Twelve Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Thunderstorms

VOL. XLVII., No. 131 MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1906. PRICE ONE CENT

THE GAS "MEMORANDUM"

Ninety-Five Cents as Low as the Company Could be Induced to Come

TO BE REACHED GRADUALLY AT FIVE CENTS LESS EACH YEAR

In spite of the most strenuous denials by the members of the sub-committee appointed to interview the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, with reference to a reduction in the price of gas, it now appears that the company's officials did, at the conference, make a definite statement as to the terms on which they would reduce their charges. Ald. Yates, Ald. Mercier, and Ald. Laberecque, the members of the sub-committee, and Mr. Parent, the superintendent of lighting, all declared most emphatically and in most unequivocal terms that the officials of the company had not intimated either the conditions on which they would reduce the price of gas or the extent to which their reduction would be made.

In the face of these denials, at the City Council meeting yesterday afternoon, the sub-committee admitted that not only had they a document with them, but that the company's representatives did indicate clearly and definitely the terms on which they were prepared to reduce the price of gas and the extent to which such reduction would be made. This revelation was made as the result of a motion by Ald. Gadbois asking for the production of all documents referring to the sub-committee's deliberations with the company.

Following is the memorandum which the sub-committee submitted to the company's officials at the conference :—

Memorandum of proposed agreement between the sub-committee of the Fire and Light Committee of the city of Montreal and the M. L., H. & P. Co., for the renewal of the company's contract with the city.

1. The contract at present in force to be relinquished and replaced by a new agreement extending over a period of ..... to be computed from the 1st of May, 1906.

2. The gas supplied to be of 18 candle power at the burner.

3. Public lamps to be computed at $17 per annum, on the same conditions as at present, or at an alternative price of 60 cents per thousand cubic feet, in this case the city to look after the maintenance, lighting and extinguishing of said lamps.

4. The minimum pressure of the gas not to be less than two inches in any of the mains.

5. The price of same to be as follows per thousand cubic feet:

	Lighting.	Cooking.
May 1, 1906..	$1.10	$1.00
May 1, 1907..	1.05	0.95
May 1, 1908..	1.00	0.90
May 1, 1909..	0.95	0.85

(with 3 percent payable semi-annually to the city on gross earnings, the rentals of the meters to remain as fixed at present.)

6. The price of gas for any purpose whatsoever to remain, after May 1, 1910, at 85 cents per thousand cubic feet, only one meter to be used.

7. The company shall pay to the city every six months 3 percent on its gross earnings from the supply of gas within the limits of the city from May 1, 1910.

8. The rate for public lamps to remain as at present, namely, $60, $30 and $15 per annum.

9. The company not to charge the consumer a rate exceeding three-quarters of a cent per ampere hour, or 15 cents per kilowat hour, with a discount of 33 1-3 percent; conditionally, however, that the city shall bind itself to require other companies supplying electricity entering the city to place their wires underground, and also that the M. L., H. & P. Co. shall also bind itself to place its wires underground within five years, without compensation from the city for poles, wires, etc.

10. The above conditions shall also apply to and shall prevail in the municipalities recently annexed to the city, and such other municipalities as may be annexed during the continuance of the contract, from date of annexation.

11. During the said period the city shall not allow any person or company to lay gas mains in its streets for lighting purposes, except during the last three years of the contract.

12. Details to be arranged and agreed to upon the drafting of the notarial contract.

13. The city shall reserve its right to buy the company, as stipulated in section 8 of the agreement of Nov. 15, 1895.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The report which the sub-committee presented to the Fire and Light Committee at the secret meeting held by the latter in Mr. Parent's office, the details of which were not made public, is as follows:—

Your sub-committe beg to report that they have met the president and other officials of the M. L., H. & P. Co. re cheaper gas rates and electric lighting. We suggested to the company a sliding scale as follows:—

	Lighting.	Cooking.
Price of gas per 1,000 feet from May 1,		
1906	$1.10	$1.00
1907	1.05	0.95
1908..	1.00	0.90
1909..	0.95	0.85

with 3 percent payable semi-annually to the city on gross earnings (the rentals of meters to remain as at present.)

After May, 1910, gas for any purpose whatever to be at 85 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to end of proposed new contract.

After much discussion, the company advised us that they were unable to sell gas at as low a rate as 85 cents, with any fair return to themselves. They suggested in return, however, a sliding scale of only five cents reduction per annum from May 1, 1906, until gas was $1.00 for lighting and 90 cents for cooking, when they would be willing to sell gas at 95 cents, with one meter only. But they object to the 3 percent clause, and want extension for 20 years from May 1, 1910.

Regarding electric light, they are, we believe, agreeable to three-quarters of a cent per ampere hour to consumers, with 33 1-3 percent reduction, providing no other company is permitted to enter the city unless going underground.

The rates for public lamps (electric) to be as follows, namely, $60, $30 and $15, and $17 for gas lamps.

STREET RAILWAY BY-LAW'S FATE.

A quite unexpected fate befell the new by-law drafted by Ald. Carter, with reference to the extension of the Montreal Street Railway's contract.

Alderman Carter moved the first reading of the bill, but several members protested against this, and contended that the proper course for Ald. Carter to have adopted would have been to have moved that a by-law embodying his proposals be drafted. This would have been in accordance with the old Rules of Council, but Ald. Carter's procedure was in order under the revised rules. The council, however, refused to pass the first reading, and the bill was turned down on a division, in which Alderman Deserres, being a shareholder in the company, did not vote. The division was as follows :—

Against — Aldermen Lariviere, R. Proulx, Levy, Major, Turner, Bumbray, L. A. Lapointe, Stearns, N. Lapointe, Duquette, Giroux, O'Connell, Laviolette, Gadbois, Seguin, M. Martin, Marin, Houle, Guay, David, and Roy.—21.

For—Aldermen Payette, Yates, Dagenais, Robillard, Sadler, Lavallée, Carter, Leclaire, White, J. B. A. Martin, Nault, Labrecque and Levesque.—13.

The bill cannot now be brought up for another six months, unless the vote be reconsidered.

Ald. Sadler had a motion ready in this conection, which read as follows :

'That a committee be appointed by this council, composed of aldermen, the city clerk, the comptroller, the city treasurer, and the city attorney, to study the amendments to by-law No. 210, and report to the council in fifteen days, making any suggestions and alterations they may deem necessary in the city's interests.'

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT.

Dr. Lanctot, medical officer of St. Henri, was appointed a member of the civic medical staff, on the mayor's casting vote.

BACK RIVER ANNEXATION.

The Sault aux Recollets annexation by-law came up for second reading.

Ald. Payette opposed the annexation on the ground that the city could not afford to take more territory and provide funds for public works required in such territory, at the present time. He proposed a six months' postponement, but his amendment was defeated by 20 to 13.

The by-law passed its second reading, and a plebiscite of property owners in Sault aux Recolle's will now be taken prior to annexation.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Mayor for the banquet given by him last week was adopted unanimously, aldermen applauding.

MAIL BAG ROBBED

ONE CONTAINING $1,400 RIFLED OF ITS CONTENTS AT WINNIPEG BEACH.

Winnipeg Beach, June 5.—The mail bag, containing $1,400, was robbed here some time between Friday night and Saturday morning. The post-office is in Robinson's store and the mail bags were always left in the office so that they could be found by the man who carried the mail to the morning trains. The postmistress remembers tieing up the registered packages and placing them in the Selkirk bag. When the bag reached Selkirk the packages containing $600 in bills and $800 in cheques were missing. The management of Robinson's store wired to Winnipeg for a special detective, as there is a suspicion of the thief being here.

JUDGE LEMIEUX FOR QUEBEC.

It is stated that the vacancy made on the bench of the Supreme Court at Quebec by the retirement of Chief Justice Routhier, will be filled by Mr. Justice Lemieux, who will be called from the district of St. Francis.

THE JURY SYSTEM

An Explanation From the Sheriff's Office

A DISADVANTAGE UNDER WHICH ENGLISH-SPEAKING CITIZENS LABOR.

When spoken to this morning, respecting the frequency with which certain citizens are called upon to serve as jurors in civil cases, the officers in the sheriff's office, as well as those in the office of the prothonotary, gave the following explanation :—

The jurors summoned to serve in civil cases are only those qualified to act as grand jurors. The difference in population between the English and French-speaking citizen naturally places a much larger number of French names on the list, but as litigants are entitled, and wish to have as many English as French-speaking jurors to hear their case, it follows that English-speaking citizens are called up more frequently than the others. Again, some citizens are entered as many as three times on the lists, their names appearing as city residents, as carrying on business in another section of the city, and as holding property in some neighboring country district. This gives several votes, but at the same time carries the danger of having one's name called up oftener than one would like, to serve as juror. To this must be added the fact that in commercial cases a whole English jury is often asked for. Jury trials are becoming more numerous every year, and as in each case eighty names are furnished from which to choose, it follows that the list is soon exhausted and has to be commenced over again several times in the same year, with the result that certain citizens must suffer.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ADVANCE ON LOAN.

An adjourned meeting of the Harbor Board was held yesterday, the Hon. Robert Mackay, president, occupying the chair. The following is the 'authorized' report of the proceedings: A letter was read from the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries transmitting documents for $500,000 advance on loan on account of harbor improvements and the new steel sheds, and a debenture to cover the amount was authorized to be issued.

Another letter from the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries was read, stating that by-law No. 144, fixing the rates for the Grand Trunk grain elevator at Windmill Point, had been approved by the Governor-in-Council.

A report was read from the engineer on the application of the Dominion Coal Company and the Inverness Railway & Coal Company for water supply and conveniences at their allotments at Windmill Point.

Action on the matter was deferred, awaiting further information.

A similar application from the Grand Trunk Railway Company was dealt with in the same manner.

FREED AND REARRESTED

FORMER C. P. R. AGENT CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Chas. F. Wenham, the former passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Chicago, was discharged from custody in New York yesterday, after having been a prisoner for several weeks on a charge of forgery. No sooner was he freed than he was again arrested at the instance of the Chicago police to answer six indictments recently found against him charging the larceny of sixty thousand dollars belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway. He will be taken to Chicago.

PEACE AT WESTMOUNT

AS THERE WAS NO QUORUM THE COUNCIL MEETING HAD TO BE ADJOURNED.

The whole of the routine business of a monthly meeting having been accomplished at the specially convened assembly of the Westmount Town Council last week, nothing was left over for discussion last night, and only Councillors Galbraith and Scott put in an appearance at the Town Hall. They waited until half-past eight o clock, and then signed the minute book in legal form, adjourning the meeting for three weeks.

It is understood, however, that a special meeting will be called as soon as the by-law dealing with the proposed new arrangement with the Water & Power Company is ready providing for a new contract with the company, on a basis of increased rates in return for the installation of a new intake pipe and a filtration plant. It is in the hands of Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., and Mr. Percy Ryan, and will probably be ready for presentation within a fortnight and then an interesting discussion is looked for by the people of Westmount.

A HOLD-UP AT EDMONTON.

Edmonton, June 5,—A daring hold-up was perpetrated on the street here on Friday morning, when Alex. Sutter, hack driver, was relieved of his money amounting to $27, by two desperadoes, who covered him with revolvers to execute their demands, while Sutter was returning from the resorts west of the city.

'DON'T SPOON-FEED RAILWAYS.'

Such is the Advice Mr. J. J. Hill Gives at Ottawa

SAYS GEORGIAN BAY CANAL WOULD BRING ENORMOUS TRADE TO MONTREAL.

Ottawa, June 5.—Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, was the guest at luncheon of the Canadian Club of Ottawa yesterday. The dining-room of the Russell Hotel was well filled for the occasion, among those present at the head table being the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, the Hon. William Templeman, Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, the Hon. R. F. Sutherland, Speaker of the House of Commons; Mr. Plunkett B. Taylor, the club's president, presided, with Mr. Hill on his right. The latter had the sympathetic attention of his audience from the beginning to the end of his address.

In thanking the club for its invitation, Mr. Hill referred to the fact that he was himself Canadian-born, and hoped that nothing he had done or would do hereafter would put a blot on the fair escutcheon of his native land. 'It will be fifty years in July,' said Mr. Hill, 'since I went to the North-West. At that time you had no North-West. The young Canadian had to seek other fields if he had ambition to carve out his own way in the world. Now, however, you have almost all the room that's left.' Mr. Hill remarked that by a glance at the United States census returns he noticed that in Massachusetts alone there are about 200,000 Canadians, of whom 125,000 came from the Province of Quebec.

'SELECT YOUR POPULATION.'

'You have in your west all that's left of the unsold land where the men of Canada may make homes for themselves and their families. During my residence in the west, settlement has extended from twenty miles west of Chicago to the Pacific ocean. Thirteen great states have grown up. There's no difficulty in your settling your Canadian North-West. But don't you be in too great a hurry. Select the population. Wherever the sun shines, population without land is a mob, and land without population a wilderness. The quality of the soil is of less consequence than the quality of the man who lives upon the soil. As far as you have gone in Canada, your educational institutions and your standard of business integrity is such that you need have no apology to offer. Hold your standard up. Preserve your unoccupied lands for those who will make intelligent use of them. Last year's agricultural crops in the United States amounted to over six billion dollars. All of this was taken out of the soil, and when you take the average yield per acre of the United States, it's lower by half than that of Great Britain, less than one-third that of Belgium, and not half that of old France'.

Mr. Hill went on to say that fortunately for Canada her resources outside of agriculture were not so great as to oppress the Dominion. The mineral resources of British Columbia were very great, and would support for a very long time a population of one million people. 'But your Canadian North-West,' added Mr. Hill, 'will support a population of twelve to fifteen millions. You're in the habit of saying fifty millions, but don't be so extravagant. Twelve to fifteen millions will give you a nice population, and it will be about touching elbows when you get beyond that.

The time was when people said about the Canadian North-West that everything north of Winnipeg was out of the question. Now, I know a good deal about the Canadian North-West, because thirty-five years ago the first opportunity that anyone had to buy a Grand Trunk ticket from the old portion of Canada to Winnipeg was over the railways to St. Cloud, and thence by stage and down the Red river by my line of steamboats. As far as the North-West was concerned, I was there when it was born, and I hope to contribute something to make it strong in its manhood. In the long run, the country that has the farmer is the country that succeeds. The man on the land, with his roots in the soil, makes the more patriotic citizen.

In 1819 or 1820, after Napoleon had been safely housed on St. Helena, Great Britain started on a period of commercial expansion. Shortly afterward the ocean steamer came into being, which immeasurably added to her ability to colonize. France, torn by internal and external troubles, and burdened with an enormous debt, ceased her efforts at colonization, but by prudent, frugal, industrious, intelligent cultivation of the soil, the French farmers went to work and in seventy-five years, and with such effect, that to-day France could take five billions of Russian bonds and hold three and a half billions, after disposing of the balance at a profit. The other day at Algeciras, when the German Kaiser wanted to make war, the French bankers began to call in their loans. The Kaiser found that France had the money chests, and that he couldn't go to war. France's position to-day was due to the man on the soil, the man who followed the plough.'

'You've got a great heritage in the North-West,' repeated Mr. Hill. 'Don't give it away. Keep it for the man who's going to live on it.'

BUILDING HIS RAILWAY TO HOLD IT.

In regard to railway building, the first thing a road had to do was to overcome the law of gravitation. The nearer you get it to a level the easier it will be for the haulage of freight, and it is just as important to the public to have low grades as to have the St. Lawrence dredged, or to have the harbors equipped for large ships. To-day nobody would think of building a large harbor when less than 35 feet of water was to be had. He had himself despatched from the Pacific coast ships drawing as much as 35 feet.

Low grades, therefore, were of importance not only to the men who put their money in the road, but to the people at large. British Columbia had mountains of low grade ore that could only be utilized by means of low transportation charges to the points of shipment. If a road couldn't live on the transportation of the natural products of the region it traversed, what could it expect to live on.

What he expects to do for the Canadian North-West was to furnish the portion of the country between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains with railway facilities. The bulk of this line was already building from Vancouver to Fernie. He was building this road to hold it. There were no bonds thereon so the sheriff couldn't get it. Winnipeg was the gateway to the Canadian west. Situated as it was, all lines passing between Lake Winnipeg and Lake of the Woods had to pass through Winnipeg. What everybody needs in an agricultural country is a market, and for his part he didn't intend taking away any market that Canadians had. The man who owns the goods tells where it goes. His plan was to carry his line to Winnipeg, where it would connect with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. He would be happy to exchange traffic with either.

In point of fact his own road and the Canadian Pacific were already neighbors for 2,100 or 2,200 miles through the United States, and it would only even things up a little if his line was to enter Canada. He didn't want to crowd anybody else out, but what complaint could the Canadian public have if his delicate little ewe lamb grew into a strong, healthy sheep, when it didn't cost the people of Canada anything to do so.

THE NATURAL ROUTE TO THE SEA.

Mr. Hill once more expressed his firm approval of the Georgian Bay canal project. Just now Uncle Sam was spending 250 millions on the Panama canal. But for from 50 to 55 millions a canal could be built that would enable ships drawing twenty feet to navigate from the Upper Lakes to Montreal by the French river and Ottawa river. If that were done Montreal would be brought 15 miles nearer to Chicago and Duluth than Buffalo is to-day. The water from a large portion of the interior of the North American continent found its way to the sea by the St. Lawrence. Why should not the traffic follow this same route? Mr. Hill's own conviction was that if this Georgian Bay canal was built not only the trade of our own North-West, but everything north of Kansas City would come this way as easily, and easier, than by any other route to the seaboard. The canal scheme was well worth while.

Reverting to the railway question, Mr. Hill urged that the child should be left to help itself. 'Don't spoon feed it any longer,' he added. 'But if you must give bonuses, let it be money. Keep your land for the homesteaders and they will make for you a nation. If you have 15 millions west of the Great Lakes remember that will be the seat of empire. You can double your population in old Canada, but in doing so you will be more crowded than the North-West will be with 15 millions.'

In conclusion, Mr. Hill advised Canadians to hold fast to their allegiance, and to keep the old flag flying to the last tatter.

A CLAIM OF THE INDIANS

Looking for a Hundred Thousand Dollars

AN ANNUITY WHICH NEW YORK STATE PROMISED THEIR ANCESTORS WHEN THEY CAME TO CANADA.

The Indians of Caughnawaga and St. Regis, descendants of the famous Five Nations, are beginning to agitate for the payment of arrears alleged to be due them by the State of New York, under an agreement signed in 1796 when their ancestors abandoned their property in that state to come to Canada.

A duplicate of the original document is said to be in the hands of a Caughnawaga Indian, and it is claimed, under its terms, that an annuity of over $1,000 due by the State of New York and the United States Government, has not been paid for 106 years, so that the amount involved represents a sum of over $100,000. The matter has been placed in the hands of lawyers in New York and Washington, and the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa will also be communicated with.

TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

PAPAL DELEGATE APPEALS TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Among other testimonials addressed to 'Temperance,' the official organ of the anti-alcoholic crusade, congratulating the editors for their noble work, is one from the papal delegate, Mgr. Sbaretti, who, in his letter, makes the following significant remark:—'I trust that the civil authority will place its powerful influence at the disposal of this noble cause, by reducing to a minimum the number of taverns and by discountenancing in an efficient manner their patronage, as well as the sale and purchase of intoxicating liquors.'

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Russian Premier says the Douma has entirely mistaken its position. Like the Prussian Diet, it is not entitled to interfere either with the foreign or military policy of the Empire.

The Madrid police have evidence tending to show that the act of Morales in throwing the bomb at King Alfonso was the result of a widespread conspiracy. Many compromising documents have been found in his lodgings in Barcelona, and the landlord of the house in which he lodged (whether in Barcelona or Madrid is not quite clear) is believed to be an anarchist, who formerly conducted a liberation journal in Seville.

Three balloonists who left Milan exhibition grounds on Saturday were carried at once out to sea and so buffeted for twelve hours that they had even to cut away the car and cling to the ropes. Two of them finally became so exhausted that they dropped into the sea and were drowned. The third was rescued by a torpedo boat four hours afterwards.

Hungarians are starting vigorous opposition to a land company in Winnipeg, which, they say, is enticing credulous Hungaran farmers to a country thousands of kilometers from the coast, and in no way suited to their needs.

The preliminary report of the horrors of the Chicago stockyards, submitted by President Roosevelt to Congress yesterday, shows conditions of filth so revolting that further details will be looked for with dread. The 'potted ham' and so forth with which the tired housewife is more and more tempted to supplement her wholesome viands, is now known to be composed largely of stal scraps of cooked beef and other meats, dry and leathery, bits of pigskin, scraps of rope and other rubbish all shovelled up from the filthy floors of rooms where the common decencies of life are ignored. No wonder Americans are being warned not to expect British confidence in their foods to be restored for years to come.

The preliminary report of the committee investigating the cause of the San Francisco earthquake says a line caused by earthquakes in ages past extends obliquely along the country, back from the coast line, running from Mendocino county to south Benito county, a distance of a hundred and eighty-five miles. The evidence of rupture shows in a continuous furrow in the surface soil from four to twenty feet wide. In the shaking following this rupture the made ground about the city shook like jelly in a bowl and it was on this ground that the terrible destruction was done. San Francisco had another earthquake shock last night about midnight. It was short, and did no damage. It was felt also at Oakland.

Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, at a luncheon given him by the Canadian Club of Ottawa yesterday, warned us not to be in too great a hurry to fill up our North-West. The quality of the soil, he said, was of less consequence than the quality of the men who live upon it. Canadian educational institutions and business integrity he considered were both high and he urged Canadians to hold their standard up and preserve their unoccupied lands for those who would make intelligent use of them. The Georgian Bay canal, he said, would bring Montreal fifteen miles nearer to Chicago and Duluth than Buffalo now is and would bring enormous trade to Montreal, and through it trade not only of our own North-West but everything north of Kansas would come to Montreal.

A mail bag containing $1,400 was rifled of its contents at Winnipeg Beach on Friday night last.

The Indians at Caughnawaga and St. Regis, descendants of the Five Nations Indians, are beginning to agitate for money which they claim is owed to them by the State of New York. This money is an annuity of a thousand dollars promised to their ancestors when they abandoned their property in that state to come to Canada, and has not been paid for over a hundred years. A duplicate of the original document is said to be in the possession of an Indian in Caughnawaga. The matter is already being looked into by the Washington lawyers, and the Indian Department at Ottawa will be communicated with.

Joseph Gauthier, twenty-seven years of age was arrested yesterday charged with insulting women and children on the Mountain Park.

THUNDERSTORMS

Merciful heaven!
Thou rather, with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt,
Splitt'st the unwedgable and gnarled oak
Than the soft myrtle.
—Measure for Measure.

Toronto, Ont., June 5, 11 a.m.—New Westminster, 72—46; Calgary, 72—40; Edmonton, 72—42; Prince Albert, 76—44; Qu'Appelle, 76—52; Winnipeg, 80—50; Port Arthur, 56—50; Parry Sound, 82—56; Toronto, 76—66; Ottawa, 82—62; Montreal, 78—62; Quebec, 76—68; Halifax, 66—46.

Moderate south-east to south-west winds; partly fair and warm; a few local showers or thunderstorms to-day, becoming more general on Wednesday.

Local showers are reported this morning in all the provinces except Manitoba and Nova Scotia and conditions are favorable for showers and local thunderstorms generally.

1640-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal, June 5, 1906.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon Yesterday, 30.03; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.89.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	70	50
Yesterday	76	48

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

NEWMAN — At 510 Victoria avenue, Westmount, on May 31, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs J. C. Newman, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—KITCHEN.—On Monday, May 21, 1906, at Prince Albert, Sask., by the Rev. C. G. Young, James Gibson Craig, of the Bank of Ottawa, Portage la Prairie (formerly of Prince Albert) to Hazel Irene, daughter of E. C. Kitchen, M.D., of Prince Albert.
Toronto and Ottawa papers please copy.

HALL—WILSON—In St. Andrew's Church, Roseeau, Ont., on Monday, April 30, 1906, by the Rev. R. Drinnan, J. A. Alphonso Hall, Humphrey Tp., Ont., to Jane R. Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, Esq., Cardwell Tp., Ont.

HERRIMAN—CAMERON.— On June 2, 1906, at South Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Bridges, Helen Strange Cameron, daughter of Mrs. George Strange, Toronto, to George Francis Herriman, of New York.

MURRAY — MALLOCH — At 301 Bay street south, Hamilton, Ont., on June 1, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. R. Drummond, B.D., Alice Muriel, daughter of Mrs. F. S. Malloch, to D. A. Murray, professor of mathematics in Dalhousie University, Halifax.

RUTTAN — ROBERTSON — At Augustine Church, Winnipeg, on May 30, 1906, by the Rev. G. B. Wilson, Arthur Charles Ruttan, western manager of Richardson & Co., grain brokers, to Beatrice Wilson Robertson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robertson, Fort Rouge.

TAYLOR—SMITH.—On June 2, 1906, at St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Herridge, D.D., Fennings St. Lawrence Fennings Taylor, son of the late John Fennings Taylor, Esq., to Elsie Jane Albro Smith, daughter of the late Alexander Smith, Esq., Peterborough, Ont.

TOUGH—WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, April 18, 1906, by the Rev. R. Drinnan, John Henry Tough, of Allansville, Ont., to Agnes Wilson, daughter of Matthew Wilson, Esq., of the Tp. of Cardwell, Ont.

WILSON — SCOTT — At the Western Baptist Church, Parkdale, Ont., on May 30, 1906, by the Rev. Vernon H. Cowsert, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Geggie, Parkdale Presbyterian Church, William C. Wilson, of William C. Wilson & Co., ship chandlers, Toronto, to Margaret Alice Scott.

