightning, and he 'gets there' with all four.—St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.'

A REMEDY FOR INSOMNIA.

Even a simpler remedy for insomnia than the repetition of 'go to sleep' is said to be found in German medical gymnastics, which prescribe a certain exercise to be done just before getting into bed. The patient must first stand upright, slowly raising the arms forward and up till they are stretched above the head. He must then as slowly bring them forward and down again, at the same time bending the body in the same direction, being careful not to bend the knees, till the finger-tips almost touch the ground, by which time his head will be hanging downward and his body bent limply in two, a position that produces a relaxation of the muscles and a consequent feeling of laziness. This exercise, repeated two or three times, has been known to have excellent results; but, of course, everything depends on its being done slowly, and on the patient allowing himself to hang with absolute limpness when his head is pointed downward.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

THE COLDEST TOWN ON EARTH.

In the Yakutsk district the thermometer is known to fall as low as eighty degrees Fahrenheit below zero. The inhabitants (the Yakuts) of this district are a very interesting people, as it is evident that they are of a different type from the surrounding Mongolian tribes. Prof. A. H. Keane, in his 'Man, Past and Present,' says: 'They are almost the only progressive aboriginal people in Siberia, although numbering not more than 200,000 souls, concentrated chiefly along the river banks on the plateau between the Lena and the Aldan. In the Yakuts we have an extreme instance of the capacity of man to adapt himself to the milieu. They not merely exist, but thrive and display a considerable degree of energy and enterprise in the coldest region of the globe. Within the isothermal of —72 degrees Fahrenheit, Verhoyansk, in the heart of their territory, is alone included for the period from November to February, and in this temperature, at which quicksilver freezes, the Yakut children may be seen gambolling naked in the snow. In midwinter Mr. R. Kennan met some of these "men of iron," as Wrangel calls them, airily arrayed in nothing but a shirt and a sheepskin, lounging about as if in enjoyment of the balmy zephyrs of some genial subtropical zone.'—'The Graphic.'

In Japan ninety-three percent of silk-spinners are women.

PHILIPPINE CLIMATE

ITS EFFECT ON THE HEALTH OF AMERICANS IN MANILLA.

There is no doubt but that American women and children, on the whole, do not do well, at least in Manilla and the low-lying towns on the seacoast, writes a Manilla correspondent of the 'Medical Record.' It is true that there are occasional exceptions, but these emphasize the truth of the general rule. Particularly in the rainy season are the depressing influences of the climate manifested most rapidly, and it takes but a few months to convert a rosy, vivacious young woman into a pallid creature, lacking spirits and energy. It is almost possible to base a fair estimate of the length of an American woman's stay in the islands by her appearance. Many drift into a nervous, irritable condition, trying to the sufferer and those around her. The latter class of cases is especially liable to be affected with partial loss of memory, a condition so common among the whites in the islands, both men and women, as to have its existence fully recognized under the name of 'Philippinitis,' by the American colony.

On the whole, men stand the climate far better than women, perhaps through the fact that duties call the former out of doors and force them to take a certain amount of exercise. The women, however, usually stay in the house during the day en deshabille, and make their first public appearance in time for a drive on the Luneta about sunset, to return indoors for dinner and the social gaieties of the evening. It is no wonder that they soon look as pale and bleached as vegetation grown in the absence of sunlight. The men, on their part, drink too much, and the bad effects of too much alcohol are sooner manifested here than in more temperate climates. There is but little to amuse after business hours, and there is an ever-present desire for the long, cold and wet drink of some kind or another—and, unfortunately, only few limit themselves to lemonade or carbonated waters. So far as the men are concerned, drinking seems to produce more bad results than the climate itself.

Children at the breast stand the climate well, but if a child cannot be nursed by its mother its condition is precarious, for fresh cow's milk of good quality is absolutely unattainable, and the Filipino woman does not seem to take very kindly to the position of wet nurse. Children from three to six or seven years old do well, provided they are carefully watched and sterilized water and proper food are given. After about seven years old ample experience shows that the child should be sent away until it reaches the age of fourteen.

For all these reasons continued residence in the Philippines by Americans, with maintenance of health, is most difficult of accomplishment. In India it is said that the English race would die out in three generations were it not for the precautions taken and the constant infusion of fresh blood into the stock by immigration from England; and this rule can be laid down for the tropics, to which the Philippines are no exception. Even the Spaniards have never been able to colonize these islands successfully to the extent of performing manual work, and it may be accepted that the white American as an exotic in the tropics, can only with difficulty maintain an existence therein, and that not for too long a time. This is a factor to which our legislators should give serious consideration, for it will seriously interfere with the Americanization of the Philippine Islands. We are too prone to forget this fact, and also to belittle the precautions which must be constantly observed in the maintenance of vital energy. Quite recently a battalion of our soldiers in Mindanao, operating against the Moros, was broken down by sickness as a result of the heavy labor which superior authority directed them to perform in the building of a military road. The British in India have learned the lesson of the conservation of vital energy, and go so far as to provide every cavalry soldier with a native helper to assist him in caring for his horse and equipment. It is folly to break down a costly soldier and ruin him for the purpose for which he was enlisted by making him do manual labor in the tropics, which a native could be hired to do for a few cents a day.

In visiting Knowsley recently, the King was the guest of a man who would have been a king if his father had not refused a throne. When, in 1862, the late Duke of Edinburgh, then Prince Alfred, refused the throne of Greece, to which he had been elected by popular ballot, the Greeks, determind to secure an English ruler, sought to make the late Lord Derby their king. 'It is a dazzling adventure for the house of Stanley,' wrote Disraeli, 'but they are not an imaginative race, and I fancy they will prefer Knowsley to the Parthenon and Lancashire to the Asiatic plains.'

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