DIED.

ASSELSTINE — At Napanee, Ont., on May 30, 1906, Mrs. Bertha Asselstine, aged 18 years.

BAYLEY.—Accidentally drowned at Carterville, Que., on May 27, 1906, James A. Bayley, aged 24 years, only son of the late James Bayley, of Montreal.
The funeral will take place from his mother's residence, No. 562 Cadieux st., on Wednesday afternoon, June 6th, at 2 o'clock, to St. Martin's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

BEAUCHAMP — At her late residence, 71 Queen street west, Toronto, on June 1, 1906, Bessie Giles, beloved wife of Walter N. Beuchamp, in her 34th year.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 36 Lowther avenue, Toronto, on June 3, 1906, Robert Russell Baldwin, Esq., son of the late W. A. Baldwin, of Mushquotah.

COPEMAN.—At Quebec, on June 2, 1906, John Copeman, aged 53 years and four months.

FRASER — At Earl Grey, Saskatchewan, on May 24, 1906, Robert Innes Fraser, formerly of Brantford and Barrie, Ont., aged 53 years.

HALL.—On June 5, 1906, at 291 Fullum street, Ina Gladys, aged 15 months, 22 days, dearly beloved daughter of Benson and Libbie Hall.
Funeral on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

KIRKPATRICK — At Edmonton, Alberta, on June 1, 1906, May, beloved wife of George R. F. Kirkpatrick, manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Edmonton.

KIRKLAND.—At his late residence, 160 St. George street, Toronto, on June 3, 1906, Angus Kirkland, in his 56th year.

MAYNE-READE.—On June 3, 1906, at the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, Bertha, aged 4 years and 2 months, beloved daughter of Ralph Mayne-Reade, inspector of Q.R.L. & P. Co.

TOMKINS.—At Montreal, on June 4, 1906, Ellen Tomkins, aged 61 years.
Funeral private.

WIDDIFIELD—Suddenly, at his residence, 'Glenbyrne,' 178 St. George street, Toronto, on June 3, 1906, Sheriff Joseph H. Widdifield, in his 61st year.

IN MEMORIAM.

HAWKINS.—In memory of Fred. E. Hawkins, who died on June 5, 1905

SCOTT.—In loving memory of Martha M. Scott, who entered into rest at Scotstown, on June 5, 1904.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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

THE OUIMETOSCOPE.

The pictures shown this week at Karn Hall are exceptionally good and the twenty numbers on the programme include scenes from various walks of life. 'Salmon fishing,' 'The dream of the rarebit fiend,' and 'A modern brigand' were evident favorites, and there were also a number of boisterously humorous pictures to please the crowd of youthful spectators in the gallery. The programme is interspersed with illustrated songs, effectively rendered.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Tuesday, June 5.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER FOOTWEAR

Light, graceful models, full of style and comfort, built especially for wear during the hot days; every one is especially made for us, so we can guarantee the quality.

LADIES' BLACK DONGOLA KID BLUCHER, Laced Boot with patent tip, good medium weight sole and military heel, in sizes 2½ to 7. Special **$1.40**

LADIES' BLACK DONGOLA KID three Strap Shoe, with turn sole and military heel, in sizes 2½ to 7. Special **$1.25**

LADIES' BLACK PATENT LACED BOOTS, with dull Kid top, medium weight sole and military heel, in sizes 2½ to 7. Special .. **$1.50**

Children's Summer Dresses

A Regular $1.30 Quality for 86c.

Seasonable well made Suits to fit little girls between the ages of 6 and 14. We have put them at this specially low price to emphasize our very elaborate showing of Garments for Misses' and Little Girls' wear.

These Beautiful Dresses are made of fine quality Print and others of Ginghams in pretty yoke effect, trimmed with fancy braid, new sleeves; the patterns and colorings are simply wonderful. Remember these Dresses were not made to sell at 86c; their proper price is $1.30, but Wednesday's price will be **85c**

How Much Did You Pay for Your Hat?

Do you know that we can save you from 16 to 25 percent on your headwear, and give you the best qualities made, the styles too are correct, and choosing is made so easy with our large variety. Some hints for Wednesday:

WHITE DUCK KNOCKABOUTS, Soft Crown and Stiff Brim, light and cool; a splendid outing Hat; all sizes. Special price **24c**

CREAM DRILL OUTING HATS, that are all that can be desired for outdoor sports, fishing, boating, cricket, tennis, etc. They are soft and cool, nicely trimmed with heavy silk cord, and have a very natty appearance. Our Special **39c**

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S STRAW HATS, Plain or Rustic Straw, in all the leading styles, English or American shapes. Prices from 25c to **$2.70**

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

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

The Woman with the Telephone can depend upon

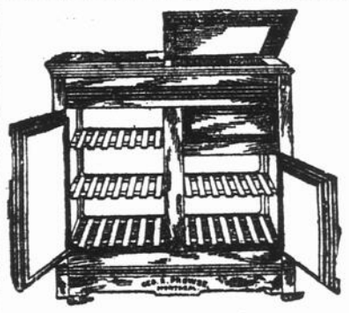
SHREDDED WHEAT

For its quality is always the same in any clime, in any season, all the year round. The purest, cleanest cereal food in all the world. An all-day food for everybody.

MADE IN CANADA of selected Ontario Wheat.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book" postpaid.

CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church St.



REFRIGERATORS.

Large assortment to select from. Galvanized and White Opal Glass Lined.

PRICES:

$7.00 up to $200.00.

Take one with you into your new home.

GEO. R. PROWSE, 208 McGill Street.

Headquarters for Steel Ranges, "Ideal" Gas Stoves and Water Filters.

TEES & CO'S DESKS

ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT.

TEES, 300 St. James St

Yes! Do It Right Now.

Have your Bathroom Floor and Walls Tiled.

EVERYTHING IN THE TILE LINE AT

The G. R. LOCKER CO.

1753 Notre Dame St.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Clean Your Blankets

AND SAVE THEM FROM MOTHS .·.·.

One of our esteemed customers remarks: "We used to clean our blankets at home. They were not comfortable so we tried your cleaning. They came home like new. After this, they will go to your place for cleaning if I had to go a meal short a day to pay for them. They are soft and as well napped as new."

Let us do yours. Telephone—

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,

Offices and Agencies throughout the City.

CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

An action for $1,000 damages has been entered against the city by Mrs. Peter Sullivan, through her attorneys, Messrs. Montgomery & Lacoste. She broke her arm by falling on Ste. Famille street.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Amendment of the Premier to Hold the Names of Members of the North Atlantic Trading Company Inviolable Carried by a Majority of 48.

MOTION BY MR. F. D. MONK TO CALL MR. PRESTON BEFORE THE BAR OF THE HOUSE LOST—MR. BOURASSA VOTES WITH THE OPPOSITION

Ottawa, June 5.—The House of Commons debated at yesterday's sitting Mr. W. T. R. Preston's refusal to disclose to the Agricultural Committee the names of those composing the North Atlantic Trading Company. A motion was offered by Mr. F. D. Monk, Conservative, to call Mr. Preston before the bar of the House, but the Premier proposed an amendment the effect of which is that the members of the company entered into this contract on the understanding that their names were to be kept secret. This latter carried by 95 votes to 47, a government majority of 48. Messrs. Bourassa and Armand Lavergne (Montmagny), voted with the Opposition, and Mr. Verville, labor member for Maisonneuve, with the Opposition.

Mr. Monk, in his motion, after referring to the contract the government made seven years ago with the North Atlantic Trading Company, referred to the fact that Mr. W. T. R. Preston, commissioner of immigration in London, had refused to answer to disclose to the Agricultural Committee the names of the men composing the North Atlantic Trading Company. Mr. Monk's motion proceeded:

'That it is and has always been the undoubted right and privilege of this House of Commons to have all information which it may desire regarding public matters of any kind and description coming within the jurisdiction of parliament, and the refusal of the said witness to answer under the present circumstances constitutes a breach of such privilege.

'That the said W. T. R. Preston be summoned to appear at the bar of this honorable House, according to the law and usage of parliament, on Wednesday, 6th day of June instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to answer such questions as may be put to him by Mr. Speaker or other members of this House, and receive such injunction orders and monitions as this honorable House may see fit.'

THE PREMIER'S AMENDMENT.

'That the conditions surrounding immigration operations on the Continent of Europe have required the making of exceptional arrangements for the promotion of immigration to Canada.

'That the persons who formed the company or syndicate known as the North Atlantic Trading Company, entered into their contract with the Government of Canada on the faith of an assurance that their names would not be disclosed.

'That such assurance was given by a responsible Minister of the Crown.

'That an assurance so given by the Canadian Government to citizens of a foreign country is binding on the Dominion; and,

'Therefore, the House refuses to authorize or permit any minister or officer of the government to violate the engagement so made.'

MR. MONK QUOTES PRECEDENTS.

Discussing his motion, Mr. Monk said it was the British custom to summon recalcitrant witnesses to the bar of the House. Long before Confederation the power was exercised in Canada. Mr. Monk read Sir John Bourinot in support of the procedure he had adopted with regard to Mr. Preston. The case of Michael Connolly, M.P., summoned in 1891, was cited. The latter had refused to let certain books pass out of his possession to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Monk went on to detail the circumstances of the North Atlantic Trading contract, beginning with Mr. Smart's trip across the Atlantic to meet the syndicate in 1899.

The Connolly case was entirely different for there was an accusation then. There was none made with regard to the North Atlantic Trading Company. If anybody made a charge an alleged wrong was done, there would be reason for compelling Mr. Preston to give the names.

'If it is alleged any wrong was done,' pursued Sir Wilfrid, when the Hon. Mr. Haggart interrupted with 'Hear, hear!'

'And why not make a charge?' demanded the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied. There was no doubt, he said, that parliament had the right to summon Mr. Preston to the bar, but there was a question as to the advisability of such a step. Mr. Monk's motion was in the nature of an appeal from the decision of the agriculture committee. Though not having the honor of being a member of the agriculture committee, he understood that Mr. Preston answered categorically and respectfully all questions submitted with the exception of one. That was with regard to the names of the men who made the contract with the government in 1899 for the North Atlantic Trading Company. The committee was not in favor of compelling Mr. Preston to answer and go back on his word to the syndicate. Sir Wilfrid said his policy had always been to treat the decision of a parliamentary committee with the greatest respect. It would be better to support the report from a committee unless there was a paramount reason for acting otherwise. In the absence of printed copies of the evidence, he would have to take Mr. Monk's version of the proceedings in committee. The facts seemed all right when the rhetoric was taken away. It seemed that Mr. Preston promised not to give the names of the company, and his word was at stake. Such being the case, it was imperative to observe the pledge of secrecy.

Sir Wilfrid gave the reasons for making a secret contract. Germany, Holland and Austria would prosecute agents carrying on an immigration propaganda in their countries, so that the government had to adopt a new system there. He had consulted Mr. Sifton, and had him verify what had been stated by his officers with regard to the secret compact. Sir Wilfrid read a letter from Lord Strathcona to Mr. Sifton, and a reply to it from Mr. Smart. The gist of these documents was that parties on both sides of the Atlantic recognized that it was dangerous for individual agents to carry on the immigration campaign in certain European countries. Lord Strathcona had pointed out the necessity of a confidential arrangement. Sir Wilfrid disagreed with Mr. Monk that the secret arrangement was illegal or unconstitutional.

'If they allege,' declared Sir Wilfrid, 'that a minister or his officer is deriving profit from the company, nothing can shield him.'

SIR WILFRID OFFERS OPPOSITION THE NAMES.

'I have the names of the gentlemen with whom Mr. Preston, Mr. Smart, and this government dealt in 1899,' Sir Wilfrid announced, 'and I am willing confidentially to place them in the hands of the leader of the Opposition or any man he will select. I have looked into these names, and for my part I think they are all respectable firms. None of them are in Great Britain, but all of them are on the Continent—in Holland, in Germany, and in Russia. If he would do so, he would satisfy himself whether these are respectable firms or not, and whether there has been any just ground for suspicion of anything wrong. Until advantage is taken of this offer, or until a charge is made that somebody has profited by this contract, I think we are bound to respect the anonimity of these gentlemen, as it has been respected up to the present time.'

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

The leader of the Opposition held that there was good precedent for requiring Mr. Preston to answer the question that had been put to him in the agriculture committee, and that the witness was not warranted in withholding the information desired.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The Minister of Finance took the position that there was all the difference in the world between the McGreevy case and the present matter. In the former there were accusations against a member of the cabinet and a member of parliament. In the present instance there was no charge against any member of the House, and really none against any officer of the government. At the outset of the debate on this question it was charged by the Opposition that Mr. Smart became interested in this North Atlantic Trading Company whilst he was Deputy Minister of the Interior. Later on the Opposition had coupled with the company the name of Mr. W. T. R. Preston. But both these gentlemen had sworn that they had no interest direct or indirect with the company. Mr. Smart had qualified this statement by explaining that he entered the employ of the North Atlantic Trading Company after leaving the Department.

The Opposition had endeavored to prejudice the public mind against this contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company by harping on the secrecy that surrounded the arrangement. But, in the consideration of the question the House and country was justified in recalling the conditions under which immigration work in continental Europe was carried on. Several of these countries had severe laws on the subject, and police regulations that were even stricter still. Indeed, it needed no actual breach of either to lay one open to arrest and possibly to prolonged detention. Exceptional circumstances justified exceptional means of meeting them. It was not at all a unique proceeding for the government to hold confidential relations with a company. In fact it was a very common thing, and government could not be carried on without it.

In conclusion, the Finance Minister asserted that he was glad to know that Mr. Preston stood by the pledge he had given in the government's name not to divulge the names of the North Atlantic Trading Company. From what he knew of Mr. Preston a summons to the bar of the House would not drag out of him the information that he felt in honor bound to keep to himself.

MR. SIFTON'S VERSION.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton made a brief statement which was followed attentively by both sides.

'Everybody who should be consulted in the making of the contract,' he affirmed, 'was consulted, and any suggestion that there was improper relationship with any officers or a member of the government was absolutely without foundation.'

Mr. Sifton cited the steps which led to the contract, his statement corresponding to the information already given the House. The ex-minister said that when Mr. Smart returned from Europe and reported the difficulty booking agents had to carry on a propaganda in certain European countries he at once assented to the proposal of the secret contract. He believed the government was bound to keep the arrangement secret, and would so advise his colleagues if he was still of the ministry.

MR. BOURASSA VOTES WITH THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Henri Bourassa held on the contrary that the contract should on no account be kept secret. Lord Strathcona's sanction was of no avail with him. The High Commissioner had no warrant to act for the parliament of Canada, and he disputed that there was any bond of honor to keep the secret.

Dr. Sproule, Conservative, of East Grey, reviewed Mr. Preston's political record, and declared his belief that that gentleman had perjured himself to make out a case.

Mr. Northrup, Conservative, of Hastings, characterized the North Atlantic Trading Company as a fraudulent myth.

Mr. Carvell, Liberal, of Carleton, N.B., claimed that the Opposition campaign against this North Atlantic Trading contract was largely due to the unsupported charges made by Mr. Jury, the Canadian immigration agent at Liverpool, against Mr. Preston. Evidently Mr. Jury had buttonholed every Canadian visiting the Old Country, filling them with tales of woe about Preston.

Three participants in the debate were Mr. Miller, of South Grey, the Hon. John Haggart, ex-Minister of Railways, and Colonel Sam. Hughes.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

At eleven o'clock a vote was reached on the subject resulting in the defeat of Mr. Monk's proposal, and the adoption of the Premier's amendment.

The Premier followed with a brief statement of the changes that have taken place in the composition of the cabinet since last week. He referred first to the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's appointment to the vacant chief justiceship of the Supreme Court. Every one in the House, he suggested, would realize that no man better fitted for the position could possibly be found. His retirement was a great loss to parliament.

The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth had been appointed Minister of Justice and the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General. The Solicitor-Generalship had not yet been filled.

The leader of the Opposition answered that the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick had shown himself possessed of great ability as a lawyer, which commanded the respect of both parties. His great courtesy, moreover, his fairness in debate and his consummate tact had won their admiration as well. Undoubtedly the new Chief Justice was eminently fitted for the high position he now occupied, and in that he would have a career no less brilliant than he had enjoyed in public life.

The House, he suggested, would like to know whether the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth carried with him to the Ministership of Justice the opinion that he was free to practice his profession in the courts. With such a wealth of material in the ministerial ranks it was strange that the Premier had not at once made a selection of his new Solicitor-General.

Presumably the ministerial policy would not be affected by the recent changes. The chief feature of that policy of late had been the burking of all investigations that the Opposition saw fit to initiate into the public expenditures.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Ottawa, June 4.—At this morning's meeting of the Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Belcourt, the chairman, read a letter from Lord Strathcona, in which the High Commissioner said he forwarded Sir Wilfrid Laurier the letter cabled for on May 25. It was Mr. Alfred Jury's explanation as to removing private letters from Mr. Preston's office.

Mr. Barker said that owing to Mr. Alfred Jury's exhaustive examination before the Agricultural Committee he would not call him. The committee then adjourned.

THE 'ARCTIC' ENQUIRY

Ottawa, June 4.—The Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the Opposition charges that excessive prices were paid for supplies for the steamer 'Arctic,' and that all goods purchased were not put on board, met for organization this morning, and elected Mr. A. K. Maclean, member for Lunenburg, chairman. It was decided to have Mr. Gourdeau, the Deputy Minister of the Marine Department, present for the whole investigation. Captain Bernier, Major Moodie and Col. Fred White, who had something to do with the voyage, will be called. The Marine Department will furnish evidence as to the capacity of the vessel, to refute the charges that the 'Arctic' could not hold all the supplies purchased. The examination of witnesses begins to-morrow.

LORD AYLMER INSPECTS THE NINETIETH.

Winnipeg, June 5.—Lord Aylmer, accompanied by Major Eaton, arrived from the Capital yesterday, and inspected the 90th Regiment. He, with Col. Evans, D.O.C., Military District No. 10, will go west to-day to inspect the militia camps at Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton, and Brandon, after which he will go west to British Columbia.

Garden Hose, Garden Tools.

Keep your lawn and flower beds fresh and trim during the summer months. All the gardening tools required kept in stock. Headquarters for household Hardware and Paints.

D. DRYSDALE.

Phone Main 160. 645 CRAIG ST.

HUNGARY AFTER LAND COMPANY

GOVERNMENT OBJECTS TO OPERATIONS OF A WINNIPEG CONCERN IN THEIR COUNTRY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 5.—The following has appeared in Budapest, Hungary, newspapers:—An association founded in Canada under the name of the Homeseekers' Land Colonization Company, Limited, has opened imposing offices in Winnipeg for the purpose of enticing immigration farmers to emigrate, promising to sell them land at cheap rates. The company has flooded the whole of Hungary with letters, circulars and pamphlets which are well calculated to mislead credulous farmers. The Minister of the Interior, therefore, ordered the letters and pamphlets to be confiscated, and it should further be explained that the lands belonging to the company are several thousand kilometres distant from the ocean, and the rugged climatic conditions prevailing there are extraordinarily unfavorable for our country people.

Sailors' Institute Concert

TO-NIGHT

CHOIR OF CHALMERS CHURCH,

MR. HUBERT A. BAKER, Flute Soloist,

—and—

THE SAILORS.

No. 1 Coy., 5th Royal Scots of Canada Highlanders,

Will parade at the Armory at 8.30 to-night (in mufti) in preparation to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Sergt. J. M. Bayley.

F. LOOMIS, Capt.,
Com. No. 1 Co'y.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE SERGT. J. M. BAYLEY,

of 5th R. S. of C. Highlanders, will take place from 562 Cadieux st., to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, with military honors. All members of No. 1 Co'y will meet at the Armory at 2 p.m. Review order. Brass Band to attend.

Members of the Regiment are invited to attend.

F. LOOMIS, Capt.,
Comdg. No. 1 Co'y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 3087.

Joseph Ulrie Emard, Advocate and King's Counsel, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff,

vs.

Josaphat Desrochers, merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant,

and

Frederick Vezina, gentleman, of the same place. Mis-en-cause.

The Defendant is hereby ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, June 1st, 1906.

J. A. GIRARD,
Dep. Prothonotary.

EMARD & EMARD, Advocates.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Repair Shop," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1906, for the construction and erection of a Freight Car Repair Shop, on the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, New Brunswick.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after Monday, the 4th June, 1906, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Office of the General Manager of Government Railways, Moncton, N.B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 1st June, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. P. J. Illsley and family sail by the 'Canada' for England.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lindsay were in Quebec yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. Yates leave shortly for their summer residence at Cacouna.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., arrived in the city from England yesterday.

Mrs. N. W. Trenholme and family will spend the summer months at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. Walter Sadler entertained pleasantly at luncheon yesterday, for Miss Maud McNiece and her bridesmaids.

Mrs. A. C. Hudspeth is holding her post-nuptial reception this afternoon at 267 Mountain street.

Mr. F. H. Blair sails for England this month, and will return to take up his duties at St. Paul's in September.

Mr. C. H. Fosbery, organist of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, is sailing by the 'Southwark' for London.

Mrs. Paul Hamill returns home about the middle of the month from a few weeks' visit to her parents in the West.

Invitations have been issued for a garden party at Government House, to be given by His Excellency the Governor-General, on Saturday, June 9.

Lady Van Horne is entertaining at dinner to-morrow night for Miss Edith Molson and Mr. Van Horne, and attendants at their wedding.

Mrs. M. MacLaren Trenholme and family have arrived in town from Columbia, Missouri, and are the guests of Judge and Mrs. Trenholme, Rosemount avenue.

The marriage of Miss Martha Rattray, daughter of Mr. Thomas Rattray, to Mr. Henry Dow Kyle, takes place at half-past seven o'clock this evening, at the bride's home.

The Rev. Dr. E. Munson Hill and Mrs. Hill and family leave town about the first of July, and will occupy 'The Bungalow,' their summer residence at Lake Manitou.

Mrs. W. R. Miller, Miss Grace Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Pangman have been spending a week at the Thousand Islands, guests of Mrs. G. F. Benson. The party returns to the city this evening.

Mrs. Farquhar Robertson, Ontario avenue, has gone to Fort Coulonge, for the wedding of Miss Jean Bryson, daughter of the Hon. George Bryson, with Mr. James Harvey Francis, which takes place to-morrow.

The marriage of Miss Nelly Wright, second daughter of the late Mr. James Wright, London, Ont., to Mr. William Percival MacDougall, Montreal, will takep lace at the bride's home, Wellington avenue, on June 6.

Miss Stella Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, was presented at the Court held by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on May 25. She wore a princess dress of white satin, with train of silver tissue covered with net and chiffon. Miss Campbell was the guest of Mrs. Fiske at the Windsor on one or two visits to Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Charlotta E. Miller, of Parkdale, to Mr. S. Boyd Leslie, of Toronto, took place at the Church of the Epiphany yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Bernard Bryan officiating. The bride, who wore a costume of royal blue cloth and carried a prayer-book bound in white and gold, was attended by Miss Lillian McPherson, of Montreal, who was dressed in white eolienne and carried pink roses. Mr. J. M. Stewart was best man. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold locket and chain, and to the bridesmaid a gold bracelet. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie will reside at South Bend, Washington.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Jane Albro Smith, daughter of the late Alexander Smith, of Peterborough, and niece of Sir Sandford Fleming, to Mr. Fennings St. Lawrence Taylor, son of the late John Fennings Taylor, took place very quietly in St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, on Saturday afternoon, only the immediate relatives of the families being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Sir Sandford Fleming, wore a grey tailor made suit with a white lace blouse and hat of old rose mohair, trimmed with pink roses. The groomsman was Mr. Reginald Courtney. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Taylor left for Montreal, and the guests returned to an informal tea at Sir Sandford Fleming's residence on Chapel street.

At the first Court of the season, held by their Majesties the King and Queen, on Friday evening, May 25, at Buckingham Palace, among the members of the royal family present was Prince Arthur of Connaught, who had arrived home from Canada, and who was attended by Captain Wyndham. The King and Queen and members of the royal family entered the throne room at half-past ten o'clock. Her Majesty was wearing a black gown embroidered in jet, with corsage and train to correspond, a pearl and diamond tiara and other pearl ornaments. Her Majesty wore the Order of the Garter and several other orders. The Countess of Aberdeen was in a dress of black mousseline satin, the skirt arranged in folds at each side, after the manner of a Romney portrait. The puff sleeves were tied with ribbon. The handsome train was of black mousseline velvet, lined with a mingling of pink and yellow chiffon. The Lady Mayoress was in white silk entirely veiled with chiffon and black Brussels tulle showered with tiny silver dew-drops. The train, in black Lyons velvet lined with white satin, was trimmed with flounces of old lace held by antique paste buckles.

At St. Patrick's Presbytery this afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, takes place the marriage of Miss Lena Langan, daughter of Mr. Frank Langan, to Mr. Robert B. Stewart, of Montreal, the Rev. Martin Callaghan officiating. The bride will be given away by her father, and attended by her sister, Miss Stella Langan, as maid of honor, and Miss Annie O'Leary as bridesmaid, the groomsman being Mr. Auger. The bride will wear an ivory satin gown, with garniture of baby Irish lace, chiffon and orange blosoms, a veil draped with coronet of orange blossoms, and will carry white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids' costumes are of white pointe d'esprit with girdles of pink panne velvet, leghorn hats trimmed with pink roses and tulle, and their bouquets of pink roses. The groom's gift to the bride is a necklace set with diamonds, to each of the bridesmaids a pearl pin, and to the best man a pearl pin. The bride's gift to the groom is a signet ring. A reception follows the ceremony, at 79 St. Famille street, the bride's mother receiving, gowned in black net over taffeta and carrying American Beauty roses; with Mrs. Stewart, gowned in black taffeta and also carrying red roses. The honeymoon will be spent in the West, the bride travelling in a costume of Alice blue silk and hat to match, trimmed with lilacs and roses. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will reside at 423 St. Urbain street.

A large assemblage witnessed the nuptials of the Hon. Senator Henry Joseph Cloran, of Montreal, and Miss Mary Inez Goodwin, eldest daughter of Mr. George Goodwin, of Ottawa, which took place at 11 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's Church. The church was lavishly decorated for the occasion with white lilacs and apple blossoms. The Rev. W. J. Murphy, O.M.I., rector of Ottawa University, performed the ceremony. The choir sang, Mrs. Mayne Davis and Miss Wier and Miss Juliette Gauthier, convent companions of Miss Goodwin, taking part. Mrs. Davis's solo, 'Ave Maria' (Gounod) was beautifully rendered with Miss Gauthier on the violin. Mrs. Tassé, organist of St. Joseph's, played the wedding march, during which the bride entered with her father. She wore a gown of ivory duchesse satin over knife-pleated chiffon. The bodice had a yoke of duchesse pointe outlined with silver and pearls, with a fichu caught at the waist line with a diamond pin. She also wore a veil and coronet of orange blossoms, and the gift of the groom, a handsome diamond pendant, and she carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, Misses Irene and Florence Goodwin, sisters of the bride, Miss Inez Whelan and Miss Frances Cloran, of Montreal, wore princess gowns in hand-painted mousseline de soie, in pastel shades of pink, blue, lavender and eau de nil, with yokes of handmade lace, and hats of white lace, trimmed with white ostrich plumes and roses. Each carried a bouquet of sweet peas tied with flowing chiffon ends. Miss Kathleen Cloran, as flower-girl, wore white broderie Anglaise, with hat to match, and had a quaint basket of sweet peas. Mrs. Goodwin wore a gown of violet chiffon cloth, with trimmings of duchesse lace, and lace hat trimmed with plumes. Mr. D. J. McDougall, M.P.P., assisted as groomsman, and the ushers were Mr. D'Arcy McGee, Mr. Ormond Haycock, Mr. Lew Stone, Toronto, and Mr. P. J. Baskerville. The groom's gift to each of the bridesmaids was a gold signet rings, to the flower-girl, a gold bracelet, and to the groomsman and ushers scarf pins of baroque pearls. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests drove to the residence of Mr. Geo. Goodwin, on Laurier avenue, where on the grounds surrounding a marquee had been erected, in which refreshments were served. An orchestra was in attendance. Senator and Mrs. Cloran left for New York, Atlantic City and the South, and will be absent about a month. Mrs. Cloran travelled in a grey chiffon broadcloth embroidered in white, made princess style, the short coat trimmed with grey applique and narrow edgings of Cluny lace, over a vest of white moire. Her hat was of the raspberry shade of straw, trimmed with ribbon and bird of Paradise. Among the many beautiful gifts received was an antique oak cabinet of solid silver, from the Canadian Club of Montreal, and an elegant case of cutlery, including the daintiest shapes in fruit and salad spoons, lined with gold, from the senators at Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier's gift was a set of cut-glass bon-bon dishes of unique design. The Liberal Club of Montreal sent a superb onyx and bronze clock, with pair of tall candelabra to match. Among the many guests were Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Sir Henri and Lady Taschereau, Mrs. Joseph Pope, Mrs. Vidal, Miss Jeanne Taschereau (Montreal), Hon. N. A. and Mrs. Belcourt, Sir Frederick and Lady Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Bergeron, Mr. Bickerdike, Hon. J. Costigan, Hon. Chas. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Armand Lavergne, Hon. Frank and Mrs. Oliver, other members and senators of the Dominion Parliament, and many others.

DRAWING-ROOM RECITAL.

Mrs. W. A. Baker, 108 St. Luke street, entertained on Friday evening, June 1, for the pupils of Mrs. H. T. Jackson's music class, at a drawing-room recital. The programme, which was comprehensive, was carried out in a manner most creditable to teachers and pupils. Amongst those present were: Mrs. A. McArthur, Mrs. Frank Caverhill, Mrs. John Caverhill, the Misses McArthur, Mrs. John Trotter, Miss Davies, Mrs. J. R. Baker, Mrs. Collier Forster, Miss A. McDonald and others. Those taking part in the programme were the Misses Hilda and Bertha Baker Master Keith Hutchison, Miss Doris Trotter, Master Bruce Hutchison, Miss Marjory McGillis, Miss Evelyn Forster, Master Edson Burns, Miss Edna Stoddard, Miss Trotter, Master Ross Hutchison; Miss Ethel Trotter, Miss Margaret Baker, Miss Marion McDonald, Miss Frances Caverhill, the Misses A. and E. McArthur.

"Deep meadowed, happy, fair with orchard lawns, and bowery hollows crowned with summer sea." —Tennyson.



ALL READY?

FACE THE

KODAK

Make Your Calculations

for the holidays so as to bring back some of it with you.

COME HOME in perfect health and see that you have gained something mentally.

FIND some of the summer sea crowned hollows with your KODAK and find profit and true enjoyment.

GEO. BARRAT & SON,
146 Peel Street, Montreal.
Uptown 964. Photographic Supplies.

A PECULIAR CASE

Kingston, Ont., June 5.—The assessors of Gananoque assessed as income the sessional indemnity of Mr. George Taylor, M.P. Mr. Taylor appealed to the Court of Revision. Mr. W. B. Carroll, for Mr. Taylor, before the court, held that the Ontario Government had no power over the salaries of government officials, and asked judgment. Mr. J. Arthur Jackson, the assessor's counsel, however, says Mr. Taylor was sent to parliament by Leeds county, and is in no sense a Dominion official. The appeal has been dismissed and Mr. Taylor will take appeal to the county judge.

AT DOMINION PARK.

Dominion Park is in full swing now, three thousand people having gone down to see the sights yesterday. The Duss Band is proving a great drawing card. It is a large organization well balanced, and includes a number of musicans who have won fame as soloists. Mr. Duss has twenty-six distinct programmes, so that those hearing the band more than once will hear something entirely new every time. The other attractions of the park are almost as interesting to the onlookers as to those who take part in them. Last night for the first time the searchlight was turned on from the electric tower, which is 120 feet high. The Duss Band will remain the chief attraction, apart from the permanent novelties of the park, until next week.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Minnetonka	New York	London
Corinthian	Glasgow	Montreal
Laurentian	Glasgow	Boston
Lake Champlain	Liverpool	Montreal
Furnessia	Moville	New York
Dominion	Montreal	Liverpool
Kildona	Montreal	Middlesboro
Finn	Sydney	Montreal
Helsinberg	Montreal	Sydney
Unique	Montreal	Pictou
Naparima	Sydney	Quebec

LOYAL BRITON GROUNDED.

A telegram has been received by Messrs. Henry Fry & Co., Lloyd's agents at Quebec, stating that the SS. Loyal Briton, bound to the Miramichi, from Penarth, was ashore twelve miles north of Cape Race. Further particulars are not yet forthcoming.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT.

The following ladies and gentlemen, assisted by the sailors from the ships, will participate in to-morrow night's concert at the Catholic Sailors' Club:—Miss Delahanty, Miss Lillie Mott, Miss Gertie O'Brien, Messrs. T. P. Murphy, M. Power, P. Fox and Charles Mallon. As stated in these columns yesterday, Dr. Donald Hingston will preside.

BARNARDO CHILDREN.

Captain Mendus, of the SS. Dominion, which reached port yesterday afternoon, as previously announced, reports an uneventful voyage, with fog off the Banks.

The 260 boys and girls from the Barnardo Homes in London, were left at Quebec, where special trains were provided to carry the boys to the Home in Toronto, and the girls to the Peterborough Home.

Many of the passengers were looking forward to a bright future in the West. Among them were thirty domestics for Montreal.

NOTES.

The SS. Wolehman, of the Dominion line, from Portland, for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The Donaldson liner Parthenia will sail for Glasgow on Saturday with passengers and general cargo.

The SS. Ryndam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, for New York, passed Nantucket Lightship at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, and will probably dock at 8.30 a.m. today.

The colliers, Turret Bell and Queensborough, from Sydney, arrived in port yesterday.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside or mountains for 25 cents a month, post paid.

The Aeolian Company:

Gentlemen,—I am perfectly amazed at the artistic results obtained with the Metrostyle Pianola. Sonorously excellent, shading varied, variations in tempo, nothing is lacking. It is the most perfect photograph of a superior pianistic execution. Not to my recollection have I ever heard a similar affair.

RAOUL PUGNO.
(Brilliant Pianist.)

There are over forty different Piano-players now on the market.

Only one has received the endorsement of the world's greatest musicians.

Only one is as well-known in London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg as it is in New York or San Francisco.

Only one has the Metrostyle, which insures artistic expression in addition to correct technique.

THAT ONE IS THE PIANOLA.

They are on daily demonstration and sold in Montreal exclusively at

NORDHEIMER'S,

Established 1840.

589 St. Catherine street west.

Steinway, Nordheimer, Pratte, Mason & Hamlin, Kranich & Bach and Lansdowne Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Any instrument sold on moderate monthly payments, so that one may be enjoying its benefits while it is being paid for.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT

ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE.

10 Percent Discount for Cash, in addition to Liberal Discounts on Specials in Every Department.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

CENTRE TABLES, containing choice assortment at 33 1-3 percent discount.
32 Pieces VIGAREAUX SERGE, 46 in. wide, all fine shades, at 33 1-3 percent discount.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

25—97 piece DINNER SETS, English Semi-porcelain, Limoges decoration; regular price $15.00, for **$10.50**.
15—112 piece DINNER SETS, latest shapes and designs; regular $22.50, for **$17.50**.
300 DOULTON JUGS; regular $1.00 to $2.00, for **50c** each.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

OPERA GLASSES and FIELD GLASSES, Special lines, less **20** percent.
TELESCOPES, less **25** percent.
TELESCOPES and VIEWS less **10** percent.
Entire Stock of LORGNETTES, less **20** percent.
READING GLASSES, less **10** percent.
MAGIC LANTERNS and MICROSCOPES, less **25** percent.

PYROGRAPHIC GOODS.

Entire Stock of WHITE WOOD, less **25** percent.
SPECIAL TABLE AT HALF-PRICE.
PYRO. OUTFITS less **10** percent.
SPECIAL ORDERS TAKEN AT LOW PRICES.

LADIES' SHOES.

LADIES' PATENT OXFORDS, Plain Toe, regular $3.95, for **$2.50**.
See our Tables of **$1.00, $2.00, $2.50** and **$3.00** Goods.

MEN'S SHOES.

MEN'S KID BOOTS, Plain Toes, regular $5.50, for **$4.40**.
See our Tables of Goods at **$1.50, $2.00, $2.50** and **$3.00**.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALS.

5 qrs. best CAMBRIC LINEN for **35c**.
125 CAMBRIC LINEN ENVELOPES for **35c**.
200 only Boxes ENVELOPES and NOTE PAPER, regular 45c and $1.00, for **25c**.
Special Discount of **20** percent on all our fine line of LEATHER BAGS, Etc.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

46-395—BUREAU, 'Colonial' design, Mah. **$100.00, 15** percent.
46-396—CHIFF., 'Colonial' design, Mah, **$75, 15** percent.
46-396—W. STAND, 'Colonial' design, Mah., **$31.00, 15** percent.
60-50—BED, 'Colonial' design, Mah., **$120.00, 25** percent.
5136—CANOPY BRASS BED, 3-6 in., **$44.00, 33** 1-3 percent.
5116—CANOPY BRASS BED, 3-6 in., **$60.00, 33** 1-3 percent.
ENAMEL STEEL ENGLISH BEDS, 3 ft., at **$44, $70**, and **$72, 50** percent.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Balance of JAPANESE and CHINA MATTING, **20** percent.
Balance of ALL-MOONG INDIAN RUGS, **33** 1-3 percent.
Balance of ALL-COTTON JAPANESE RUGS, **25** percent.
Special Line of INDIAN, PERSIAN and TURKEY RUGS, **20** percent.
Balance of EMBROIDERED CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, ETC., **50** percent.
Remnants of WILTON, AXMINSTER and BRUSSELS STAIR, **25** percent.
100 SMALL SQUARES OF BRUSSELS, WILTON and AXMINSTER, **50** percent.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

A Special Discount of **20** percent will be given on special lot of SUIT CASES and CLUB and GLADSTONE BAGS.
Special Line of SUIT CASES with double locks, will be sold less **10** percent off regular prices; these are extra Light Walrus, grain in Chocolate color only.
A lot of ENGLISH HOLDALLS, Shawl Patterns, and Waterproof.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

1 lot of our Best IMPORTED CHEVIOTS, TWEED AND WORSTED SUITS, in all the new colors and patterns, such as Greys, Light and Dark; close fitting collar, large lapels, hand made button holes; sizes 33 to 44; prices **$22.00** and **$25.00**, less **50** percent.
1 lot of Men's 2 pc. SUITS, Homespun and Oxfords, Unlined, with S.B. and D.B Coats, concave shoulders, good fitting, keep cool; sizes 33 to 42; prices **$10, $12.50, $13.50, $15.00**, and **$16.50**, less **10** percent.
150 BOYS' 3 pc. SUITS, principally D. B. Coats, in Brown and Grey Mixtures, straight pointe; sizes 28 to 33; prices **$9.50** and **$10.50**, less **50** percent.
225 BOYS' NORFOLK 2 pc. SUITS, in Tweeds and Worsted, good linings, straight Pants, new colors and patterns; prices **$7.50** to **$10.50**, less **50** percent.
BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS, all sizes; prices **85c** to **$1.65**, less **10** percent.
MEN'S WASHABLE VESTS, new styles; sizes 33 to 44; prices **$1.50** to **$4.00**, less **10** percent.
200 prs. BOYS' PANTS, exceptional values, **75c**.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

100 LADIES' SILK MOIRETTE BLACK and COLORED UNDERSKIRTS, values $4.00 to $7.50, for **$1.50** to **$2.00**.
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOTH JACKETS, Special **$1.50** to **$3.00**.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

ODDS AND ENDS IN CORSETS.

P. D. CORSETS, regular prices $1.25, $1.60, $2.00, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, for **63c, 80c, $1.00, $1.88, $2.00, $2.25** and **$3.00**.
Also liberal discounts on all our regular stock of CORSETS, consisting of the latest styles now being worn, viz.: P. D. CORSETS, R. & G. CORSETS, FERRIS WAISTS, EQUIPOISE WAISTS, ETC., also BUSTLES, DRESS FORMS, etc., etc.

10 Percent for Cash in addition to above mentioned discounts.

AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR BOATS

Autos, Argyll, Maxwell, Decantville, Boats, Pierce,

GARAGE NOW OPEN AT 1 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Henry Morgan & Co.,

MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

THE CARILLON TRIP.

The Fine New Steamer Duchess of York

(Replacing Steamer Sovereign.)

NEW FURNISHING, DINING ROOMS, &c.

Everything Up-to-Date.

Take 8 a.m. G. T. R. Train for Lachine. Home by the Rapids at 6.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

KARN HALL, 468 St. Catherine st. West Tel. Up. 775.

Matinee Daily at 2.15.
Summer Season. Entire change of programme weekly
Greater Success than Ever of "THE OUIMETOSCOPE,"
Presenting Moving Pictures and Illustrated Songs.
Popular Prices—Matinees, 10c, 15c. 300 seats for Ladies and Children, 10c. Evenings, 10c, 15c; reserved, 25c.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries of Paintings, Water Colors and Statuary.

Open daily, (except Sunday).
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25c.

DOMINION PARK

THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUND

Fifteen Acres of Fun

—THE—

DUSS BAND

AN INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS.

Wizzard Bros. Triple Bar Comedy Acrobats. | **The Fowlers** In a Wonderful Balancing Act.

ADMISSION, { Adults, 10 cents / Children, 5 cents

ALL CARS GOING EAST LEAD TO THE PARK.

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

June.			Per SS.	
4	9.30	a.m.	"	Kronsing Wilhelm, N.G. Lloyd.
*4	6.00	p.m.	"	Carmania, Cunard.
5	9.30	a.m.	"	Baltic, White Star.
6	9.30	a.m.	"	Amerika, H. Amer.
a7	6.00	p.m.	"	Virginian, Allan.
8	9.30	a.m.	"	Lucania, Cunard.
*8	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
*11	9.30	a.m.	"	K. Wilhelm der Grosse, N.G. Lloyd
*11	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
12	9.30	a.m.	"	Majestic, White Star.
*12	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
13	9.30	a.m.	"	Blucher, H. Amer.
*13	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
a14	6.00	p.m.	"	Tunisian, Allan.
15	9.30	a.m.	"	Umbria, Cunard.
*15	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
18	9.30	a.m.	"	K. Wilhelm II., N.G. Lloyd.
*19	6.00	p.m.	"	Oceanic, White Star.
20	9.30	a.m.	"	K. Aug. Victoria, H. Amer.
a21	6.00	p.m.	"	Victorian, Allan.
22	9.30	a.m.	"	Campania, Cunard.
*22	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
26	9.30	a.m.	"	Teutonic, White Star.
*26	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
27	9.30	a.m.	"	Deutschland, H. Amer.
a28	6.00	p.m.	"	Ionian, Allan.
29	9.30	a.m.	"	Etruria, Cunard.
*29	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

a—Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Allan steamer; the last time of mailing being 5.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

THE LATE MR. DAVITT.

The St. Patrick's Society, at a meeting last night, drew up the following resolution in honor of the late Michael Davitt:—

'That the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal has learned with profound regret of the death of the late Michael Davitt, the distinguished Irish patriot, whose life and labors were devoted to the amelioration of his native land, whose broad sympathies embraced every worthy movement of human liberty, whose memory will ever be cherished by all admirers of his courage and perseverance in promoting what he believed to be the cause of truth and justice. Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the bereaved widow and family of the illustrious deceased, and to the press of Ireland and Canada.'

LABORER GETS DAMAGES.

By judgment rendered yesterday, Mr. Justice Tellier granted $1,000 damages to Francesco Maduri, an Italian laborer, who sued the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on account of injuries received while working in the service of the company.

BLOOD POISON FROM CORNS

Is sure to follow if you use a razor or irritating corn salve. For fifty years the one safe remedy has been Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's safe—absolutely painless, and guaranteed

GOLF

OTTAWA-ROYAL MONTREAL MATCH.

The corrected scores in the Ottawa-Royal Montreal match, played on Saturday at Dixie, are as follows:—

	Montreal.	Ottawa.
J. P. Taylor	0	
vs. H. H. Hansard		2
G. W. Macdougall	1	
vs. J. Roberts Allan		0
R. E. Macdougal	3	
vs. T. Mackarell		0
K. R. Macpherson	3	
vs H. S. Southam		0
T. M. Hutchison	0	
vs. B. W. Swarbeck		0
W. C. Clouston	0	
vs. A. Z. Palmer		0
F. N. Southam	1	
vs. P. D. Ross		0
F. W. Ashe	2	
J. A. D. Holbrook		0
E. A. MacNutt	1	
vs. A. Simpson		0
C. B. Robin	3	
vs. J. A. Jackson		0
A. McKim	3	
vs. W. M. Southam		0
A. A. Hodgson	0	
vs. G. F. Henderson		2
Alex Wilson, jr.	3	
vs. D. C. Campbell		0
E. A. Bernard	3	
vs. S. Macdougall		0
James Redmond	3	
vs. J. A. Machado		0
H. C. Sims	2	
vs. Col. Irwin		0
W. L. Maltby	1	
vs. P. Toller		0
A. H. Grier	0	
vs. R. G. Code		1
Andrew Wilson	3	
vs. A. L. Jarvis		0
W. I. Hodgson	3	
vs. W. Hemsley		0
A. H. Harris	0	
vs. D. N. Finnie		0
E. G. Rykert	0	
vs. H. Irwin		3
H. H. Vaughan	0	
vs. M. Powell		0
Hy. Joseph	3	
vs. D. Macpherson		0
W. J. Ambrose	0	
vs. E. L. Horwood		0
W. Vaughan	3	
vs. H. P. Macdonell		0
J. Meagher	0	
vs. C. Ross		1
W. I. Fenwick	3	
vs. H. Hutchison		0
J. C. Macdougall	3	
vs. Wm. Scott		0
P. Moleon	3	
vs. C. C. Wainwright		0
Total	50	9

WESTMOUNT LADIES AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 4.—A team of lady members of the Westmount Golf Club were the guests of the Quebec Ladies' Golf Club here to-day, and in their match were defeated by ten points, the score aggregate reading 13 for Quebec, and 3 for Westmount. The scores were as follows:

	Quebec.	West. mount.
Mrs. Foy	1	
vs. Mrs. Louson		0
Mrs. Meredith	0	
vs. Mrs. Hare		1
Miss Turner	2	
vs. Mrs. Dixon		0
Miss Lindsay	1	
vs. Miss Cassills		0
Mrs. Heustis	0	
vs. Mrs. Dey		0
Miss Scott	2	
vs. Mrs. Binks		0
Miss Meredith	3	
vs. Mrs. Shaw		0
Miss Abern	3	
vs. Miss Ritchie		0
Miss B. Hall	1	
vs. Miss Mewhort		0
Miss Webb	0	
vs. Mrs. Grant		2
Totals	13	3

Luncheon was served in the Ladies' Golf Club's new club house after the match.

MONTREAL JOCKEY CLUB

EXPERT FROM THE UNITED STATES LOOKED OVER THE COURSE THIS MORNING.

Mr. W. Leavitt, of New York, who designed the Belmont Park, New York, was in the city yesterday, and, in company with Sir Montagu Allan and Mr. James Carruthers, paid a visit to the proposed site of the Montreal Jockey Club in Outremont. This noted architect has come to Montreal to look over the scheme for the construction of a large club house and grand stand in connection with the new race track which is being prepared by the Canadian White Company, Limited.

It is proposed to erect a club house to accommodate fifteen hundred members and friends, while the grand stand, which will be a separate building, will have a seating capacity of several thousands.

The track will be ready by Aug. 1 next, while the club house and stands will be ready for use possibly one month later.

The building and track will cost at least two hundred thousand dollars.

LACROSSE.

MONTREAL PREPARING FOR SATURDAY'S GAME.

The lacrosse practice at the M. A. A. A. grounds last night was well attended. Practically all the seniors were cut and put in some fast work in preparation for their game with Toronto on Saturday next. Muir, George and Roddy Finlayson, Neville, Taylor, Owens, Wells, Dade, Mackerrow, Hamilton, Matthews, Nolan, Scott and MacLachlan were present, besides a number of intermediates.

After an hour's work under Barney Dunphy the bunch finished up with some sprinting on the track. The team will practice on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

BASEBALL — Royals did not play yesterday. American and National League standings.

GOLF — Corrected score of the Ottawa-Montreal match. Westmount Ladies at Quebec.

LACROSSE — Montreal's practice last night.

YACHTING — The Hough cup at Dorval. Finish of the New York-Bermuda race.

FOOTBALL — Standing of the senior division of the League. Ottawa players organize.

SPORTING NOTES

Echoes of the recent upheaval in lacrosse circles in the East over the matter of professional and amateur players are coming from the West. The Souris Lacrosse Club, of the Western Canada Lacrosse Association, some time ago, entered a challenge with the trustees of the Minto cup to play the Shamrocks for possession of the trophy. The Western Lacrosse Association, meanwhile, applied to the C.A.A.U. for permission to play their amateurs against the professional (C.A.A.U.) Shamrocks. No reply had been made to the application up to last week, and the Western lacrosse men are feeling indignant over the delay. Whether the Souris team does or does not receive permission from the C.A.A.U., they say the series with the Shamrocks will be played.

If this really happens it is not difficult to foresee the downfall of whatever little power remains to the C.A.A.U. in the West. With the Souris team professionalized, and the other teams of the Association only allowed to play them under pain of losing their amateur status, the same state of affairs would soon come about as has happened during the past few months here, in the East.

The C.A.A.U. is said to be just about on its last legs, but it is to be hoped that from its ashes a new and better organized body, having for its objects the control of those branches of sport in which it is not expedient that amateurs should compete against professionals will arise.

Cricket in Montreal and the vicinity seems to improve with each successive season. More care is being taken of the wickets by those clubs that are fortunate enough to possess grounds of their own, and consequently a very important factor with the usual happy-go-lucky bowler, the help of the ground, is to a certain extent disappearing, and the batting is improving in consequence; at any rate, more runs are being scored. A score of fifty or over seems quite an ordinary event, whereas a few years ago it was a notable event in the season's play.

Montreal cricket clubs would be better off for a large ground, large enough to accommodate more than one game, and in which the turf could be properly cared for as it is in the county grounds of England. Possibly such a scheme may materialize before long. There is a singular lack of playing grounds in the Montreal district, and perhaps no sports have felt this as much as cricket, which attracts no spectators, and consequently draws no gate. More than one club has had to go out of existence simply from lack of the grounds on which to play

The current number of the 'Canadian Motor' contains among others a well written and fully illustrated article on the successful Auto Show held in Montreal a few weeks ago, and of the International Auto Show at Toronto. 'Toronto to Hamilton and Return,' a detailed description of the route, with some good illustrations, will prove to be of interest to those who contemplate taking in that section of road during their summed tours. The number is well gotten up and rivals any of its pdedecessors.

Dr. Tait Mackenzie is sufficient'y well-known to Montreal people to guarantee his authority on almost any subject pertaining to physical exercise or culture. The latest edition of the Spalding Library is from his pen and is on the subject of barbell exercises. The book is the most explicit ever published on bar bell drills. It contains no less than 352 illustrations showing each movement in the exercises, and these exercises are dividd into twenty-two sts. Th expanation for, as well as the muscles used in, each movement are given in connection with the illustrations; and the exercises are so simple that any one can understand them. The form and the number of each illustration have been chosen so that each exercise may be read off like music.

Next Saturday's lacrosse match, at the M.A.A.A., between Toronto and Montreal, will, it is expected, attract one of the largest crowds that has attended the west end grounds in a very long time. The Montreal team showed they were capable of doing things, although they were never pressed, when they played Cornwall on Victoria Day. Since then they have improved fifty percent and last night's practice showed that the winged wheel aggregation will be one of the fastest in the N.L.U. Saturday will be Toronto's first appearance in Montreal this season, and they can be relied on to send up the strongest team it is possible to get together.

The local Football Association is to meet on Thursday evening, at the M.A.A.A. club house, and will have some considerable business to transact. There are two referees' reports to act on, in both of which players are reported for unbecoming conduct; the final arrangements for the season regarding referees and one or two transfers to settle.

BASEBALL

ROYALS DID NOT PLAY YESTERDAY.

Only two games were played in the Eastern League series yesterday, and Montreal figured in neither of these. At Baltimore, the Orioles put up a very indifferent fielding display, and lost to Rochester by six runs to four. Baltimore allowed eight errors.

At Jersey City the Skeeters delighted their supporters by defeating the Buffalo nine by seven runs to one. Buffalo obtained their solitary tally in the ninth.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Baltimore—

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	4	10	8
Rochester	0 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0	6	8	4

Batteries—Adkins and Hearne; Walters, McLean and Steelman. Time, 2.10. Umpire, Conahan. Attendance, 1,489.

At Jersey City—

		R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 x	7	9	1
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	4	5

Batteries—Mack and Vandergrift; Kissinger and McAllister. Umpire, Moran. Time of game, 1.50. Attendance, 2,700.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	31	11	.656
Jersey City	29	11	.645
Newark	19	14	.576
Rochester	16	14	.533
Baltimore	14	18	.438
Providence	14	18	.438
Montreal	13	22	.371
Toronto	11	20	.355

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Detroit—

		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1 0 1 1 0 1 4 5 x	13	15	2
Washington	1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0	4	10	1

Batteries—Killian and Schmidt; Falkenberg and Wakefield. Umpires, Hurst and O'Connor.

At Chicago—

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 x	3	7	2
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2	4	8	1

Batteries. — Patterson and Sullivan; and Plank and Powers. Umpire, Sheridan.

At St. Louis—

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	1
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	1	6	1

Game called; rain.

Batteries—Glade and Connor; Hahn and McGuire. Umpire, Daly.

At Cleveland—

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0	5	11	2
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 0	6	15	2

Batteries—Bernhard, Hess and Bemis; Young and Peterson. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	23	14	.650
Philadelphia	25	16	.610
Cleveland	23	15	.605
St. Louis	22	20	.524
Detroit	20	19	.513
Chicago	17	21	.447
Washington	15	26	.366
Boston	18	30	.302

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
At Philadelphia—				
New York	4 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1	9	13	1
Philadelphia	4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6	8	4

Batteries—Matthewson, Wiltse and Bowerman; Lush, Pittinger, Duggleby, Donovan and Doolin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	31	15	.674
New York	29	15	.653
Pittsburg	26	16	.619
Philadelphia	26	21	.553
St. Louis	21	25	.457
Brooklyn	17	27	.386
Cincinnati	18	29	.383
Boston	12	32	.272

ATHERTON RELEASED BY TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., June 4.—Charlie Atherton, after several days' trial as first baseman and captain of the Toronto ball team, has been released by Manager Barrow. Atherton, who was in the game at Buffalo on Saturday and was let out before the club left for Newark, has returned to Toronto, and will leave immediately for his home. Mr. Barrow has made a deal with Detroit for Doran, a catcher, who will be played at first base. The directors have instructed Mr. Barrow to get hitters at once, if he has to try every player in the business, and he now has several other deals under way.

YACHTING

'JAY' WON THE RACE FOR THE HOUGH CUP.

The opening event of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club on Saturday, the race for the Hough Cup, was won by Mr. H. Pepineau's 'Jay.'

Six boats started in the race, among them being Mr. H. Crombie's 'Tan San,' which has won the race for the past two seasons. If 'Tan San' had won again on Saturday the trophy would have passed into Mr. Crombie's possession. The 'Jay,' however, upset all expectations, and thus the absolute ownership of the cup is in doubt for another year.

FINISH OF THE NEW YORK-BERMUDA RACE.

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 4.—The sloop yacht 'Gauntlet,' from New York, crossed the finish line to-day at 4.50 p.m., in the 650 mile race started from New York under the auspices of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Mr. R. D. Floyd's 40 foot yawl 'Lika,' arrived at the finish line at 7.35 o'clock this evening, 28 hours and 7 minutes after the 'Tamberlane,' and 2 hours and 45 minutes behind the 'Gauntlet.'

The arrival of the 'Gauntlet' at Bermuda, 25 hours and 22 minutes behind the 'Tamerlane' (correct), which crossed the finish line at 3.28 p.m. yesterday, made the 'Tamerlane' the winner of the Lipton cup. The 'Tamerlane' allowed the 'Gauntlet' 16 hours and 10 minutes.

The safe arrival of the 'Gauntlet' relieved anxiety which had been caused by that yacht's late arrival, being practically three days overdue. The sloop 'Gauntlet' had Captain George W. Robinson, his bride of four weeks, and three sailors on board. The 'Gauntlet' is believed to be the smallest yacht that ever started in a deep-sea race over such a long and dangerous course. The distance is 650 miles, and at this season the Gulf Stream is treacherous. The 'Gauntlet' is only 23 feet in length, and many old sailors here had predicted that the craft would never complete the trip.

BOWLING

SCOTTISH BOWLERS TO SAIL BY SS. 'VIRGINIAN.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 5.—Mr. A. H. Hamilton, secretary of the Scottish Bowling Association, speaking to the Canadian Press representative, said that it was originally intended that the bowling team should sail by the C.P.R. SS. 'Empress of Ireland' on July 4, but as the 'Empress' is not sailing until July 27, the bowlers could not wait, and so will sail on the Allan liner 'Virginian' on July 19. The arrangements in Ontario will thus not be disturbed.

ROWING

TOWNS AND STANBURY MATCHED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 4.—Towns and Stanbury are matched to row at Sydney on July 23, three miles and 330 yards, for five hundred pounds a side.

FOOTBALL

THE STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the senior division of the league up to date:

	Pd.	Won.	Let.	Drn.	Pts.
C.P.R.	3	3	0	0	6
Point St. Chas.	3	2	0	1	5
Valleyfield	4	1	1	2	4
Rosemount	3	2	1	0	4
Outremont	3	1	1	1	3
Westmount	4	1	2	1	3
M. A. A. A.	3	0	2	1	1
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	3	0	0

ROSEMOUNT VICTORIOUS OVER Y. M. C. A.

The Y.M.C.A., following up their preceding style of play managed to hold off the Rosemounts for half-time, and then let them through for four goals. Freeman, in goal, played a fine game, and but for his efforts the score would have been much greater. Jones and Biggs for Rosemount put up a good game. The teams were:

Y.M.C.A.— Freeman, Sykes, Hardman. Hunter, Harrison, McJannett, Kinloch. Steedman, Wilson, Dow, Robinson.

Rosemount—Collet, Humphrey, McChesney, Rolleston, Oswald, Lewis, A. Isherwood, Lamb, Thomson, Biggs, Jones.

VALLEYFIELD VS. POINTS.

Longton's work in goal for the visitors was the main feature of the Valleyfield-Point St. Charles game at the Beaver Field, on Saturday. Through it the Valleyfields were able to draw with the Points the score being 2—2. Valleyfield scored the first goal after a kick and rush attack but C. Duncan equalized soon after. There was no further scoring in the first half.

In the second half Valleyfield scored again, and then after trying Longton with all sorts of shots Greig was enabled to get one past. The teams were:

Valleyfield—Longton, Hawarth, J. Marriot, P. Marriot, McMeekin, Hainsworth, Wilson, Chadwick, Hill, Leven, Sharp.

Points— Adams, Sutherland, Anderson, McKay, Greig, Ross, Wright, Duncan, May, Munro, D. McKay.

Referee—Mr. Baker. Linesmen— Messrs. Doran and Philbar.

Y.M.C.A. FOOTBALL CLUB.

Practice for the senior and intermediate teams will be held this evening at 6.30 p.m. Both teams show a lack of combination, and it is necessary that every man should be at the practices.

Y.M.C.A. third team desire to arrange matches for Wednesday evenings with any club willing to risk their reputation. Apply to the secretary, Y.M.C.A. F.C.

CORNER KICKS.

Archie Barrett, the clever full back of last year's Lachine team, has signed with C.P.R.

Molyneux, who played centre forward with the C.P.R. team last season, has applied for a transfer to Rosemount.

The Westmount intermediates are going strong and have not yet lost a game.

The league games of the senior division have been more evenly contested, so far, this year, than has been the case during the last few seasons.

'Sandy' Hall was in town last week, but did not stay long enough to appear for Westmount.

It is strange how opinions with regard to referees differ. In one game last Saturday, the result of which was a draw, one side expressed the utmost dissatisfaction with the official in charge; the other side has written to say that the official was, in their opinion, the most capable that they had played under and suggesting that in future he should be appointed to all their games.

The person who cut down the Points' goal posts has not yet been run to earth, although the officers of the club are hot on the trail. If the miscreant will call at the club house to-night after the practice he may feel assured of a warm reception.

Ottawa, June 5.—The Ottawa Amateur Association Football Club organized here to-night with 65 members. A great deal of enthusiasm is being shown in Ottawa this year over the kicking game, the presence of a large number of Englishmen in the city being in a measure responsible. In September the new club will make a tour in the United States, and will play Pennsylvania and Cornell universities. Fixtures are also to be arranged with several Montreal clubs.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Merchants Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week: 821613, turner for flue cleaners, C. S. Dean; 821614, tube cleaner, Geo. W. Dean; 821619, surgical arm splint, Ezra N. Drier; 821639, fireman's signaling system, A. J. Hart; 821654, gaining machine, Alex. Leclair; 821665, window, Philip McGinnis; 821694, gas burner, L. H. Bacque; 821757, rotary paper trimmer, F. M. Smith; 821821, gun sight, F. G. Nickerson; 821888, can, P. F. & W. E. Ross and C. F. Vanhorn; 822148, skirt, waist and belt holder, G. W. Mitchell.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company, patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal, publish the following list of patents recently obtained through their office:

Canada.—W. W. Phillips, composite top pieces for boots and shoes; A. Johnson, disk harrows; C. G. Stackhouse, bread cutting gauge; A. Appling, sliding gates; J. D. Little, threshing machines; J. H. Kinealy, air purifying apparatus; J. C. Salter, sleigh runner attachments for baby carriages and other wheeled vehicles.

U.S.A.—Louis H. Bacque, gas burners.

France.—W. H. Russell, roller bearings.

TWO AERONAUTS DROWNED

BALLOON WAS BLOWN FROM MILAN OVER THE APENNINES OUT TO SEA.

Rome, June 4.—Captain Nazari and two friends of the names of Minoretti and Ursuelli, made a balloon ascent from the Milan exhibition last Saturday. A strong wind blew them over the Apennine and out to sea. They were buffeted for twelve hours. They threw out everything to lighten the balloon, and finally cut away the car and clung to the ropes. Capt. Navari and Minoretti ultimately became unable to hold on longer, and fell into the sea and were drowned. Ursuelli was rescued by a torpedo boat after he waited for four hours.

EXQUISITE HOSIERY FOR LADIES

Our stock of Fancy Hosiery for the summer season is most complete, containing, as it does, the **Newest colorings** and the **nobbyest designs.**

Lisle Thread and **Cotton** predominate, but our stock of **Silk** and **Cashmere** is most select.

The prices of course are an **Interesting feature,** the **Cotton** and **Lisle Thread,** embroidered and lace, are **19c** to **$1.25** per pair, the silk at **$1.25** to **$3.50,** and the cashmere, **24c** to **$1.25.**

The Knit-to-Fit Mfg. Co.
2469 St. Catherine St.

THIS IS VALUABLE
CUT IT OUT
In order to prove to us the value of The 'WITNESS' as an advertising medium we will allow the bearer of this coupon a discount of 10 p.c. on any purchase made in our store on any day up to and including the 16th inst.
THE KNIT-TO-FIT MFG. CO.,
2469 St. Catherine St.

CORONER'S INQUESTS

MR. McMAHON DISPOSES OF THREE CASES WITHOUT A JURY.

Coroner McMahon disposed of three cases yesterday afternoon without the services of a jury. The first was that of Joseph Demarais, whose body was found in the canal at St. Henri on Sunday last. Demarais was last seen walking along the bank of the canal, and as his watch and money were found in his pockets when the body was recovered, the coroner came to the conclusion that there was no evidence of foul play and that he stumbled into the canal and was accidentally drowned.

'Found drowned' was the verdict in the case of the unknown man found in Lake St. Louis. The medical experts said that there were no marks of violence. The clothing has been preserved for the purpose of identification.

After investigation the coroner decided in the case of the death of Joseph Vezeau, the twelve-year-old boy who died of injuries from a powder explosion at Delorimier, on Sunday last, that he was a victim of his own imprudence.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to "change of life." I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute.

CIVIC WATER SUPPLY

IS THE SUPPLY OF WATER BY THE CITY OBLIGATORY.

The city attorneys have forwarded to the chairman and members of the Water Committee the following opinion as to the liability of the Canadian Glass Company to take its water supply from the city:—

'No person is obliged to take its supply of water from the city; but according to by-law No. 266, all tenants or occupants of a house, tenement or store, are bound to pay the water tax whether the water is supplied by the city or not.

'Thus, the Canadian Glass Company is not obliged to take its water supply from the city, but the city has the right to exact payment of a water tax from said company, said tax to be determined on the yearly rental.

'We are of opinion, besides, that the Montreal Water & Power Company has no right to supply the Canadian Glass Company with water, without having obtained the permission so to do from council, according to section 15 of the said by-law; and, in case it should supply said water without permission of council, it would be liable to the penalty enacted by by-law No. 266.'

DEEPENING THE CHANNEL

SHIPPING FEDERATION WORKING FOR AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF THIRTY FEET.

The members of the Shipping Federation want the ship channel dredged to an average depth of thirty feet, and representation has been made to the government to this effect, and while the the Federation does not intend to force the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to unduly rush this important work, the members are of the opinion that it is imperative that it be done at the earliest possible date. It is stated that the sum of seven million dollars has been spent in deepening and dredging the channel, which is a hundred and seventy-five miles long, while the Manchester canal, which is only forty miles in length, has had the enormous sum of over eighty million dollars spent in making it of service to the shipping trade.

The Shipping Federation has made arrangements to have soundings made between Montreal and Quebec so that an exact idea of the average depth of the channel may be ascertained. It is the ambition of the Federation to have the largest ocean liners come up to this port in absolute safety.

A GROUP OF SKATERS

HEBERT PREPARING MODELS FOR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor-General has instructed Mr. Philippe Hebert, the well-known sculptor, to prepare a model representative of a group of lady and gentlemen skaters for competition among the skating clubs and associations of Canada. Their Excellencies are anxious to promote an interest in fancy and speed skating throughout the Dominion, and this group, to be held for one year, will be given to the team winning the Canadian skating championship. These competitions are to be held each winter at Ottawa, under the patronage of Earl and Countess Grey.

Mr. Hebert is also preparing a model of a bust of Sir George Drummond.

LORD STRATHCONA'S GENEROSITY

CONTRIBUTES ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE JOHN YOUNG MEMORIAL.

Mr. Henry Miles has just returned from London, where he received a cheque for one thousand dollars as a contribution to the funds of the John Young Memorial Committee. Lord Strathcona said: 'I do this with very great pleasure, as I had a high regard and admiration for Mr. Young, who did so much in the interests of Montreal.'

A Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

Indianapolis, June 4.—The conference of the association of employed officers of the Y. M. C. A. of North America today selected an executive committee, which includes J. N. Crocker, of Canada, and W. J. Green, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Why That Weariness?

You're uneasy, restless, without appetite. Still worse you are thin and fagged out. Work must be done, but where is the strength to come from?

Make your blood nutritious and you'll have lots of strength. Your only hope is Ferrozone, an instant blood-maker, blood-purifier, blood-enricher. It brings keen appetite, digests food and supplies nutrition for building up all the bodily tissues. Ferrozone makes muscle and nerve-fibre, increases your weight, instills a reserve of energy into the body that defies weariness of exhaustion from any cause. To have virility and healthy vigor use Ferrozone, which all dealers sell in 50c. boxes.

CONGREGATIONAL WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Twentieth Annual Meeting at Scotland, Ontario

ADDRESSES BY MRS. MACALLUM, OF KINGSTON, AND MRS. CHARLES CUSHING, OF MONTREAL.

A goodly number of officers and delegates were present at the opening session, on Thursday, May 31. The numbers were augmented during the day till at the evening meeting the little village church was filled with an attentive audience.

The treasurer, Miss Tompson, reported all obligations met, a new building for lady missionaries in Africa provided for, and the society free from debt.

A hopeful outlook was taken, now that the Congregational churches are free from the incubus of debt.

A paper showing the need to cover new ground in the North-West, by Mrs. Charles Cushing, of Montreal, called forth discussion, and the board voted to co-operate in this work with the General Society to such an extent as is deemed wise by its business committee.

Quoting from Victor Hugo, the president, Mrs. D. McCallum, said in her address:—'A French woman has a sublime capacity for flinging herself away.' There is need for abandon in woman's love in working for souls. 'Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it,' has been our motto for twenty years. The president spoke of the luxurious life people are leading, which rendered it difficult to take the way of self-denial. A Normal School graduate, she said, is now needed for a school in Smyrna. Who will respond? A strong reserve force, she believed, existed in our churches, in the women who at present are uninterested in missions. One has written, 'What better service to missions could a woman of talent render than to work out an enticing scheme of associate membership in the mission circle, corresponding somewhat to the Home Department of the Sunday-school, by which all the shut-ins and the school or office women, and the hundreds of other 'too busy' people could be entrapped into partnership with those who are free to attend the meetings.'

The evening audiences listened with deep interest to Mrs. Walter T. Currie. She told of her journey through dark, cannibal-peopled Africa. This journey extended over three months, during which time neither a mission station nor a missionary was seen.

There is the prayerful hope that soon a well-equipped station for missionary effort may be planted in that wilderness of heathen darkness.

DISSATISFIED JURORS

WANTED REMUNERATION, WHICH WAS NOT FORTHCOMING, AS SERVICES WERE NOT REQUIRED.

A jury trial had been fixed for hearing yesterday, in a case of Mr. A. Boyer vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company, the claim being one for $7,500 damages on account of the death of the plaintiff's husband, who was killed by one of the company's cars, at the corner of St. Denis and Roy streets, in July, 1904, when he was driving a milk waggon for G. Jubinville.

At the opening of the court, the attorneys in the case announced that an arrangement had been arrived at, and Mr. Justice Doherty, who presided, discharged the jury summoned.

Some of the jurors inquired from the clerk whether they were entitled to any taxation, but the reply was that not having been sworn, and consequently not having served, nothing was due them. Upon leaving the room, one of those gentlemen remarked: 'That is pretty curious, anyhow. We are ordered to leave our business, with much inconvenience. If we do not come, we are fined, and if we come and are not wanted, we get no remuneration whatever.'

WESTMOUNT'S LOAN

POLL DEMANDED AND GRANTED FOR MONDAY NEXT.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall, Westmount yesterday to submit the $150,000 by-law relative to 'making a park or public square at or near the north-westerly corner of Greene avenue and Selby street, and to acquire such land as may be necessary for that purpose,' to the proprietors of Westmount, to see whether, before it became law, a public poll would be demanded.

The acting-mayor, Mr. Trenholme, was in the chair, and Mr. Wm. Minto, the secretary-treasurer, read the notice calling the meeting, and then the by-law itself.

Upon the written request of the following gentlemen a public poll will be held next Monday, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., in Town Hall: Col. Sweeney, Messrs. A. A. Murphy, Chas. Stevens, Jas. R. Gibb, S. F. Jackson, J. L. Hyman. Voting will be open, not by ballot, and a majority in numbers will be required, as well as in the total value of property represented. Only proprietors may cast votes. The following councillors were present: McGoun, Murphy, Trenholme.

CHINESE CUSTOMS QUESTION CLOSED.

Pekin, June 4.—The customs question is closed, the government having sent to the British Embassy a note reaffirming the customs articles in the loan agreement of 1896 and 1898. The customs revenue for the first quarter of 1906 was the largest on record, exceeding that for the corresponding quarter last year by $950,000.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SMALL THINGS IN DRESS

OF GREATER IMPORTANCE THIS SEASON THAN EVER.

Not for a long time has there been a season when the 'small belongings of dress' were of such importance as they are now. No matter how expensive the frock nor how beautiful, its effect is made or marred by the accessories which accompany it; and, needless to say, these same accessories are not by any means the smallest items in the expense account.

The fact that just about anything and everything is more or less in good style this year makes it rather more difficult than otherwise for the woman of moderate means to choose wisely. There is, however, one hard and fast rule which should impress itself upon everyone as a criterion in planning the season's wardrobe, and that is that the entire costume, hat, gloves, shoes, every detail down to the minutest, must be in perfect harmony, violent contrasts being tabooed. This suggestion conscientiously followed will preclude the possibility of any very serious digression from the correct path, while, at the same time it offers a splendid opportunity for the display of ingenuity and individuality.

This rage for the monochrome in dress has brought out innumerable new tints and shades for every color and made permissible the use of almost as many different materials in combination, silk, velvet, chiffon, lace, all blended cleverly. But there is the point! They must be cleverly blended, else a crazy-quilt effect is produced, and for that reason the home dressmaker should select some other style upon which to try her prowess.

For example, a charming mousseline of a rich golden brown shade made over a slip of cream colored silk has the skirt closely shirred around the hips, falling in graceful folds to the foot, where there are three two-inch tucks, the lower one covering the hem and each one bordered with a bias band of silk a trifle darker than the other. The same effect is carried out in the pointed Eton, where, also, butter-colored lace laid over deep brown velvet, is used to form triangular-shaped empiecements. At either side are three large buttons of dull gold, an unusual but most effective combination. With this costume is worn a cream-colored hat of soft straw, caught up abruptly at one side with masses of shaded maline, over which droop two heavy ostrich plumes of the exact color of the gown, held in place by a dull gold buckle. The suède ties, the gloves, neck ruche and sunshade all are of a light brown with trimmings of a darker shade, thus giving an airy appearance to the otherwise sombre effect.

The separate guimpe, the chemisette, and the undersleeves are necessary adjuncts of this season's frocks. For wear with the inexpensive linens and muslins there are pretty sets fashioned out of finely tucked mull overlaid with an appliqué embroidery, or of Valenciennes lace and muslin, while for the dressy gowns there are exquisite lace sets, and among these the Irish crochet has assumed first rank.

DO NOT VEIL BABY'S FACE.

One sees occasionally a baby with a veil tied over its face, presumably to protect it from the dust and wind, or to lessen the glare of the sun's rays, which might hurt its eyes.

Babies should never have their faces covered by veils, is the opinion of a specialist on children's diseases. A veil makes a young child nervous, and by obscuring objects causes it to strain the nerves of sight in an effort to see clearly. Veils irritate almost all children, and make them cross, while excitable children are made almost frantic by the thin screen which keeps them striving to clear their vision. They realize that there is something shutting them in, and the offending object so near their faces irritates them to the verge of hysterics. Sometimes lasting injury is done in this way.

ORANGE PUDDING.

Soak one-half box of gelatine in a cupful of cold water. Set the cup in a pan of hot water to dissolve it. Add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, stir until melted, and mix it with the juice of six large oranges. Let the pulp of the oranges, broken up and minus fibre and seeds, remain in, also a light grating of the orange peel. If liked, substitute the diluted juice of one lemon for two of the oranges, and as soon as it is partly jellied, whip it with the egg beater until it is like beaten egg. Turn into a mould to harden.—'The Chef.'

"Getting Back The Old Vigor."

These words describe the feelings of the person who is using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

As the blood becomes richer, the nerves stronger, and the bodily organs more vigorous and regular in action, digestion improves, you sleep and rest better, headaches disappear, and irritability and discouragement give way to brighter and more hopeful feelings.

Most of us have our spells of weakness and tired feelings. Sometimes they pass away, but only to return again, unless active restorative treatment is used, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Too often it is neglect to heed these symptoms of nervous exhaustion that allows the nerves to get weaker and weaker, until a little unusual strain brings on prostration, paralysis or insanity.

It is better to get back old vigor while you have something to build on. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will help you as nothing else can. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Watch-Dog in your Vest Pocket

YOU can buy Health Insurance now.

Several good "Accident" Companies sell it.

Sixty dollars per year will bring you $25.00 per week, for every week you are Sick.

But, your time alone may be worth far more than that.

And $200 per week might not pay for your suffering.

That's why "Cascaret" Insurance which prevents Sickness, is worth ten times as much money as other "Health" Insurance.

Yet "Cascaret Insurance" will cost you less than Ten Cents a week.

That gives you a "Vest Pocket" Box to carry constantly.

* * *

"Indigestion" means food eaten but only partially digested.

"Constipation" means food retained in the body undigested too long, till it decays.

It then supplies the poisons of decay to the system, in place of the nourishment it might have supplied.

Isn't that a tremendous handicap worth insuring against?

What does it cost to Cure Constipation or Indigestion, with their train of small and great ills, and to Insure against a return of them?

Not so very much.

One 10 cent box of Cascarets per week, at most, perhaps half that.

One candy tablet night and morning, taken regularly for a short time, is warranted to cure the worst case of Constipation or Indigestion that walks the earth.

* * *

One tablet taken whenever you suspect you need it will insure you against 90 per cent of all other ills likely to attack you.

Because 90 per cent of these ills begin in the Bowels, or exist through poor Nutrition.

Cascarets don't purge, don't weaken, don't irritate, nor upset your stomach.

No,—they act like Exercise on the Bowels, instead.

They stimulate the Bowel-Muscles to contract and propel the Food naturally past the little valves that mix Digestive Juices with Food.

They strengthen these Bowel-Muscles by exercising them.

The Bowel-Muscles can thus, in a short time, dispense with any Drug assistance whatever.

* * *

The time to take a Cascaret is the very minute you suspect you need one.

—When your Tongue is coated a little.

—When your breath is not above suspicion.

—When your head feels dull, dizzy, or achy.

—When you have eaten too heartily, or too rapidly.

—When you have drunk more than was good for your digestion.

—When you have a touch of Heartburn, Gas-belching, Acid-rising-in-throat, or a Coming-on-Cold.

* * *

Carry the "Vest Pocket" Box where it belongs, just as you would your Watch, Pocket-knife or Lead-pencil.

It costs only 10 cents. At any druggist.

Be sure you get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

A sample and the famous booklet "Curse of Constipation," Free for the asking. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 700

J. J. HILL IN OTTAWA

IS A FIRM BELIEVER IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY CANAL ROUTE.

Ottawa, June 4.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, whose plans for railway building in western Canada are attracting such notice throughout the entire Dominion, arrived in Ottawa shortly before noon to-day, and is the guest at luncheon of the Canadian Club. Immediately upon reaching Ottawa, Mr. Hill called upon the Premier, with whom he spent some time. This evening he will be the guest of His Excellency Earl Grey at dinner, and leaves to-night for New York.

Although Mr. Hill is a Canadian by birth, and has been associated in one way and another with its development for more than a generation, this is his first visit to the Canadian capital in twenty years. 'I'm almost ashamed to say,' said Mr. Hill, 'how long it is since I was in your city before. On that occasion I was interviewing Sir Hector Langevin in connection with the transfer to the Canadian Pacific of the line that skirts the Ottawa river to Montreal.'

Mr. Hill is a firm believer in the commercial possibilities of the Montreal-Ottawa Valley canal route, and in the speech he recently delivered in Winnipeg expressed his frank approval of the opening up of this great trade route. Speaking of the matter to-day, he declared that the improvement of the channel that nature has provided from Lake Huron to the seaboard by way of French River, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, would mean the diversion to this channel of a very large proportion of the enormous traffic that now follows American routes between Chicago and the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Hill has solicited no government aid for the lines he is undertaking in western Canada. 'I believe in building lines that are going to pay for themselves,' said Mr. Hill. 'If there is not room commercially for a line of railway, it's not the government's subsidy that's going to keep it going.'

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 4.—The Postmaster-General of the Australian Commonwealth says the Canadian immigration boom has awakened in Australia the need of doing something to push that country. Australia, he adds, can offer as satisfactory prospects to the emigrant from Great Britain as Canada. Canada is nearer, but it must be remembered that the railways of Canada are in private hands, while the railways of Australia are in the hands of the state. As the result of this, when the emigrant arrives in Canada the cost of transit to his destination in the interior is considerable to the individual or to the country, and is greater than if he had gone to Australia, where special facilities are given immigrants on the railways. These things, he says, ought to be known and preparations are being made with a view to placing these facts before intending immigrants.

London, June 4.—The current number of 'Varsity' is full of eulogy for Rhodes scholars, but intimates its praise must be taken specially in connection with colonials, for Americans cannot receive such laudation, as they started an American Club, an action which is ill-advised, cliquish, and is strongly opposed by the majority of other Rhodesians.

Toronto, June 1.—The anual meeting of the members of the Canadian Associated Press was held to-day. Mr. John Ross Robertson, of the Toronto 'Telegram,' was re-elected president; Mr. Smeaton White, of the Montreal 'Gazette,' was elected vice-president, and Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto 'Star,' was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

SHACK AT BRACEBRIDGE, ONT., TOOK FIRE AND BLEW UP.

Bracebridge, June 4.—A terrific explosion occurred within one hundred yards of the business portion of the town this evening, about 7.30 o'clock. A shack, in which was stored, as near as can be ascertained, eleven cases of dynamite, took fire and blew up. Rocks and timber flew in all directions, and the narrow escape of many people from death is miraculous in the extreme. The dynamite was being used for blasing in connection with the building of the road to the new wharf, which is almost completed.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

Davidson, Sask., June 4.—The Presbyterian Church here was struck by lightning this afternoon and destroyed.

BOILS ALL OVER HIS FACE AND NECK

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS DID FOR HIM WHAT FOUR DOCTORS FAILED TO DO

KEEWATIN, ONT., July 28th, 1905.

MESSRS. THE T. MILBURN CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.,

DEAR SIRS:—I am writing to let you know what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I am a young man, twenty years old, and a year ago last March I began to feel dull and sick, and was greatly troubled with boils coming out on my face and neck, mostly on the latter. I would no sooner get rid of one than I would have, perhaps, two or three more appear.

I had four doctors trying to cure me but they had very little success. They would stop them for a month or six weeks and then they would be as bad as ever again.

Almost every patent medicine, advertised to cure boils, I could get hold of, I tried, but still without success. At last one day, last spring, someone happened to say: "why not try taking Burdock Blood Bitters for the blood?" I was willing to try anything and immediately sent for a bottle, but at the time was doubtful if it would be of any use. However, I used that bottle and while I was taking it I began to feel better, although I still kept having a few boils but not nearly such bad ones. I did not miss any work, while otherwise, I used to miss, sometimes, a week out of every month. I kept on taking the medicine until I had taken six bottles, and needless to say, I was not sorry I did so when I tell you I have not had a boil appear for the past three months. Everybody was surprised when they heard that Burdock Blood Bitters had done for me what four doctors failed to do. If any sufferers are afflicted with boils, I would strongly advise them to use B.B.B. It makes you feel like a new man. I always keep a bottle in the house, now, as I think it is a medicine that should be in every household.

Yours truly,

HENRY A. SMITH.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

The man with the muck rake is behind the times. What he needs is a steam shovel.—'Life.'

'I suppose those boys,' said the foreigner, 'are messengers of some sort. What do the letters W.U.T. stand for?' 'Wait Until To-morrow,'' replied the wise native.—Philadelphia Press.'

The Office Boy—'Say, de book-keeper's in love.' The Messenger—'How yer know?' The Office Boy—'Oh, it's a cinch. When he sticks his pen in de mucilage bottle, all he does is sigh.'—'Puck.'

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT.

(New York 'Sun.')

We have plotted, planned, and figured,
We have worked from dawn till dark
Searching for the place to go to
When the
Dog
Days
Dark.

We have read a hundred booklets,
Each with pictures of the grounds
Setting forth the terms and beauties
Where the
White
Surf
Pounds.

We have counted price of tickets
And the cost of all the job
In a hundred mountain places
Where the
Pine
Trees
Sob.

Net result of calculations:
By economizing hard,
We can just afford a summer
In the
Old
Back
Yard.

DON'T BELIEVE US

when we tell you that "Five Roses" Flour is superior to any ordinary brands on the market. Test it and satisfy yourself that the statements we have made regarding its merits are true. The important place which flour holds as an article of food renders it your duty to thoroughly and impartially test any brand which shows promise of rendering your bread more nutritious and strengthening. A trial order will convince you that "Five Roses" will do this.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co. LIMITED.

STEAM USERS

Insure your Boilers in THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Our regular INSPECTIONS and ADVICE will guarantee you SAFETY, DURABILITY and ECONOMY.

Plans and Specifications for Boilers, Boiler Settings, Chimneys, etc., furnished.

Engines Indicated.

No charges made for services to insurers. 30 years Experience,

OLAF E. GRANBERG, Chief Inspector, Prov. Que.

N. R. MUDGE & SON, Agents, 227 Board of Trade Building.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?

Then get a box of

HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS

Cures a Cold in 24 hours.

How About That Cough?

HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE

Will cure it. Now is the time.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist,
1778 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Telephone Main 1196.
Country Orders promptly filled

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

LAKE SHORE DELIVERY.

WALTER PAUL'S Waggons will begin runnning to St. Anne's, calling at all intermediate places on Saturday morning. All orders must be in by 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

Cor. METCALFE and ST. CATHERINE STS
Phones, Up 1287, 1238.

The Daily Witness.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness'	12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address.

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'....	$4.50	$3.00
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'.....	3.40	3.30
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'.	4.90	3.50
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'..	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'.....	1.40	1.30
Weekly,' World Wide' and 'Messenger'..	2.90	2.30

Postage included for Canada, (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus; also to the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for 'Daily Witness,' $1.00 for 'Weekly Witness,' 50c for 'Northern Messenger.'

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

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

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

☽ F.M. 6 ☾ L.Q. 13 — JUNE — ● N.M. 21 ☽ F.Q. 29

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside or mountains for 25 cents a month, post paid.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1906.

It is to be hoped that the Street Railway Company will not flinch from exposing thieving and cheating in the way of stealing rides. The company averred when introducing a new make of cars that a system which required payment on entrance made a difference of twenty-five percent in the takings. We do not know how this was come at, but it seems certain that there is a great deal of active and passive dishonesty, and that the population is being to a large extent corrupted by taking advantage of opportunities to cheat. We are well aware of the many sophistries by which the best of people condone lapses of this sort. The resentment shown by conductors at being offered fares which they have not collected makes it look like a kindness to them not to attempt to correct their mistakes. One can always remember when he lost a ticket or put in two by mistake to make up for such a failure. From this possibly excusable delinquency there are many narrow steps to facing the conductor's demand with a blank stare, or to premeditated scheming to cheat the company, as in the case of those parents who are willing to sacrifice the honor of their children for a fraction of a cent by putting them on a short section of line to put in a child's ticket and get a transfer by which the parent can go the rest of the trip, thus training their little ones in scoundrelism. A minister in addressing the Methodist Conference said the prevailing vice of Canada was untruthfulness. According to the Street Railway Company, it would seem to be downright stealing. We can readily understand the company's unwillingness to make such serious exposures on the ground of so small a theft, especially as by their own estimate they would have the sympathies of a very large section of the community against them in doing so, and it is always so easy to trump up an excuse. But the very littleness of the profit seems to increase the heinousness of the offence. When men will sacrifice their own and their children's honor for a cent or two is it not time to make a few exposures that will prove educational in the path of rectitude?

THE GAS OFFER.

At last the cat is out of the bag, and it is found that the Gas Company did make an offer to the committee of aldermen appointed to dicker with it, although those gentlemen denied point blank that such an offer had been made. The committee now reports to the City Council that it made an offer to the company by which the company would pay to the city three percent of its gross earnings semi-annually, and reduce the price of gas by a sliding scale to 95 cents for lighting and 85 cents for cooking by the year 1909. The company, however, contended that it could not sell gas at a profit for 85 cents, but suggested a sliding scale of only five cents per thousand a year until gas should be a dollar for lighting and 90 cents for cooking, when the company would be willing to sell gas at 95 cents for both lighting and cooking. The company objected to the three percent clause, and in consideration of its colossal magnanimity it wanted an extension of its contract with the city for twenty years from 1910. The company was also agreeable to continue the price of three-quarters of a cent per hour for electric light to consumers, with thirty-three and a third percent reduction provided no other company is permitted to enter the city unless going underground. The rates for public electric lamps are to be sixty, thirty and fifteen dollars, and seventeen dollars for gas lamps.

It is still difficult to see what the committee expected to gain by denying that the company had made an offer, although we can quite understand that it was not proud of such a result of its negotiations. If accepted, it would mean that the city would have to wait four more years until it got gas at 95 cents, and would have to pay 95 cents for twenty years longer. So far as the offer of incandescent electric light to private consumers is concerned, it merely restores the rates charged by the Royal Electric so long ago as 1900, and gives no hope for any further reduction. The rate proposed for public lighting leaves things pretty nearly where they were. Under the old contract with the city, the Royal Electric Company was paid an average of $121 for each direct current arc lamp of 2,000 candle power, while under the present contract the city is paying $65 for each alternating arc lamp, with a nominal capacity of 1,200 candles. The cost of operating an alternating current lamp is a shade less than half the cost of operating a direct current arc lamp, and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company realizes a profit on the present lighting of the city of fifty percent more than the Royal received on the former contract. But the combine offers to take off only a contemptible five dollars a year in return for another quarter of a century's monopoly. Yet actually the City Council is about to consider such a proposal. It is obvious that the monopoly thinks it has the council in its hands, and can make its own terms.

THE STREET RAILWAY DICKER.

Alderman Carter and Alderman Yates, and pretty much all the aldermen, seem to think that the street railway will take up its tracks and the gas company its pipes, and that the two will move out bag and baggage, say, to Toronto, unless their franchises are extended well through the century. Alderman Carter, who introduced the Street Railway's monopoly bill at Quebec, would seem to emulate the role of Alderman Prefontaine as the promoter of company interests. Those who seek public franchises contend that a long franchise is better for all parties, since each time a franchise is renewed the old game of graft has to be repeated, and the city is utterly demoralized for years. But that hope is dispelled by the present behavior of our aldermen, as any number of years before even a long franchise expires the most vicious wire pulling for an extension begins. The franchise of the Montreal Street Railway Company has another eighteen years to run—quite long enough, especially when it is considered that electrical science is certain to provide economies in the near future which will cheapen operation immensely. The Street Railway Company does not propose to lower its fares for the next fifty years in return for such an extension of its franchise, and for absolute monopoly for all that time. No matter how cheaply and by what improved methods people may be transported in other parts of the world, the people of Montreal will still have to travel in the same old way, and pay the same old fares.

The Street Railway demands the exclusive privilege of running cars in and over our streets, so that we should always be at its dictation. No doubt the extra sums the company proposes to pay the city would come in handy, but they are nothing to the privileges granted. The proposal to extend the lines outside the city is a reasonable one, and reasonable privileges might be granted for the same. There is no doubt that interurban trolley lines have developed the central cities of the United States enormously, especially in the west, and have helped to build up outside towns also. Farmers can ship their goods into towns more easily and from greater distances by trolley than by cart to the advantage of cities and themselves. It would doubtless be a good thing for Montreal if the Terminal Railway could be extended to the group of villages just across the river from its present terminus, including L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Repentigny and Terrebonne. A line over the Victoria Bridge to St. Lambert, with a branch to Longueuil and possibly Boucherville, would be desirable; as would one from St. Lambert to Chambly and St. Johns, which latter place has taken on a new lease of life since the establishment there of the immense works of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. A line, too, which would probably pay handsomely, would run from Sherbrooke street west to Lachine, and, skirting the shore, to St. Anns; while lines to tap St. Genevieve, St. Eustache, St. Thérèse and St. Jerome would no doubt develop a paying business in time. Most of these have been schemes of independent companies. What the Street Railway Company and Alderman Carter are aiming at is that the whole district shall be at the feet of one company. That even a trolley line from Toronto to Montreal shall not enter the city except over the lines of the Montreal Street Railway.

PROTECTION OF POLICY-HOLDERS.

The laws which were rushed through the Legislature of the State of New York on recommendation of the Armstrong Insurance Commission were all intended to be for the protection of policy-holders, just as, no doubt, was the law passed by our parliament in 1899. That law of ours required the reserves of the insurance companies to be such that if the money derived from premiums could not be invested at more than three and a half percent, the policy-holders would still be safe. The result that was to be expected followed. The money that would have paid dividends to the policy-holders had to be retained to bring the reserves to the required figure, and the dividends to policy-holders are permanently, and, as we held at the time, unnecessarily diminished. The curtailment of the freedom of investment by the New York companies by the Armstrong laws, was no doubt expected to reduce dividends. But that an increase in the premium rates would follow the regulations for reducing the expenses of the insurance companies was probably not foreseen by the hasty New York legislators, who acted with precipitate and heroic thoroughness in fear of being denounced as friends of the insurance malefactors. The New York 'World' has, however, discovered a new horror in a rumor that the Mutual Life of New York is already planning to increase its rates of premium.

It is obvious that none of the large companies would do this at the present critical moment if it could possibly avoid doing so, but there is no reason to suppose that the companies are not contemplating such a change, seeing that the facts reveal a need for it. One of the new laws requires that no company shall expend in agents' salaries, advances, commissions, medical fees and cost of inspection, an amount in excess of the loadings upon first year's premiums, and the assumed mortality gains by the select and ultimate method of valuation. Under this rule, companies whose premiums are low, and which thus have small margins or 'loadings' in excess of the amount necessary for actual insurance, are permitted to expend only correspondingly small amounts in securing new business, while those that charge bigger premiums have larger margins to spend on expansion. These restrictions on expenses are so severe that most companies must close many of their agencies, and be content with a much smaller volume of new business. As the law penalizes companies with low premiums, and holds out a reward to those that increase their rates, the temptation is very strong.

It is to be hoped that the legislation will not become general as it would serve Canada a bad turn. Our Canadian companies charge lower premiums than those exacted by most of the American offices. Under a similar restriction they would be obliged to increase their premiums to at least the New York level in order to be able even to hold their own in the agency field. They might even have to go a little further than the New York companies, for not only are their total premiums lower than those, for example, of the New York Life, but the net premiums are higher. In New York the net premiums are calculated by the American table of mortality, while in the Dominion they are based upon an English table, which requires higher and safer rates. To take an example: On a twenty-payment life policy at age 35, the premium charged by the New York Life is $38.34, out of which the net premium by the American table is $27.40, and consequently the loading is $10.94, while the premium charged for the same by a Canadian company is $36.95, out of which the net premium by the Canadian Government table is $28.25, leavig a margin, which is technically known as a loading of only $8.70. Therefore the deficit between the amount the American companies can spend and the Canadian would be $2.24. The Canadian companies would need to increase their premiums six percents to get only on a par with the New York Companies. The Armstrong legislation further provides a maximum for the total expenditures of each company for all purposes, this also being based upon the loadings. Those companies which have in the past charged low premiums, and consequently received smaller loadings, are thus discriminated against, for giving the public cheap insurance. This discrimination is specially severe against non-participating policies. The Armstrong laws unaccountably prohibit all companies which issue 'with-profit' policies from issuing any on the 'without-profit' plan at all. It is a question on the grounds of the broadest public benefit if regulations which will reduce the volume of insurance to half or a third of what it has been are really beneficent. Yet this is the result looked for by men of insurance experience. That life insurance expenses are too high is unquestionable, but it is a question whether remedial measures so severe as seriously to lessen the volume of business done would not be a greater evil than that which they are intended to remedy.

CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF STATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Sacramento, Cal., June 4.—The preliminary report of the State Earthquake Investigating Committee was received at the office of Governor Pardee. Under the heading of 'the result,' the report says:—

'One of the remarkable features of the coast ranges of California is a line of peculiar geomorphic construction, which extends obliquely across the entire width of the mountainous belt from Mendocino county to Riverside county. The surface feature along this line has been formed of a dislocation of the earth's crust, or a series of dislocations in times past, with a differential movement of the parts on either side of the plane of rupture.'

The movements that produced the line are attributed to separate earthquakes extending back into the quaternary period. In general terms the causes of these movements are attributed to the theory that stresses are generaed in the earth's crust and accumulate until they exceed the strength of the rocks composing the crust, and find relief in a sudden rupture. The earthquake of April 18 is said to have been due to one of these movements, and the rift is described as extending from the vicinity of Point-Arena to the neighborhood of San Juan, Benito county, a distance of 180 miles.

The evidence of the rupture and of the differential movement is clearly defined a continuous furrow in the surface soil several feet wide. The average horizontal displacement is 20 feet wide. In Sonoma and Medicino counties, there is a different vertical movement not exceeding four feet.

'In consequence of this movement, the report goes on to say, 'it is probable that the latitudes and longitudes of all points in the coast range have permanently changed a few feet. A complete study of the phenomena will undoubtedly contribute greatly not only to our knowledge of the evolution of the earth's crust, but also to our knowledge of the means of minimizing the calamities which arise from the destruction of buildings and water pipes when such shocks occur in the future.

Modern classes of structures appear to have been relatively passive, while the 'made' ground in their vicinity was profoundly disturbed. The weak points in frame buildings were the faulty underpinning, lack of bracing and the chimneys. Pipe lines, on low swampy ground, or 'made' ground, are in greater danger of destruction than those on high ground underlaid.

'In San Francisco the most violent destruction of buildings was on 'made' ground, which behaved as jelly in a bowl. The minor shocks continued for many days, after April 18, and in this respect the earthquake accords in behavior with other earthquakes in the past. The minor shocks which succeeded the main ones are interpreted generally as due to subordinate adjustments of the earth's crust in the tendency to reach equilibrium after these chief movements.'

ANOTHER SHOCK.

San Francisco, June 4.—Another big earthquake shock was felt here at 11.50 to-night. It was of short duration and did little or no damage. It was also felt at Oakland. It created a panic among the inhabitants.

BOLSTERING UP THE STRIKERS.

The Hat and Cap workers who are on strike were addressed last night by Mr. Max Zuckerman, general secretary of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Workers of America, who had come to Montreal because it had been reported that a number of the strikers were about to return to work. He lauded trades unionism and exhorted the strikers to stand by their union. He hoped to see the strike officially ended by the end of this week.

'BACK TO THE LAND.'

Mr. H. Sherman, president of the Garment Workers' Union, is another labor leader to become a convert to the 'back to the land' propaganda. He intends to purchase a farm within easy distance of Montreal and live a more independent and natural life.

CENTRAL W.C.T.U.

MRS. GEMMILL, OF GLASGOW, ADDRESSED LAST MEETING OF THE SEASON.

The last meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. for the season was held in the new Evangelistic Hall, 111 Stanley street, on Monday afternoon. The devotional half hour was led by the county evangelistic superintendent, Mrs. John Currie. Miss Walker presided at the business meeting. The work of the Flower Mission will be conducted on Wednesday afternoons in the annex of the Dominion Square Methodist Church. Workers and donations of flowers will be heartily welcomed. It was resolved to devote a meeting in the fall to the anti-cigarette department.

Mrs. Murphy, the evangelistic superintendent, told of the success attending the two cottage prayer meetings. The work of the Bible woman, Miss Brown, had been very varied. A hundred and fifty-six visits had been made, and literature, clothing, etc., had been given to deserving ones. A case was told of a man and his wife and four children who could not get rooms for the money they could afford to pay. The mother and the two youngest children got shelter in the Salvation Army, but because she spent most of the day in a public square she was arrested for loitering; the same thing happened a second time, but when brought before the magistrate it was seen that the woman had no place to go. Finally, two of the children were put in an institution, and Miss Brown secured rooms for the remainder of the family.

Mrs. Gemmill, of Glasgow, Scotland, told in an interesting manner some details of the temperance work being carried on there. The Young Abstainers' Societies are doing much good, as the members are from the upper classes, and the meetings held in drawing rooms. Mrs. Gemmill said that since coming to Montreal, she had been impressed with its wealth, and thought that an effort should be made to influence the children of the rich to become pledged abstainers. The late Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, in an interview with the Empress of Germany, was told by her that she was endeavoring to train her family in temperance principles. Mrs. Gemmill told of a number of successful meetings held, such as a paragraph meeting, where each one read an item relating to temperance; a flower meeting, at which each one present received a bouquet. In Mrs. Gemmill's own Union at Patrick, the opposing of new licenses had been vigorously carried on. This necessitated employing three lawyers, and the oppositions had to be entered twice a year. Finally, the applications ceased; then the Union took up the work of opposing the transfer of licenses. Mrs. Gemmill told of many other efforts being successfully carried on, but the latest encouragement has been the decision of the City Council of Glasgow to open public houses conducted on temperance lines. Hand-bills issued by the Board of Health are distributed all through the city warning the public against alcohol.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Gemmill, after which refreshments were served. Mrs. Gemmill had come to this country to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Boston in October, and was visiting friends in Montreal. She and her daughter return home on Wednesday, as word has come that her other daughter is seriously ill in London. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Gemmill by her white ribbon sisters in Montreal.

SALVATIONISTS ON TOUR.

Brigadier Turner, provincial officer of the Salvation Army for East Ontario and Quebec, has left for Peterborough to conduct special meetings in that town, inaugurating a two weeks' tour through eastern and central Ontario. The brigadier will be accompanied on the tour by thirty players of the Toronto Temple Corps Band, which is taking this method of enjoying their summer holidays. To-day they go to Carleton Place, and to-morrow to Ottawa. On Thursday they go to Smith's Falls, where the opera house has been secured for their concert, and Commissioner Coombs will speak. On Friday they are in Gananoque, and on Saturday and Sunday, June 10 and 11, in Kingston. Arrangements are being made for the band to play and take part in a service for the prisoners in the penitentiary on Sunday afternoon. On the following Monday the band will proceed to Napanee; on Tuesday to Deseronto; on Wednesday to Picton; on Thursday to Trenton, and on Friday to Port Hope, after which they return to Toronto.

TAYLOR CHURCH

MR. REID CELEBRATES HIS EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY AS PASTOR.

Last Sunday, the Rev. W. D. Reid, reviewing the work of the past eight years in Taylor Presbyterian Church, said: 'It is eight years to-day since I first stood in this pulpit as your pastor. As I look back over the past it is indeed with a grateful heart. Truly we can all say: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." During that time we have received into the fellowship of the Church the very large majority on profession of faith, 1,004 persons. I have officiated at 341 baptisms, 159 marriages, and 145 funerals. In that period $58,021 has been raised for all objects. For missionary and benevolent purposes the sum of $5,318 has been given.' Mr. Reid thanked the congregation for their loyalty, faithfulness, energy, unanimity, and liberality in the days past, and expressed the hope that the years gone were but a prophecy of those which are to come. The congregation is now one of the largest in the city, having a membership of almost a thousand. The crowds which fill the commodious church every Sunday evening come from all parts of the city.

A RECORD IN MONEY RAISING

OVER FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THREE WEEKS FOR DETROIT Y. M. C. A.

A gigantic financial task has been complished by the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association in the raising of over four hundred thousand dollars for the association's new building. The task represents a great sacrifice of time and energy on the part of two hundred men working on the Young Business Men's League and Association committees.

A number of these have given all their time to this movement since May 1. More have given a large part of their time, and a still larger number have made calls as opportunity offered during business hours and in the evenings. All have had but one object in view—the new building. Some cities have invested larger amounts in this work for young men, but has any city raised so large an amount in so short a time? The canvass was begun on Monday, May 7, and was concluded at midnight on June 1, at which hour the committee announced that the required sum had been raised.

The success of the movement is due in a large measure to the magnificent gifts and consecrated energy of Mr. J. L. Hudson, chairman of the citizens' committee; to the faith and foresight of Mr. John B. Howarth, president of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association; the generalship of Mr. Harry L. Pierson, chairman of the business men's committee, and the tact, wisdom and heroic efforts of Dr. Adolph G. Studer, the general secretary, backed as he was by scores of faithful workers.

This united action of the citizens of Detroit makes possible a home for her young men that is not excelled anywhere on the continent. It was a campaign that will go down in history as the most extraordinary and successful known to the people of this city or state. Dr. Studer is well-known in Montreal, where his parents reside.

HAPPY CANDIDATES

EVERY ONE OF THE LAVAL STUDENTS PASSED THE LAW EXAMINATIONS.

There was much enthusiasm displayed in the law faculty of Laval yesterday evening, when the official announcement was made that all of the seventeen students in the graduating class had been successful in the final examinations. The candidates have now to appear before the examiners of the Provincial Council of the Bar, at Quebec, on July 3, before being admitted to the practice of their profession.

WANTS A LIQUIDATOR.

J. O. Labelle, one of the partners, asks the dissolution of a partnership under the name of the Terebonne Company, and as he complains that the quarry is still being worked by his partners without paying him the royalty due, he presented a petition in the Practice Court, yesterday, asking the appointment of a provisional liquidator. Mr. Justice Taschereau continued the petition to Friday next.

FATHER CLAIMS DAMAGES.

Through his attorneys, Messrs. Leblanc & Brossard, Felix Corbeil, laborer, has entered an action claiming $2,000 damages from G. H. Vogel & Co., on account of injuries received by his minor son while working in their service.

TRADER ASSIGNS.

Mrs. John Colson, carrying on business as trader, under the name of J. A. Colson, has assigned at the demand of Aphonse Denis, with liabilities of $1,429.

A CLASS OUTING.

The catechism class of St. Anthony's parish, a thousand strong, are having their annual outing to-day. Fourteen open trolley cars conveyed them from the church to the Shamrock Lacrosse grounds.

LAVAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The final examinations in the Medical Faculty of Laval University commenced yesterday. There are 52 candidates for admission to the practice of the profession.

FAREWELL TO DRYSDALE.

A farewell complimentary concert will be tendered to Private Jack Drysdale by the 3rd Regiment Victoria Rifles on Friday evening next, in the Armory Hall, Cathcart street. Special features will be wrestling, limelight views, songs and music. The bugle band at the conclusion will head the escort to accompany Pte. Drysdale to the SS. 'Dominion.' A large muster of the regiment and friends is expected. The parade will be in mufti.

THE CANANEA RIOTS

TOWN STILL UNDER CONTROL OF THE MEXICAN MILITARY.

Bisbee, Arizona, June 5.—A telegraphic message was received here last night from Cananea to the effect that the town is still under control of the American military authorities. General Torres and Colonel Kosterlitzky have sufficient force to control any outbreak that might occur. So far there has been no disposition shown on the part of the Mexican miners to resume work and the smelting plant of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company and the mines are working as usual. The banks and stores are open for business after remaining closed since Friday. That day Friday was of a revolutionary character was proven by the distribution of circular, copies of which were distributed among the Mexican miners.

The John Murphy Company Limited

We Close Daily at 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, June 5, 1906.



The Fashionable Linen Suits.

We're not alone in thinking that there is no dress that a woman can wear in the month of June that is nearly so attractive as a White Linen Suit. No wonder they are fashionable. There's always such a fresh cool look about them.

Of course with Linen Suits as well any other kind of dress the styles have a good deal to do with one's appreciation of them. We've just received from New York a great variety of the very latest Linen Suits, made there to sell at from $7.50 to $25.00.

.40 TO .75 EMBROIDERED CORSET COVERINGS AT .25 A YARD.

May also be used for skirt flouncings.

At a time when there is a demand that almost amounts to a craze, for the filmiest and most sheer of white blouses, the style and appearance of the corset cover is a matter of unusual importance. We think such a fact is going to help us very materially in this sale of 2,500 yards of corset coverings to-morrow.

The embroidery is about 6 inches deep, with a beading for the insertion of just such a shade of ribbon as suits you best. There are 12 different designs to choose from, and the work on all is very open. The material is 17 inches wide, and it takes about one yard and a quarter to make a corset cover.

We have no hesitation in saying it's the best offering of this kind that we ever made. The coverings are well worth .40 to .75 a yard.

Wednesday, per yard, .25

A SALE OF LIGHT WEIGHT SUMMER HOSIERY.

On Wednesday we shall do the apparently impossible in Hosiery, when we shall offer

1,800 Pairs worth .35 and .50, At .25 Per Pair,

they will include—

FOR LADIES.

Fine gauge cotton, white silk embroidered ankles, very fine plain black lisle. Fine cotton in medium and gauze weight with all black, balbriggan or natural wool soles and a fine quality of tan cashmere.

FOR CHILDREN.

Plain cotton, black and tan, plain and ribbed cashmere, ½ and ¾ socks in tan, sky, and cashmere, cotton and silk.

None worth less than .35 and a lot worth .50 per pair

Wednesday, .25

$3.50 WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, $1.95.

There is no question about them being worth $3.50 per pair.

Why then sell them at $1.95? Because they were tans and we had to blacken them. However, there will be no difficulty on that score for it's a fast black that we have applied, and you might not have known anything about it if we hadn't told you.

They consist of Women's Boots and Oxford Shoes, nearly all Goodyear welts, Blucher cut, Cuban heels, all sizes, from 2½ to 7, worth $3.50. Wednesday $1.95.

The John Murphy Company Limited

White Canvas Shoes.

The warm weather is at hand, and we are at your service with the handsomest assortment of Canvas Shoes for Women, Men and Children that we have ever displayed.

The prices are most reasonable.

RONAYNE BROS.,

485 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST, Chaboillez Square.

BERTHA CLAICHE SENTENCED.

New York, June 4.—Bertha Claiche, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of Emil Gerdron, was to-day sentenced to not less than two years and two months nor more than five years' imprisonment by Judge Davis. The maximum penalty for the crime is 20 years.

MURDERED AT A WEDDING.

Winnipeg, June 4.—Festivities at a Galician wedding culminated in a tragedy this evening, when Martin Lolsky was set upon by three other guests and murdered. He was struck and knocked down by a stone. His head was fearfully battered. Three arrests were made.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE

Temperance and Moral Reform Dealt With by Mr. S. J. Carter and Rev. E. Thomas Respectively

Smith's Falls, June 5.—Last night's public meeting was devoted to the interests of temperance and moral reform. The temperance phase of the question was dealt with by Mr. S. J. Carter, of Montreal, and the moral reform question was handled by the Rev. E. Thomas, of Lachute. Mr. George Taylor, M.P., presided.

Mr. Carter advocated prohibitory and local option laws. He urged Christians to vote for principle instead of party, and arraigned those who swallowed their religious and moral convictions on occasion and signed petitions for liquor licenses, as if the liquor business were a good and desirable one in the community. He hoped for a speedy change in public sentiment in this regard.

THE REV. ERNEST THOMAS SPEAKS.

The Rev. Ernest Thomas speaking on 'The church in relation to moral reform,' showed that the morality of a people was but the mode of life which the general spirit of the people recognized and approved when a spiritual impulse has become embodied in a public custom, or in the manners of the people its victory is permanent. On the other hand, to force on the community the adoption of that custom or form of life when it does not grow out of the life of the people is to make no progress at all. The church has to work through religion upon the spirit of the people setting forth such a lofty ideal of life as will make existing vices intolerable and impossible. But in order that the new social ideal may find some appropriate expression, there must be fostered first of all within the community of the church a morality prompted by that ideal.

'Now, the chief national defect,' said Mr. Thomas, 'is the lack of reverence for truth. This defect in spirit shows itself in conspicuous vices of social, political and commercial insincerity, dishonor and misrepresentation. The seriousness of this lies in the fact that its seriousness is not recognized. Language is the great agency in conserving spiritual progress and enabling the experience of one to become the possession of all. When speech or discussion instead of ministering to this socializing tendency becomes insecure, or when the insecurity has become so common that public speech is frequently under suspicion, a deadly blow has been inflicted. Men's power to help and stimulate each other is lessened and the primal bond of society is imperilled. "Lie not, seeing that we are members one of another," sets forth the sacredness of truth in public and private discussion. Yet an insufficient sense of the sacred right of free speech does not secure the attention given to the profaning of the ballot. It is, nevertheless, a more fundamental evil. Political promises have ceased to be absolutely reliable, political statements of opponents' views and needs are not always intended to be accurate, the commercial prospectus, adorned with names high in dignity, is often a fraud.

'Yet, what has the church to put in contrast? If one watches the course of religious controversy it is doubtful if he can answer this question without shame. It is no uncommon thing to hear a partizan preacher with flashy rhetoric, holding up to cheap ridicule and prejudice the alleged teachings of authors and teachings known at best second or third hand. No Christian minister should publicly discuss or criticize a writer or teacher without having become assured by painstaking first hand study to sympathetically understand his opponent. It is easy for ecclesiastical orators to win applause from ecclesiastical assemblies by poisoned insinuations against the motives and teachings of scholars whose works and aims are entirely unknown to him. All such utterances constitute a treason to society, and the tolerance given to misrepresentation of supposedly new teaching is a dark blot in the morality of the existing church. Till the tone of religious discussion is more conspicuously honest and judicial we need hope little from the church as a purifying power in politics.

'Or, while we see the names of prominent ministers serving as salaried guarantors of speculative concerns, whose operations they cannot adequately know, while we see ministers making merchandise of their spiritual position, how can we condemn the salary grab or the political graft? It is sad enough to see members of our judiciary and state officials in positions which bar from a place in the Imperial Cabinet, but to see ministers of the gospel, who are too busy to know the work of speculative companies, serving in high places in their governing boards is a matter of regret.

'But when we see in the records of our Toronto officials salaries reported in such a way as to veil the facts from the unknowing, how can we complain of finance ministers making ingenious divisions between capital and current accounts.

'So the church must provide a morality as well as an ideal for society. In regard to the liquor trade, the Methodist Church has formed a morality within her borders to which the drinking customs are alien. The patronage of stationing ministers is as disinterested as any human institution is likely to be.

'But the morality of the church must not be based on asceticism. The rules of the church make the possession of capital an offence on which expulsion shall follow. Simplicity of life in the use of wealth is a nobler ideal than voluntary poverty. Total abstinence even from intoxicants has value only when the abstainer goes on to develop the opportunity thus afforded of being a useful member of society. Robert L. Stevenson points out that clearing the decks of a battleship for action is still no part of the battle.'

In closing, the speaker made a plea for patience with the practical politician, who has to work chiefly in and through the modifications of firmly established institutions. The church must criticize existing customs from the view point of a higher ideal and keep pressure on the politician. But she must have sympathy with the politician who has to create a new world, not out of his own ideals, but out of the existing world so far as it can slowly be modified. The slowness of this process sometimes is disappointing, and thus moral reformers may become saved. It is the work of the church to help men to see the end in the beginning and to lighten desolate scenes with hope.

The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

LORD'S DAY BILL

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT MONTREAL CONFERENCE DISAPPROVING OF PROPOSED MEASURE.

Smith's Falls, June 5.—The question of the Lord's Day Bill was introduced to Conference yesterday by a motion presented by Mr. A. Shaw, of Kingston, as secretary of the Conference Lord's Day Bill Committee, expressing disapproval of the proposed amendments to the bill that would make exceptions in favor of Seventh Day Adventists and Jews. A very earnest debate followed, in which the Rev. Messrs. E. Thomas, C. T. Scott, J. T. Pitcher, Dr. Jackson, W. Pimlot, Dr. Williams, Mr. J. I. Hillyard and others took part. Their view points, arguments and conclusions were so divergent and the wording of the resolution so generally disapproved that it was decided to refer the motion back to the committee for re-statement. After luncheon, the following motion was presented and adopted after brief discussion:—

'Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that the special committee of the House of Commons on the Lord's Day Bill has agreed to recommend certain amendments to this bill, and,

'Whereas this Conference of the Methodist Church, embracing the whole Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario views with alarm any legislation that makes class distinctions, thereby weakening the effect of the measure;

'Therefore, it is hereby resolved that this Conference respectfully request that the Premier present to the House of Commons our united and strongest disapproval of any legislation tending to make exemptions of any class; but that one day, and that the same day, each week be held uniformly as a "Rest Day," throughout the Dominion.'

W. M. S. REPORT.

Mrs. T. G. Williams, president of the Montreal branch of the Woman's Missionary Society, gave a report of the society's work. This year they celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary. The society in Canada had a membership of 107 for the first year; now they had 39,000 members. The total income last year was $85,000, of which the Montreal branch, with 4,500 members, had raised $10,000. Mention was made of the purchase of a property in Belmont Park, Montreal, for the purposes of the society.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE.

The Rev. J. T. Pitcher gave a partial report on the work and property conditions of Stanstead College. He was followed later by the principal, the Rev. Dr. Flanders. The year just closed, it was stated, had been one of the most successful in the history of the college. The teachers had given splendid satisfaction. The classes had done good work, and excellent results were expected at the approaching examinations. There had been but four cases of illness at their hospital during the year, and these were not serious. This splendid record, he thought, was largely due to the fact that they had a new gymnasium, which had been taken advantage of very generally by the students.

The college register showed 207 students in attendance, 103 being young men and boys and 94 being of the opposite sex. Among the candidates for approaching examinations were fifteen in the commercial course, and twenty-one to the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The academy and model grades would also made a good showing both in numbers and standing.

In the thirteen years that he had been principal of the college the value of the property and plant had increased from $20,000 to $76,545; the endowment fund had increased from $18,000 to $33,034. The assets consequently were now $109,679. Donations and legacies in hand or in view now amounted to about fifteen thousand dollars, and it was the wish to create an endowment fund of at least $100,000. Dr. Bugbee proposed personally to endow the commercial college; he had already given over four thousand dollars. During the existence of the college 2,600 students had had the advantages of its instruction. They now wanted to expand. The people of Stanstead and vicinity had given $75,000 to college enterprises. It was hoped that others, interested in education under religious influences, would give their hearty support. The Rev. Mr. Boshart had been asked to take up the financial responsibilities of the work, and it was confidently expected that the response to his appeals would be very liberal.

BOOK ROOM REPORT.

The Rev. Dr. Briggs, of the Book Room, Toronto, presented his annual report. It showed a revenue of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for the past year. A substantial sum from the profits had been appropriated to the superannuation fund. The publishing house was becoming too crowded for its immense operations. They occupied a building with a frontage of 100 feet, and a depth of 200 feet, and seven stories in height, and were about to enlarge the premises considerably. The circulation of papers and periodicals issued from their presses was increasing very substantially.

A motion expressing the satisfaction of the Conference with this report was adopted.

PROF. ELLIOTT'S REMOVAL.

A resolution, expressive of the sense of loss felt by the Conference at the removal of the Rev. Prof. Elliott, D.D., from the Wesleyan College, Montreal, to Wesley College, Winnipeg, was unanimously passed on motion by the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Benson.

Dr. Elliott replied, saying that he was a member of Sherbrooke Street Church, Montreal, and intended to remain a member of Montreal Conference for some time yet if circumstances would permit. It would be too severe a wrench to break the ties that bound him to the East for a while yet.

The president expressed the hope that when Dr. Elliott's sense of duty would release him from his position in the Winnipeg college he would come back home.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Ryckman for his inspiring jubilee sermon was moved by the Rev. A. B. Johnston, seconded by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, and heartily accepted.

A telegram was received and read from the Rev. Dr. W. J. Hunter, now supplying at Hamilton, thanking the Conference for the congratulations forwarded to him on Saturday upon his having attained the jubilee year of his service in the ministry.

The following committee was appointed to manage the Montreal Church Relief and Extension Fund, under the superintendency of the Rev. Mr. Taylor:—The Rev. Drs. Williams and Young the Rev. Messrs. Mavety, Thomas and E. E. Scott, Messrs. G. F. Johnston, J. W. Palmer and S. J. Carter.

The memorial service was held during the afternoon for the Rev. R. F. Oliver, of Franklin and Toledo; the Rev. Mitchel Sadler, of Hintonburg, formerly of Montreal, and the Rev. Alex. Drennan, of Kingston, who had died during the last Conference year. The service was conducted by the president, and was a very impressive one.

It was stated about the close of the afternoon session that 375 delegates had presented certificates, making the attendance at Conference this year a record one.

HAMILTON CONFERENCE.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 4.—The fixing of Thanksgiving Day by parliament at a date near the end of November, and that the assessment for the purposes of the superannuation fund be levied on the ministers' salary alone, were two important suggestions made at the Hamilton Methodist Conference here this morning.

Guelph district desired the General Conference to forbid a minister from officiating in any way on the boards of financial institutions.

The law of the Ontario Legislature making it compulsory to secure a three-fifths vote to secure local option was described as unjust by Milton and Welland districts.

Wiarton district believes in the abolition of the law relating to the celibacy of candidates.

Making the secretary of Conference responsible for all transferred and misused tickets will form the basis of a protest to the Railway Commission.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

Windsor, Ont., June 4.—The London Methodist Conference, in session here this morning, fixed on Goderich as the next place of meeting.

The Sabbath observance committee deprecated the fact that the Grimsby Park authorities were apparently anxious to make gain by charging admission fees on the Sabbath day, and suggested that this practice be abolished, even if it led to the closing of the gates. This clause gave rise to a vigorous discussion, the Rev. Mr. Philp, ex-president, claiming that there was no difference between making a charge and taking up a collection. He said the taking of money at the gate kept out the rough element.

The Rev. L. Routledge also said that if the Conference knew all the circumstances they would not oppose the practice.

The Rev. J. H. Oliver said the scheme produced moral demoralization, and the Rev. R. Birks urged the delegates to stand on the principle of Sabbath observance, even if Grimsby Park went to the dogs.

After some further discussion, the original clause as pointed out by committee was adopted by 54 to 2.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

If every lady in Montreal knew how well the washing of family linen was done at the

TOILET LAUNDRY?

"The Laundry That Knows How,"

there would be an appreciable decrease in the number of "Blue Mondays" throughout the city.

290 GUY ST. Phones—Up 3480, 3481, 3482.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 and 12 Bleury Street.

CHEMISTS find Cook's Friend Baking Powder pure.

DOCTORS pronounce it wholesome.

COOKS know it does the work at the right time.

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

Propelling Chalk Pencil

Excellent for Checking. In blue, green and red.

35 cents. $3.75 per dozen.

This is something new.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers

115-117 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL.

LACTATED FOOD

The Choice of All Wise Mothers.

The purest, most nutritious, most wholesome and cheapest infant food in the world, is LACTATED FOOD. Its similarity of composition to healthy breast milk, renders it the most trustworthy food for infants and feeble children.

LACTATED FOOD corrects all derangements in digestion, prevents dysentery, diarrhoea and constipation, and gives perfect and lasting health.

Thousands of mothers in Canada have sent in strong and valuable letters of testimony in favor of LACTATED FOOD; many mothers say that if it had not been for LACTATED FOOD their little ones would have found an early grave.

Keep your little one vigorous and strong during the summer by using LACTATED FOOD. All doctors recommend it, and your druggist will tell you that it is the best.

SIR CHARLES TENNANT DEAD

FORMER M. P. FOR GLASGOW PASSES AWAY.

London, June 4.—Sir Charles Tennant, formerly member of parliament for Glasgow, and who was prominent in commercial and financial affairs, died to-day. He was seventy-three years of age.

Sir Charles Tennant (created a baronet in 1885), J. P., D. L., head of the firm of Messrs. Charles Tennant, Sons & Co., president of the United Alkali Company, and chairman of the Union Bank of Scotland, was born on Nov. 4, 1823. He was the son of Mr. John Tennant, St. Rollax, Lanark. In 1849 he married Emma, daughter of Mr. Richard Winsloe, Mount Nebo, Taunton (died in 1895), by whom he had three sons and three daughters. In 1898 he married Marguerite, daughter of Colonel Miles, of Burton Hill, Malmesbury, by whom he had four daughters. He was elected M. P. for Glasgow (1879-80), for Peebles and Selkirk (1880-86), and contested (G. L.) Patrick division of Lanarkshire (1890). He was a trustee of the National Gallery, member of the Tariff Commission (1904). His heir is Edward, born in 1859, who married, in 1895, Pamela Genevive Adelaide, youngest daughter of the Hon. P. S. Wyndham. One of Sir Charles's daughters, Miss Dorothy Tennant, is the wife of Sir Henry M. Stanley. She became famous as 'Dodo,' the delightful heroine of Mr. Benson's novel. Another daughter is the wife of Mr. H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Western General Hospital for the ensuing week are Messrs. David Morrice and H. S. Mussen.

Don't Squander Your Money

On worthless cures for catarrh. There is only one remedy that's successful—'Catarrhozone'—It cures when the doctor says your case is hopeless. No drugs to take, no atomizer to bother with, you simply inhale the fragrant vapor of this unfailing cure and get well quickly. Relief is instant, cure is guaranteed, so you run no risk with Catarrhozone. Don't experiment, don't put off, get Catarrhozone from your druggist to-day.

THE 'ARCTIC' CHARGES

Investigation Begun This Morning Before Special Parliamentary Committee

COLONEL GOURDEAU CALLED AS THE FIRST WITNESS.

Ottawa, June 5.—The special committee of parliament began this morning an investigation of charges that were recently made in connection with the fitting out of the steamer 'Arctic' that was sent north two years ago to patrol Hudson Bay and adjacent waters and assert Canadian authority therein. The Opposition took the ground that there was unwarranted extravagance in the supplies provided for the vessel. Dr. Reid, of Grenville, had gone the length of asserting that more supplies were purchased than the 'Arctic' could possibly hold.

Colonel Gourdeau, Deputy Minister of Marine, was called as the first witness and gave the committee an outline of the reasons that prompted the despatch of the 'Arctic.' Major Moodie, of the North-West Mounted Police, was in command of the expedition with Captain Bernier, as sailing master. The ship was provided with three years' supplies of victuals and clothing. The crew was gathered in Newfoundland. As to the supplies purchased for the 'Arctic,' Mr. Bourdeau, assistant accountant of the Marine Department, was sent to Quebec to certify to the delivery of the foods to the 'Arctic,' and to see to the quantity and quality of the goods. Mr. Bourdeau was given a duplicate of the orders for these supplies and was told to see that the goods corresponded therewith.

Colonel Gourdeau read to the committee a sample of the letter that had been sent along with all orders for supplies. These stipulated that all goods were to be of Canadian origin, that the quantities were to be marked on the outside of the packages. The prices to be allowed were to be the usual market rates. All goods would be subject to departmental inspection, and when not first class in quality would be returned.

Continuing, Colonel Gourdeau explained that when the 'Arctic' returned in October last an inventory was made of the supplies that remained on board her.

The crew of the 'Arctic' were engaged for three years and the department's object at the time was to equip the boat for a three-years' sojourn in the North.

Then, asked Mr. Carvell, M.P., who was conducting the examination, why did she come back at the end of one year instead of remaining for three years?

This was caused, answered Mr. Gourdeau, by the disabling of her windlass; another reason was that the department had decided it was better to have our patrols now in the summer and have the vessels return each year in the fall.

Practically, then, remarked Mr. Carvell, you decided upon a change of your former policy.

Colonel Gourdeau—Yes.

Proceeding, Colonel Gourdeau explained that it had been arranged when the 'Arctic' went north that the steamer 'Neptune' should meet her with coal and fresh supplies at Cape Wastenholm. But as a matter of fact, the 'Neptune' was delayed in sailing through the loss of one of the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels. There was a danger that this might expose the company's posts in Hudson's Bay to privations, so to avoid this possibility the 'Neptune' was held until she loaded with supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company.

In the meantime, the 'Arctic,' with her damaged windless, reached Chateau Bay, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At the request of the committee Colonel Gourdeau read a certificate from the engineers of the 'Arctic' and of the sealer 'Diana,' that the windlass of the 'Arctic' was so damaged that in its present state it would be very unsafe for the vessel to go on. Captain Bernier, on his part, would not undertake to remain in the north with broken windless, which was especially risky by reason of the number of times she would have to anchor.

Mr. Bergeron called attention to a clause in the instructions issued to Major Moodie which stipulated that the stores on the 'Arctic' were to be issued by himself on requisition from the sailing master, but he (Major Moodie) was to be held responsible. Were these instructions, asked Mr. Bergeron, carried out.

Yes, answered the witness, I think they were carried out to the letter.

Mr. Northrup asked whether the department when ordering supplies, made inquiries as to prices.

The witness answered that the orders stipulated for the delivery of goods at wholesale market prices.

Were all the purchases made from wholesale firms? asked Mr. Northrup.

As many as we could, answered the witness.

Who told you the quantities that would be required for the trip?

Captain Bernier prepared a list of the articles that he wanted, answered Col. Gourdeau.

The witness went on to say that he had looked over this list with Captain Spain, and with some exception this list was approved, orders for the goods were sent out under instructions from the minister. The supplies purchased were more than was actually required for the three years' cruise of the 'Arctic.' There was a certain amount over and above, so that the 'Arctic' would be able to land stores that might be left at the Mounted Police posts.

KILLED BY STREET CAR.

Winnipeg, June 5.—Thomas Harding, a young man aged twenty, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling beneath a street car while alighting

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Mr. Hellmuth Takes up the Examination of Senator Cox

Toronto, June 5.—Mr. T. F. Hellmuth, K.C., for the Ontario Government, took up the examination of Senator George A. Cox, president of the Canada Life, at the Insurance Inquiry this morning.

Mr. Watts, treasurer, was in the witness box at the same time as Mr. Cox, and questions were answered sometimes by one, sometimes by the other.

'You stand to make more and to lose more by investing in stocks of a company than in bonds,' said Mr. Hellmuth. He asked if it would not be better for the investments of insurance companies to be limited to bonds.

Mr. Watts replied that if companies were restricted in this way, the cost of insurance would be bound to increase. If investments were restricted to bonds and municipal debentures it would lower the rate of interest, because all the insurance companies would be trying to secure bonds. 'Where would the policy holder be?' he exclaimed.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS

ASSOCIATION FORMED AT TORONTO—LIST OF OFFICERS.

Toronto, June 5.—The Life Underwriters' Association of Toronto was organized on Monday, at the King Edward Hotel, by the agents and field men, who are actively canvassing for business. This association is formed for the promotion of harmony, goodwill and mutual benefit, and follows along the lines of those already formed in Montreal, Sherbrooke, London and Halifax.

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. E. H. Bissett; vice-president, Mr. J. O. McCarthy; secretary, Mr. W. D. Campbell; treasurer, Mr. Charles Gordon; executive committee, Messrs. J. B. Thayer, W. Hamilton, J. A. McFadden, J. S. Mills and F. H. Heath.

In the afternoon a lengthy attended meeting of agents from Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Kingston, Belleville and other points, was held, and a Dominion Life Underwriters' Association was organized, to bind together the local associations. The following officers and committee were elected provisionally, subject to ratification at an adjourned meeting, to be held on June 25, in Toronto, when Mr. Scovel, president of the National Association, will visit Montreal and Toronto:—Hon. president, Mr. T. McConkey; president, Mr. Geo. H. Allen; vice presidents—Nova Scotia, Mr. J. A. Johnson; New Brunswick, Mr. W. Maclennan; P.E.I., Mr. F. Hyndman; Quebec, Mr. G. H. Simpson; Ontario, Mr. H. C. Cox; Manitoba, Mr. H. Worsley; British Columbia, Mr. E. W. McLean; secretary, Mr. W. Milne; treasurer, Mr. F. Hearst; executive committee, Messrs. A. S. Macgregor, C. O. Palmer, A. H. Vipond, W. J. Fair, O. Gagnon; J. E. McQuaig, W. A. Richardson, W. J. Walters.

The Montreal deputation consisted of: Messrs. G. H. Allen, E. Scruton, A. H. Vipond, T. J. Parkes, J. W. Lambly, H. J. McKeon, G. H. Simpson, A. McN. Shaw, G. E. Williams, J. P. Daly, S. Henderson and W. Thomas.

THE CANADA LIFE AND TORONTO 'WORLD'

MR. SMALLPIECE, THE MANAGER OF THE LATTER, GIVES VIEW OF 'AD.' INCIDENT.

Toronto, June 5.—During the afternoon session of the insurance commission yesterday Senator Cox remarked:: 'We had a contract with one paper, the Toronto 'World.' I think it was, and I think it was at six cents a line, and they demanded twenty-five cents a line, which we refused to pay. This was done by the advertising manager. The fact that we refused to pay that twenty-five cents may possibly explain why this commission is here. I was fortunately not responsible for the matter, but I have been bearing the brunt of it ever since. Our report appeared in the Toronto papers on Sept. 14, 1905, and the 'World's' series of attacks on the Canada Life Assurance Company commenced on Sept. 15, 1905.'

Mr. H. E. Smallpeice, business manager of the Toronto 'World,' says:

'The Canada Life Company were willing to pay the rate of twenty-five cents a line, but with a stipulation that an editorial reading notice commending the report be also inserted. This I distinctly refused. Mr. McMaster said he would leave the matter with me, but as soon as he was gone I put the report and the copy of the reading notice, which they asked should accompany it, in an envelope and returned it to the Canada Life. The regular contract of the Canada Life, with the 'World' did not cover the insertion of such a report as was submitted. When I discovered that the higher rate was conditional on our inserting an editorial notice I declined to take it at all.'

TWO STORIES

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF GLEESON, SHOT BY A SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

The case was continued this morning in the Court of King's Bench in which Mortimer Gleeson was charged with having broken into the premises of the Union Clothing Company, 244 St. Lawrence street, on the night of Feb. 12 last.

Special Constable Celis, who is night watchman on the premises named, alleged that he saw the accused with two others trying to carry off some clothing. He had a scuffle with two of the men on the stairs after he had called to Mr. Fortier, at the tobacco store next door, to call the police. The men, however, escaped and in running after Gleeson, Celis fired his revolver twice on the ground to scare the young fellow to a standstill, but as he did not stop, Celis fired at Gleeson's leg, and the bullet taking effect, he fell to the ground. But his companion escaped.

For the defence, Silas Reid, a friend of the accused, denied the truth of the allegation that Gleeson had been in the Clothing Company's premises. He said that on the night of Feb. 12 he went to the Theatre Royal wtih Gleeson. After the perrormance they went to Gauthier's saloon on St. Lawrence street, thence to Gardner's lunch counter, and finally visited the Eureka saloon.

'My friend and I were about to take a drink,' continued Reid, 'when we heard a cry of "Louis, Louis; police!" On going out of the barroom we saw two men grappling with each other. One of the men was Celis. Under the impression that the two men were engaged in an ordinary fight, Gleeson went to the rescue of the watchman, Celis, and wrenched the other man away. But he had no sooner done this than Celis struck him on the head with his baton, whereupon I asked him if he was crazy. He nevertheless again struck Gleeson, who then ran down the street, Celis following. Shots were fired, and Gleeson was wounded in the leg.'

Celis denied having seen Reid on the night in question.

Frank Flannigan corroborated Read's testimony so far as it related to the accused being in a saloon on the opposite side of the street to the Clothing Company's premises, when Celis called to Mr. Louis Fortier to summon the police patrol.

Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields addressed the jury for the defence, at some length, arguing that it was a case of mistaken identity on the part of Celis. That Gleeson was the man whom the watchman shot there was, of course, no doubt, but the shooting arose in this way: After hearing calls for 'Louis, Louis,' Gleeson left the saloon and crossed the street to where Celis was struggling with another man. Far from being guilty of any offence, Gleeson assisted Celis, who, however, turned round and in his excitement struck Gleeson with his baton. 'What's that for? Are you crazy, man!' demanded Gleeson, and then seeing Celis produce his revolver, he did what any other man would have done in the circumstances—he ran away. Celis followed and shot him, while the men who were guilty of breaking into the store escaped.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy on account of the wounds Gleeson had received.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice Fitzpatrick at Once Settles Down to Business

THE HEARING OF THE GALLERY APPEAL POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

Ottawa, June 5.—The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the Chief Justice of Canada, took his seat on the Supreme Court Bench to-day. At the opening of the sitting his commisison was read, but in accordance with the desire of the new Chief Justice, the members of the bar present made no reference to his appointment, and the court proceeded at once to business, taking up the motions that preceded the hearing of the Quebec list of appeals.

The hearing was postponed for a week of Mr. Daniel Gallery's appeal from the decision of the lower court that deprived him of his seat in parliament and disqualified him from participation in parliamentary affairs.

MR. AYLESWORTH'S DUTIES.

Ottawa, June 5.—In addition to the duties of the Attorney-Generalship, the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth retains, at all events for the present, his office as Minister of Labor, to which he was appointed at the same time that he became Postmaster-General.

LINEMAN SHOCKED

FIREMEN SUMMONED TO RESCUE HIM FROM PERILOUS POSITION.

The firemen of No. 9 station this morning showed that they can do more with their apparatus than fight fires. Shortly before ten o'clock an alarm was sent in from box 212, at the corner of St. Etienne and Wellington streets, for a lineman who, while working on a pole, had touched a live wire. He received such a severe shock that his hands were badly burned, and he was in such a dazed condition that he was unable to descend the pole. While some of his fellow workmen climbed the pole and supported him from falling, another man sent in an alarm for the fire brigade. A ladder was promptly raised, but the man had sufficiently recovered to be able to come down the ladder without assistance.

STRIKE IS OVER

TEAMSTERS EXPECTED TO GO BACK TO WORK TO-MORROW.

To-morrow morning the teamsters of the Dominion Transport Company, who went out on strike on Monday week last, are expected to return to duty, having accepted the company's offer to make the overtime commence at 6 p.m. instead of 6.30 p.m. The men at first wanted $1.75 per day instead of $1.60, but they have now decided to accept the latter rate.

DR. KELLY RECOVERING.

Dr. F. W. Kelly, assistant headmaster of the Montreal High School, who was injured by the C. P. R. motor car on Saturday, at Montreal West, and sustained a dislocated shoulder and severe scalp wounds, was reported to-day as having passed a comfortable night. The physicians of the General Hospital, where he was taken immediately after the accident, state that he is practically out of danger.

MR. HUBBARD'S LECTURE

CIVILIZATION, HE SAYS, IS MAKING FOR THE TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE.

You could tell that Elbert Hubbard was a 'kicker' against the conventions, even if he did not say a word. His long black hair, coming well down over his coat collar, would tell you that, and so would his Byronic neck arrangement—the low collar, and the big black tie, 'all loose and sort of floating around.'

These little eccentricities become the man very well, and it is satisfactory to



MR. ELBERT HUBBARD.

know that he entertains no delusions in regard to them. No delusions—because, as he told a large audience at the Stanley Hall last night, he has never seen a genius—and he looks in the mirror quite frequently.

He kicks against the conventions with all the ardor of a Ruskin, but with this difference, that whereas Ruskin thought that the remedy for present social conditions was a return to the past, Mr. Hubbard, like the late William Morris, looks for the remedy in a new future.

This belief in a 'new future' is the key-note of Mr. Hubbard's ideals, and in endeavoring to do his share to hasten its advent he has not only written and spoken much, but he has established at East Aurora, in Erie County, N.Y., a corporation known as 'The Roycrofters,' of which he is president. This corporation is a semi-commercial institution giving work to three thundred people, who are working out his ideals in practical form.

His address on 'An Age of Commonsense' was most interesting, not only because of his own particular line of argument, but because it was full of epigram and humor. He traced the rise and fall of great nations from the beginning of civilization, and said in every case the downfall of a nation could be traced to the fact that genius was made subservient to politics. For a nation to oppress, to persecute, or to ostracise the men of initiative and invention was for that nation to seal its death warrant, for it was the same with a nation as with an individual—'If you cannot imagine a better condition than that existing at present, you are dead.'

He showed the gradual change which was coming over the world in its attitude to physical, moral, and mental questions, and that change he argued was for the better, because an age of commonsense was beginning to prevail. In all things now the tendency was to allow a judgment to stand or to fall according to whether it was sensible or not.

Thus in regard to religion, a man was no longer persecuted because of his religious beliefs. Trials for heresy were things of the past, because everybody recognized that no sane man could or would speak disrespectfully of the Deity, but that any man had a right to speak freely, or even disrespectfully, though with consideration, regarding other people's conceptions of Deity.

In the medical professions, the doctors no longer sought to cure with big doses of nauseous medicine. No doctor had ever cured anybody; all he could do was to assist nature to effect the cure. His advice now was not 'Take this.' It was 'Cut out that.' 'You are drinking too much,' or 'You are smoking too much,' or 'You are taking too little exercise,' or it was 'Let the fresh air into your house,' and 'Don't store up day air for use by night.'

The best lawyer nowadays was the man who showed people how to keep out of the courts.

Education was no longer being talked to about things. It was learning how to do things, and the best educated man nowadays was the one who was the most useful. Life, not college, was the best educator, for the only thing they could be sure their boys would learn at college was to smoke cigarettes. He was far from decrying the value of college education, but he thought it should be cut down to as short a period as possible—say, two years, because if a boy were taken out of life for too long a period, there was a danger that he could not be fitted back into it again. The facts that were learned in life had glue on them, but the facts that were learned out of books were oiled.

Then look at the common-sense view we were beginning to take of criminals and the insane. We were doing away with prisons, and were establishing penitentiaries, where the criminals went to school, and went to work. If men had more liberty than they knew what to do with why, they were sent to penitentiary, and their punishment was simply the restraint. And the mentally afflicted—they were not now kept in mad-houses, or asylums. They were sent to 'hospitals for nervous disorders,' and instead of being put in chains or in solitary confinement, they were set to work, for in work alone lay the nope of cure.

To work and to learn, that should be the object of all. Our lives should be not a preparation for death, but a preparation for life.

'And the highest human wisdom,' he said, 'is to work—to do the best you can—and be kind.

'And be kind.'

PENITENTIARY SENTENCES

BLACKBURN AND ASHTON SENT DOWN FOR TWO AND THREE YEARS, RESPECTIVELY.

George Blackburn, a colored man, was to-day sentenced by Judge Desnoyers to serve two years in the penitentiary for having stolen about two hundred dollars in Japanese money from a guest at the Windsor Hotel, about three weeks ago. George Hight, another colored man, who had worked with Blackburn as a porter at the hotel, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for receiving the money, knowing it to have been stolen.

Arthur Ashton, alias Arthurs, 25 years of age, who had a bad record, was sent by Mr. Lafontaine to the penitentiary for three years for having stolen overcoats. The practice of the prisoner was to boldly enter a house as though he belonged to the place, and then walk away with the best coat he found hanging on the hall stand. Ashton is the man who some days ago entered the Y. M. C. A. and was caught in the act of stealing two coats and a pair of brushes. On this charge he has not yet received sentence.

A CHILD RUN DOWN.

At 11.30 this morning a four-year-old child named Rachel Marksen, of 5 St. Julie street, was run down by a cab at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets, and sustained a nasty scalp wound. She was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital for treatment.

PATENT MEDICINES

Ottawa, June 5.—The parliamentary committee investigating the patent medicine trade in Canada to-day heard from Mr. David Watson, of Montreal, president of the Association of Proprietary Medicines, that any additional labelling on medicines would seriously affect the trade. People become accustomed to certain labels and bottles, and would look with suspicion on any change. For this reason he did not approve the suggestion to attach an additional label on medicines showing their contents.

'What effect,' asked Mr. H. H. Dewart, 'would it have on the consumption if medicines containing cocaine or morphine were so marked?'

'That is a phychological matter,' observed Dr. Stockton.

'And it would enable those with the habit to get these drugs all the easier,' added the witness.

Mr. J. A. McKee, president of the Dodds Medicine Company, and chairman of the board of control of the Dominion Proprietary Medicine Association, certified to the usefulness of patent medicines.

The country people beyond the reach of doctors appreciated the opportunity of getting medicines in the stores, and would be seriously inconvenienced if legislation was passed restricting such business to druggists.

'They have a legitimate place in the world?' asked Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P.

The witness agreed.

Mr. L. S. Levee, Toronto, representing the medicine firm handling Psychine, told the committee that he would object to registering the formula of his drug.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dr. Sproule and Dr. Stockton were of the opinion that no loss could result from publishing the ingredients of the drugs, and if they were good, so much the better for the makers.

The committee thought it would be a safeguard to keep the formula and have samples of the medicines tested according to it, but Mr. Levee argued that this would deprive him of his proprietary secret.

COMMERCIAL.

PROVISION MARKET

There is a fair enquiry for dressed hogs reported by wholesalers on the local market, though the advance in prices has hurt the demand to a certain extent. From $10.50 to $10.75 is the ruling quotation.

Lard is firm with a demand that is taxing the supplies on hand to fill. Smoked meats are active at this season and some good orders from out of town market are being received and filled.

Messrs. Ragg Brothers and Company, of Liverpool, writing under date of June 26, say of the bacon trade in England:

'The market is strong all round for meats both Canadian and American with a good demand at board prices. The supplies of American appear to be very short, and this will help trade and prices of Canadian here in the north.'

TORONTO STOCKS.

Morning sales:

Mackay—150 at 76¾, 225 at 77, 105 at 77 1-8, 25 at 76⅝, 85 at 76½.

Mackay pfd.—25 at 74½, 175 at 74⅞, 370 at 75, 75 at 75¼, 10 at 75⅝.

Iron bonds—$1,000 at 85.

Gen. Elect.—4 at 143¼, 140 at 143.

Toronto Ry.—50 at 113⅞.

Elect. Dev. Co.—50 at 50.

Elect. Dev. bonds—$2,000 at 90½.

Sao Paulo—50 at 142½, 25 at 142¾.

Sao Paulo bonds—$1,000 at 93⅞.

Mex. L. & P.—40 at 58.

Consumers Gas—35 at 206½.

Twins—10 at 115¼.

Northern Nav.—80 at 98¾.

Dominion Bank—85 at 278½.

Traders Bank—1 at 241, 1 at 240¾.

Ottawa Bank—31 at 227.

Metropolitan Bank—5 at 202.

Standard Bank—3 at 248.

Sovereign Bank—5 at 139½.

Bank of Commerce—5 at 178.

C. W. P. C.—70 at 128½.

L. L. & N. D. Co.—10 at 124½.

FINANCIAL

C.P.R. WILL EASILY MAKE $60,000,000 GROSS

Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway system for the month of May shows an increase of $1,342,000 over the corresponding month in 1905. The gross figures totalled the extremely satisfactory sum of $5,545,000 contracted with $4,203,000 last year. The following table records the gross earnings for the eleven months of the company's fiscal year, the end of which will be on the thirtieth of this month. The total earnings to the end of the eleven months would indicate an easy task for the company in reaching the $60,000,000 mark by the end of this month.

Month.	Gross.	Inc.
May	$5,545,000	$1,342,000
April	5,462,000	1,266,000
March	5,093,286	960,[illegible]
February	4,224,452	1,168,[illegible]
January	4,422,690	1,170,189
December	5,619,182	1,057,040
November	5,741,543	989,572
October	5,722,767	978,806
September	4,872,576	651,690
August	4,796,735	322,497
July	4,629,175	230,341
Total, 11 months	$56,129,406	$10,136,820

LOCAL STOCKS.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Reported by Gordon Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers:

C. Pac.—100 at 161.
Mackay—20 at 76.
Street Ry.—50 at 273¾, 45 at 273.
Twins—50 at 115.
Mackay pfd.—50 at 75.
Toronto Ry.—100 at 114¼, 14 at 114, 30 at 114½.
Power Co.—25 at 93¾.
Ry. Sig.—5 at 91⅞, 1 at 92.
Detroit—25 at 95.
Iron common—10 at 30, 125 at 29¾, 10 at 30, 100 at 29¾, 20 at 30.
Iron pref—50 at 80, 25 at 79½, 100 at 78½.
Scotia—50 at 67½.
Iron bonds—$1,000 at 85¼.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Specially reported for the 'Witness' by C. D. Monk Hospital street, Local Manager of J. S. Bach & Co., New York by direct wire.

Opening and Closing Prices. June 5

Stocks	Op'g.	Clos.	Stocks.	Op'g.	Clos.
Amal. Cop.	104¼	100	Miss. Pac.	96½	96½
Amer. Loco.	70¾	70¾	M. St. P.	....	157½
do. pfd.	115	115	do. pfd.	....	174
Am. Sugar.	136	136½	N. Y. Cent.	140¼	140¼
do. pfd.	....	....	Erie Rail.	46¼	46
Am. Smelt.	157½	158½	do. I pfd.	....	....
Am. Car. Fy.	42¼	42¼	do. II pfd.	....	71¾
Am. Wool.	35⅞	35⅞	Ont. & W.	51½	51¾
Anaconda	269	269	North. Pac.	212½	211½
Atchison	90¾	90¼	Nor. & Wes.	88	88
do. pfd.	....	....	Pac. Mail.	39	39¼
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	Penn. R. R.	133¼	133¾
do. pfd.	94½	94¼	Pressed St.	52¾	53
Brooklyn R.	81⅞	83¾	do. pfd.	97	97
Can. Leather	42⅜	42¾	P'ple's Gas.	93	93
do. pfd.	....	....	Phila. & Rd.	144	143¼
Can. Pac.	161	161	do. I pfd.	....	....
Can. South.	....	....	do. II pfd.	97	97
Ches. & Ohio	54¼	59	Pullman	....	....
Chic. & Alt.	....	....	Rock Island	26½	26¼
Chic. & N.W.	....	....	Railway S.S.	....	54½
C.M. & St.P.	175¼	174½	South. Ry.	39¼	38¾
Col. South.	33¾	34	do. pfd.	....	....
do. I pfd.	69½	69⅞	South. Pac.	66½	67
do. II pfd.	....	....	Sloss Sheff'd	80¾	81
Con. Gas.	171	139½	Tenn C. & I.	....	157½
Col. Fuel.	64	61½	Tex. Pac.	33½	34¼
Corn Prod.	23⅜	23	Tol. R. & L.	....	33¾
do. pfd.	81½	81½	Twin City.	....	....
Detroit U.	....	94¾	U. S. Steel.	41¼	41¼
Del. L. & W.	....	....	do. pfd.	106¼	106¾
Del. & Hud.	213¾	213	U.S. Rubber	....	....
Den. Rio G.	44¾	44¾	do. pfd.	....	....
do. pfd.	87¾	87½	Union Pac.	152	150¾
Dul. S. S.	....	....	do. pfd.	....	....
do. pfd.	....	....	Wabash.	21¾	21¾
G.N.R. pfd.	307	306¼	do. pfd.	50	50¾
Gen. Elec.	171	172	West. U. T.	93	93
Hav. Elec.	....	....	Wis. Cen.	....	....
Jersey Con.	....	....	do. pfd.	....	....
Iowa Cen.	....	....			
do. pfd.	....	....			
Kan. & Tex.	36	35⅞			
do. pfd.	64⅝	68			
Lo'sv. & Nas.	150½	150			
Man. Elev.	....	....			

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

London, June 5, 4 p.m. — Consols for money, 89¼; do. for account 89⅛.

Anaconda	13⅞	Erie	47⅞	Reading	74
Atchison	93½	do. I pfd.	82	do I pfd	47
do. pfd.	107	do. II pfd.	73½	do II pfd	49
R. & O.	11[illegible]	Ill. Cen.	185½	South'n.	40¾
C. P. R.	165¾	Lou. & N.	154¾	do pfd.	103
Ches. & O.	60⅞	Kan. & Tex.	37	So'th P'c	68¾
Chic. G. W.	20	N. Y. C.	144¾	Un. Pac	156½
Chic M&S. P.	179¾	Nor'k & W.	90¾	do. pfd.	98
De Beers.	17¾	do. pfd.	86	U.S. St'l	42¾
Denv'r R.G.	46½	Ont. & West	53¼	do. pfd.	108¾
do. pfd.	89½	Penn.	68⅝	Wabash.	22
St. Paul.	....	Rand Mines	6¼	do. pfd.	51¾

Spanish Fours, 93¼.

Bar silver uncertain, 30½d per ounce.

Money 2½ to 3 percent.

Discount rate, for short bills, 3 9-16 to 3⅝ percent; 4 months bills 3 7-16 to 3½ percent.

McCUAIG BROS. LONDON CABLE.

Hudson's Bay	85½
Grand Trunk, seconds	66¾
Grand Trunk, thirds	66¾
Grand Trunk, Ordinary	....
Canadian Pacific	166¾
Atchison	91¾
Louisville & Nashville	155
Pennsylvania	137¾
St. Paul	180
Union Pacific	156½
United States Steel common	42¾
United States Steel pfd	108¾
Amalgamated Copper	....

THE WHEAT MARKET

Favorable weather news from the crop district had a weakening effect on Chicago wheat to-day.

Corn was unsettled and weaker with wheat.

Oats recovered from an early decline and sold at an advance of ⅜.

In Winnipeg wheat eased off with Chicago in the morning, but there was a subsequent recovery on better cables. At the close 80¾c was bid for cash options, 81⅛c for July, and 78 1-8c bid for October.

CHICAGO MARKETS

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat, July	.81⅝	81½	80¾	80¾
Sept.	.80¼	80⅜	79¾	79¾
Corn, July	.49½	49¾	49⅛	49⅝
Sept.	.49⅜	49¾	49	49¼
Oats, July	.33⅞	34½	33¾	33⅝
Sept.	.32	32½	31¾	32
Pork, July	.15.95	16.17	15.95	16.17
Sept	.15.85	16.00	15.82	16.00
Lard, July	.8.55	8.62	8.52	8.60
Sept.	.8.75	8.77	8.65	8.77
Sh. Ribs, July	.9.15	9.22	9.07	9.20
Sept.	.9.10	9.12	9.00	9.12

WANTED, FOR FARNHAM MODEL School, one Gentleman Teacher as principal, and one Lady Teacher for Elementary Department; must hold Model School Diplomas; state salary required. Apply to H. COOK, Sec.-Treas., Farnham, Que.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STOCKS WERE STRONG

Even Conservative Writers Look for Improvement, Pointing out Favorable Factors

STRENGTH IN BOTH MACKAY STOCKS THE FEATURE LOCALLY—MARKET ASSUMES MORE BREADTH.

Exchange value of £1 sterling to-day is $4.85.5 to $4.85.6.

Only a few of the stocks recently prominent in the speculation showed any important changes from last night in the first prices on Wall Street to-day. Otherwise small gains and losses were mixed. Advances ran to a large fraction in Reading, Illinois Central, Delaware and Hudson, Colorado Fuel and National Lead. Later advices state that the market advanced all along the line of active stocks, with a much better business by commission houses. This latter influence has probably been due to the favorable newspaper reviews on the market situation. There are few exceptions to the prevailing idea that the market has at last reached bottom. The general trade conditions, that have never been so prominent a factor in favor of better values, the brilliant outlook for a continuance of the active business era, and the fact that the wheat fields are now reported to be in as good condition as in any previous year at this identical period. Then there is the value of the recent liquidation which has left stocks in strong hands, at comparatively low prices. This is not the least of the powerful influences that will sooner or later start an upward movement.

With so many 'local' stocks listed on the New York market, it will be rather peculiar if prices here do not advance with the older and greater market, although it is by no means a certainty that such will be the case, as there are so many internal combinations to consider, such as the innumerable trade outlets for surplus funds, offering in a country of the extent of resources that are found here. As a matter of fact the volume of business in the general list of stocks on the local market was greater than usual at this dull season, although there were no real 'features' to make the morning session in any way conspicuous.

Mackay common made another high level to-day on a small volume of business, the extent of the transactions being some 130 shares. The preferred showed an exceptionally strong tone, and sold up from 75 to 75¼, on a fair turnover of shares. As usual the buying impulse came from the curb in New York where the stock is being manipulated.

Iron common lost about a point, but only a limited number of shares came out at the decline, and it is very likely, as pointed out in these columns yesterday, that holders will wait for a more favorable period to 'get out.' In the meantime it is not expected that there can be any advance in that particular issue. The preferred was quiet, but bonds were steady to strong.

Amalgamated Copper report for year ended April 30, 1906, shows as follows:—Net income for year, $9,161,537; dividends, $8,848,554; surplus for year, $312,983; previous surplus, $8,942,712; profit and loss surplus, $5,255,695.

A branch of the Metropolitan Bank has been opened at Port Elgin, Ontario.

The 'Street' is aware of a pending issue of Standard stock, and the shares have advanced several points during the past few days. There have also been unconfirmed rumors of a melon for Dominion shareholders in the air for some time.

It is reported that a site has been purchased in Sandwich East, near Windsor, Ontario, for the United States Steel Trust plant.

Those present at the meeting of Steel directors yesterday were: Mr. J. H. Plummer, Sir William Van Horne, the Hon. Robert Mackay, the Hon. David MacKeen, Mr. H. E. Dimock, the Hon. L. J. Forget, Sir Henry Pellat, Mr. Elias Rogers, Mr. William McMaster, and Mr. W. B. Ross.

MORNING EXCHANGE SALES.

Royal Bank—10 at 229¾.

Bank of Nova Scotia—20 at 276¾.

Union Bank—31 at 153.

Bank of Montreal—2 at 253.

Twins—100 at 116.

Power—1 at 93.

L of W. preferred—10 at 110.

Scotia bonds—$5,000 at 108 and interest, $500 at 109¼.

C. Col. Cotton bonds—$2,000 at 97.

Iron Bonds—$1,000 at 85¼, $10,000 at 85.

Coal bonds—$4,000 at 100¾.

Winnipeg Railway bonds—$2,000 at 110.

Dom. Cotton bonds—$5,500 at 98.

Ogilvie pref—1 at 126, 10 at 124.

Mackay—50 at 77, 20 at 76½, 50 at 76¾.

Iron—25 at 30, 25 at 29¾, 5 at 30½, 150 at 29¾.

Iron pref—10 at 81.

Switch—58 at 105, 25 at 106.

Illinois pref—7 at 90½.

Toronto Railway—103 at 114, 1 at 114¼, 15 at 114½.

Mackay pref—150 at 75, 25 at 75 1-8, 50 at 75¼, 25 at 75½, 15 at 75¾, 120 at 75½, 25 at 75¼.

Telegraph—30 at 167

Detroit—50 at 81¾

MR. HILL'S FOLLOWING

'Personal Resources' Means Considerable Wealth in his Case — English and Canadian Friends

James J. Hill's declaration last week that there was no intention on the part of himself and his associates to publicly offer securities to cover the cost of the railway lines which he contemplated building in Canada, and that the cost would be covered by direct subscriptions to the company's stock by himself and his friends drew Wall Street's attention to the character of Mr. Hill's following. It is regarded as a most unusual event in the financial world that the building of 1,300 miles of railway, costing necessarily a great many millions, should be financed without any public requests for subscription to securities representing the enterprise. It has long been recognized, however, that Mr. Hill has a following which not only is possessed of very great wealth, but has at the same time unlimited confidence in Mr. Hill's ability as a railway manager.

Some indication of the individual wealth of Mr. Hill and some of his associates is found in the list of stockholdings in the Northern Securities Company, published at the time of the reduction in that company's capital stock from $395,400,000 to its present capitalization of $3,904,000. These were some of the larger stockholders of that company and the amount of their stock taken at par:

James J. Hill	$32,687,000
D. Willis James	8,437,100
John S. Kennedy	26,270,100
Lord Mount Stephen	3,139,400
Lord Strathcona	14,980,000
Samuel Thorne	3,000,000
E. Tuck & Co.	5,570,000
Lord Elphinstone	1,115,100
Marquis of Lansdowne	855,000
Baron Rothschild	2,000,000

The present value of the stocks into which Northern Securities was converted is equivalent to about double the par value of Northern Securities as given in this list, so that the cash value of these stock holdings is double their nominal value. In addition to these names, the Northern Securities stockholders included many prominent names in England, where Mr. Hill has a very strong following. Among the larger holders of Northern Securities other than those already named are the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Earl of Waldegrave and Earl Roberts. Princess Victor of Hohenlohe and Langeburg was also among the holders of Northern Securities, as was likewise the Marchioness of Bath.

SOO EARNINGS

The earnings of the 'Soo' Line have been phenomenal throughout the whole of the fiscal year so far reported. The road is making much the same rapid strides as the Canadian Pacific, which controls it, is making. Since the good crops of last year, the road has been able to get an immense amount of traffic. First, there was the grain traffic afforded by the great North-West, and following that the supplies that the people on the farms and in the towns of the Canadian West required. With the opening of the spring the settlers' traffic sets in in earnest, and this year the movement is greater than ever. As a consequence the amount of settlers' effects to be moved is great, and the rates obtained on such traffic are satisfactory. Of course, it is too early as yet to tell how the crops on this road will turn out. The wheat has been sown, and has been doing well, but in the northern latitude the harvesting of this grain comes late.

The following shows the earnings for April and ten months:—

The earnings of the 'Soo' Railway for the ten months were out yesterday, showing net earnings of $4,983,474, against $3,591,202 last year. The comparison follows:

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
April gross	$ 959,702	$ 654,863	$ 304,839
Expenses	540,034	405,298	134,736
Net	$ 419,668	$ 249,565	$ 170,103
10 mo. gr.	9,621,498	7,252,806	2,368,692
Expenses	4,638,024	3,661,604	976,420
Net	$4,983,474	$3,591,202	$1,392,272

MORNING CALL.

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

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Auto. Ry.	....	....	do. pfd.	75¼	75
Bell Tel.	160	150	Mex. L. & P.	60	55
B.C. Pack A	73	68	M. & St. P.	....	157
B.C. Pack B	72	68	M.L.H.&P.	94	93¾
C.P.R.	161¼	161¼	M.L.&M.	....	....
New Pacific	160	157	M. S. R.	274	272
Detroit	83¼	94½	Mt. Steel	115	*103½
Coal com.	79½	78	do. pfd.	....	....
Coal pfd.	120	119	Mont. Tel.	170	166
Dom. I. & S.	29¾	29	Ohio T. & L.	33	33
do. pfd.	81½	80¾	N. S. Steel	67½	67
Duluth com.	19	18	do. pref.	....	....
do. pfd.	39	35	N.W. Land.	525	495
Halifax	110	105	Ogilvie com.	....	....
Hav. Elec.	50	45	do. pfd.	128	124
do. pfd.	94	90	Rich. & Ont.	81¼	80½
Ill. Trac. pd.	96*	95½	Sao Paulo	143	142
Int'l Coal	....	....	St. John rd	....	....
do. pfd.	....	....	Toledo	53½	53
L. W'd pfd.	....	....	Toronto	115	114½
do. com.	113	109	Trinidad	....	....
L. Paper	102	90	Twin City	116	115¾
do. pfd.	112	108	West India	....	45
Mackay	76¾	76¾	Winnipeg	....	....

BANKS.

B. N. A.	....	141½	N. Scotia	290	276
Com'erce	179	....	Ontario	....	....
Dom.	280	272	Ottawa	....	....
East. T.	....	162	Quebec	150	141¼
Hoch'laga	150	140	Royal	240	230
Imperial	....	....	Sovereign	139½	138
March	170	167½	Standard	....	....
Molson	259	227½	Toronto	245	235
Montreal	255	254¾	Union	155	153
Nationale	....	....			

COTTONS.

Can. Col.	63	58	Montreal rd	128	122
D. Tex. pfd.	105¾	105			

BONDS.

Bell Tel. 5	110	102	Mt. L.&P. 4½	102	101
Can. Col. 6	98	95	Mt. S. Ry. 4½	....	104½
D. Coal. 5	101	100	N.S. S. C. 6	....	108
D. Cot. 6	98	97½	Ogilvie 6	†120	....
D.I.&S. 5	85¼	84½	Sao P. 5	105	94
Hav. E. 5	94½	93½	Textile A 6	96	91½
L of Wds 6	†113	109½	" B 6	97	91½
L. Paper 5	115	107	" C 6	96	91
Mex. E. L. 5	81	79½	" D 6	93	....
Mex. L. P. 5	84	....	Win. E. 5	....	108

OIL IN MANITOBA.

Gladstone, Man., June 4. — John Stafford, an oil expert, formerly of Petrolia, Ont., who has been sinking a well at Wilson's brick yards, struck oil on Saturday at a distance of 100 feet. The fluid burns brightly. An option is to be secured on the property, and a company formed immediately to operate.

TO AMEND GRAIN ACT

Mr. F. W. Thompson Suggests Making Elevators Responsible for all Losses

ELEVATOR WILL BE REBUILT AS SAFEST AND MOST MODERN ON THE CONTINENT.

Fort William, Ont., June 4.—Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Montreal, arrived this afternoon from the East, and he is in consultation with Mr. Macdonald, head of the Macdonald Engineering Company, in regard to the details of rebuilding of the elevator. Discussing the recent accident, Mr. Thompson said:—

'Referring to my company's notice that owners of grain stored in wrecked elevator must share in general average of loss, while our solicitors definitely advise that this position is absolutely sound in law, my company is willing, in the interests of all purchasers of grain, to join with the grain exchange in petitioning the Dominion Government to amend the Grain Act by making all elevators, both terminal and otherwise, throughout Canada, responsible in future for all such losses. The Ogilvie Company will then undertake to pay and make good to all storers of grain in their Fort William elevator any loss occasioned by the recent elevator accident, as if such amended Act applied to this past loss. As the Dominion House is now in session, and as the seriousness of the question to all grain shippers has been made apparent by the recent accident, I would urge immediate action along this line so that legislation be obtained during parliament session.'

Work will start at once and be rushed day and night in order that the new building may be completed by Oct. 1 in time to handle the fall rush.

Mr. Thompson stated that the new elevator will be strictly fireproof, and equipped with the most modern appliances obtainable for the handling of grain. It is specially designed for the rapid handling of grain, and will have a capacity of three-quarters of a million bushels. The site for the new elevator has been located some distance back from the river front on an extensive property which the Ogilvie Company own at this point, being in line with their extensive new flour mills and warehouses. Loading facilities for vessels will be by means of steel carriers. The whole structure, when completed, will be of the safest and most modern on the continent.

FIRST FRUIT REPORT

Trees not Winter Killed, and Advices Generally Bespeak Average Season

Ottawa, Ont., June 4—The first fruit report of the year, just issued from the fruit divisions, states that the frost in Southern Ontario the second week in May affected the early blossoms of the strawberry crop, but will not seriously reduce the whole crop. No injuries to trees from winter killing were reported, but strawberries, and to a less extent, raspberries and blackberries, suffered slightly everywhere. The show of apple bloom was never better. Early and fall apples show somewhat better than winter fruit. Pears are on the whole a medium crop. The commercial plum sections of Ontario are reporting a very light crop; in some cases an absolute failure. Peaches indicate an average crop. Cherries show well everywhere. Grapes are reported in good order except in sections that depended on snow protection, in which case winter killing is prevalent. Spraying is reported to be much more general than ever before.

FIFTEEN PERCENT INCREASE

Is Mr. Meighen's Estimate of the Western Wheat Fields Area

Mr. Robert Meighen, who returned from the West yesterday, says that the wheat crop is as far advanced as it was this time last year, and that the acreage is from ten to fifteen percent in advance of last year in the three North-West provinces. There are 200 men at work on the Lake of the Woods Milling Company's new mill at Keewatin, and Mr. Meighen says that the concrete elevators are built on solid rock. When the plan is completed, he declared that it would be the largest milling centre in Canada.

TRADING IN MAY

The volume of business on the local exchange for each month of the year will be seen from the following tables:—

	Stocks. 1906.	1905.
January	187,152	61,189
February	220,088	101,215
March	113,454	216,480
April	92,426	114,359
May	91,559	64,237
Total	704,679	558,030

	Bonds. 1906.	1905.
January	$1,135,350	$358,800
February	1,074,825	367,000
March	415,200	702,200
April	395,675	416,129
May	330,000	347,918
Total	$3,340,950	$2,192,047

C.P.R. LAND SALES

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company reports its land earnings for the month of April as follows:—

	Acres.	Amount.	Aver. per acre.
Manitoba	3,237	$13,000	$5.67
Saskatchewan	28,668	200,313	7.00
Alberta	59,235	320,116	4.40
Total	90,230	$534,084	5.92

Increase in sales over April, 1905, 68,041 acres, and increase in receipts of $408,334.

Total sales for ten months were 331,933 acres, amounting to $1,545,734, at an average of $5,546. Increase from the corresponding period of the previous year, 546,728 acres, and in receipts, $3,251,114.

TORONTO STREET.

Toronto Railway earnings for the week ending June 2 were $57,436, an increase of $5,073; and for the month, $248,532, an increase of $20,784.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

There has been some slackening in the demand for eggs during the past week due, no doubt, to the increasing consumption of fruit. Prices on the local market have declined fractionally, and it is reported that values in the country have also been reduced. There are still some packing operations going on, and the bulk of the stock so treated is now going into cold storage, as the season is too far advanced for picking and liming. There is a good demand on this market for both wholesale and small jobbing lots and quotations range from 16c to 16½c per dozen.

Beans are firm and there is a brisk enquiry from all sources. Prime pea beans in wholesale lots are quoted to-day at $1.60 to $1.62½ per bushel, small lots at $1.70 and handpicked at $1.80.

Boiling peas are in good demand and prices rule high owing to light supplies. No. 1 grade of soup peas are quoted at $1.02½ to $1.05 per bushel in car load lots, and $1.10 in smaller quantities.

There is a very quiet market for honey reported and business is dull owing to the light enquiry. White clover in the comb is quoted at 13c to 14c; buckwheat at 10c to 11c per pound section; white extract at 7c to 7½c; buckwheat extract at 5½c to 6c per pound.

Maple syrup and sugar are easy in tone and the demand from local retailers is small. It is said that there are large holdings left over, and if this is so 'new' syrup will be probably offered at a surprisingly early date next spring. There is still some enquiry for good sugar which brings from 8c to 10c per pound.

Syrup is quoted at 5c to 5½c per pound in bulk and 60c to 65c per nine pound tin.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.70; strong bakers, $4.20; winter wheat patents, $4.20 to $4.40, and straight rollers, $3.90 to $4.10 in wood; in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extra, in bags, $1.35 to $1.50.

ROLLED OATS—$2.15 to $2.20 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL — $1.35 to $1.40 per bag; granulated, $1.65.

MILLFEED — Ontario bran in bulk, $18 to $18.50; shorts in bags, $21; Manitoba bran in bags, $18.50 to $19; shorts, $20.

HAY — No. 1, $9.50 to $10 per ton on track; No. 2, $8.50 to $9; clover, $6; clover mixed, $6.50.

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

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.60 to $1.62½ per bushel; handpicked, $1.80 per bushel.

PEAS—Boiling, in car load lots, $1.02½ to $1.05 per bushel.

POTATOES—65c to 70c per bag.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 13c to 14c; buckwheat, 10c to 11c per pound section; extract, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 5½c to 6c per pound.

MAPLE SYRUP—60c to 65c per 9 lb. tin; maple sugar, 8½c to 9c per pound.

PROVISIONS — Barrels heavy Canada short cut pork, $23.00; light short cut, $21.50; barrels clear fat back, $23.50; compound lard, 7½c to 8c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 13½c to 15c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 17c to 18c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10.50; alive, $7.75 to $7.85, per hundred pounds.

EGGS—New laid, 16c to 16½c per doz.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, 20½c to 21¼c.

CHEESE — Colored and white, 11 1-8c to 11¼c.

ASHES — First pots, $5.25 to $5.37½; seconds, $4.75; thirds, $3.70; pearls, $6.50 to $6.75 per hundred pounds.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., June 5.—Flour—Ontario steady; exporters bid $3.15 for 90 percent patents, buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3.20. Manitoba, first patents, $4.40 to $4.60; seconds, $4 to $4.10; bakers, $3 to $4. One car of oats sold on the call board at 37c outside. Other quotations were:—Bran offered at $16.50 outside; wheat, Ontario No. 2 white, 83c bid, C.P.R.; No. 2 mixed, 82c bid, C.P.R. Wheat, Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 85c asked, Point Edward or Owen Sound; 84c bid. Oats, No. 2 white, 37¾c bid main line; offered at 38c; 39c bid Toronto to arrive. Corn, No. 2 yellow offered at 59c Toronto, to arrive.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	Rail.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	11,500	—
Oats, bush	16,320	—
Buckwheat, bush	3,200	—
Flour, brls	10,002	—
Meal, brls	950	—
Eggs, cases	974	37
Butter, pkgs	1,598	—
Cheese, boxes	4,275	—
Lard, pkgs	9,590	—
Meats, pkgs	3,103	—
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	538	—
Leather, rolls	251	—
Raw Hides	32	—
Apples, brls	2	—

PACKING HOUSE ABSORBED

Winnipeg, Man. June 4.—Pork and beef packing business of J. G. Griffin & Co., one of the foremost industries of the west, has been absorbed by a big American corporation, although the names of the new stockholders are not announced. Mr. Griffin will retire from the company entirely, and will be succeeded as president by Mr. C. N. Aldrich, who is familiar with western affairs. The firm has branches at Vancouver, Nelson, Calgary and Fort William, but will be considerably extended in its operations by purchasers who are understood to have unlimited resources.

TRACTION MAGNATES MEET

The semi-annual meeting of the Canadian Street Railway Association is being held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, to-day and to-morrow, the first session having been held this morning, and the second at 2.30 this afternoon. The president, Mr. W. G. Ross, of Montreal, is presiding, and the following companies are represented:—London Street Railway Company, Niagara, Toronto and St. Catharines Railway Company; the Toronto Railway Company; Toronto and York Radial Railway Company; Toronto Suburban Railway Company; Montreal Street Railway Company; Quebec Street Company; Halifax Street Railway Company, and the St. John, N.B., Street Railway Company. Papers were read this afternoon by Mr. Neilson, Toronto, on track construction, and maintenance of the way, and by Mr. C. C. Royce, manager of the Toronto Street Railway Company, on gasoline operated motor cars. The delegates were entertained at dinner at the Kent House yesterday evening by the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company.

CANADIANS
VISITING NEW YORK

are invited to call at the offices of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, 25 Pine Street, where Waiting and Writing Rooms, with files of Canadian Newspapers will be at their disposal.

New York and other Drafts, Cheques, etc., collected. Credits opened and payments made on most favorable terms.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.
C. E. LANSKAIL, Agent.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON.
Insurance Agents & Brokers
ROOM 17 TRAFALGAR CHAMBERS
40 Hospital St Tel M. 2251

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

Professional

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
HENRY J. ELLIOTT, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR,
Commissioner for all the Provinces, New York and Massachusetts.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
189 St. James St., Montreal.

Tel. Main 3960.
PATTERSON & BROWN,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors.
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James St., Montreal.
W. PATTERSON, M.A., LL.B.; E. N. BROWN, B.A., B.C.L.

MACLENNAN & MEAGHER,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
New York Life Building, Montreal.
F. S. MACLENNAN, K.C. J. J. MEAGHER.

SMITH, MARKEY, MONTGOMERY & SKINNER
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
TEMPLE BUILDING
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. H. MARKEY
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY
WALDO W. SKINNER.

DAIRY EXPORTS

Exports of dairy produce from Montreal, Portland and Quebec, for Europe for week ending June 2, 1906:—

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	8,047	5,349	13,396
To Glasgow	575	80	655
To London	25,307	5,805	31,112
To Leith	597	....	597
To Cardiff	361	....	361
To Bristol	4,347	240	4,587
Total	39,234	11,474	50,708
Corr. week, 1905	46,129	12,454	58,583
Corr. week, 1904	35,398	13,359	48,757
Since May, 1905	131,160	60,537	191,697
Corr. period, 1905	124,753	35,760	160,513
Corr. period, 1904	116,242	35,256	151,498

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
Liverpool	1,012	....	1,012
Glasgow	121	36	157
London	6,655	689	7,334
Bristol	634	125	759
Total	8,412	850	9,262
Corr. week, 1905	7,730	278	8,008
Corr. week, 1904	5,564	557	6,121
Since May 1, 1906	20,216	978	21,194
Corr. period, 1905	20,211	849	21,060
Corr. period, 1904	9,199	1,331	10,530

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending June 2 were:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To London	3,534	—
To Glasgow	1,102	677
To Bristol	786	—
To Cardiff	240	—
Total	5,662	677
Last week	4,787	629

GOOD NEWS OF CROPS.

Macleod, Alberta, June 5.—Crops throughout Southern Alberta and Macleod district in particular are far in advance of the surrounding country, and everything points to a very successful and prosperous year for farmers.

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 dealing with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealings, 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 704 New York Life Building.
Cor. St James street and Place d'Armes square.
CHARLES E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON
Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building.
112 St. James Street.

R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY,
Notaries, etc.,
Guardian Building, St. James Street.
Funds for Investment on Mortgage.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED,
INSURANCE PLACED.
Representing CANADA LIFE, LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.
Evenings 7 to 10.
WILLIAM P. RANSOM,
226 Elm Avenue, - - Westmount.

W. J. HASTINGS
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,
798 Dorchester Street

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street, 49 Crescent Street

A Real Health Food,
"GOLDEN WHEAT" BREAD:
PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.
R. S. AULD, 537 St. Antoine, cor. Atwater Ave.
TEL. MOUNT 13.

HOUSECLEANING BRUSHES
Of Every Description, at Factory Prices
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
76—Victoria Square—76.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. M. 2740

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

ARONSON & RUTENBERG
PAWNBROKERS,
601 Craig Street.
Money to lend on Diamonds Watches, Jewellery, Clothing and Dry Goods. Furs stored during summer months.
ARONSON & RUTENBERG,
Pawnbrokers and Jewellers.

JACKSON & CO.,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS
And CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
528B to 535 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel. Main 4153.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

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

PATENTS THAT PROTECT.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
CHARLES W. TAYLOR, B. Sc., to Examiner Canadian Patent Office.
Canada Life Building, Montreal

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

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside or mountains for 25 cents a month, post paid.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY Ins. Cms. 1 2 3 4 5 1 2

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States made unqualified affirmation of the lawfulness of slave-holding and its compatibility with Christianity.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Owing to the great demands upon its rolling stock for the transport of troops to put down the Fenian Raid in different parts of the country, the G. T. R. night express between Montreal and Toronto was discontinued. Scouts at St. Armand reported that the Fenians were advancing in large force. Outposts there and at St. Alexandre had fallen back, though telegraph communication still continued. A mass meeting was held in Montreal, addressed, among others, by the Mayor, the Hon. Messrs. T. D. McGee, Rose, Ryan, Chauveau, Young and Ferrier, Dr. Hingston and others, and volunteers enrolled themselves with great eagerness. At St. Albans, Vt., the Fenians were coming and going, lounging about, the United States authorities exerting little control over them.

DR. GEORGE AT BURLINGTON.

The Burlington, Vt., 'Free Press' of yesterday's date says: The Rev. J. H. George, D.D., the new pastor of the First Church, occupied the pulpit of that church for the first time on Sunday morning, an unusually large congregation being present. Dr. George chose his text from Revelation i., 5 and 6: 'And from Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness and the first begotten of the dead, and the prince of the kings of the earth. Unto him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood. And hath made us kings and priests unto God and his father; to him be glory and dominion forever and ever.'

Dr. George's sermon was a masterpiece of pulpit oratory, showing him to be profound as a thinker and lucid as an expositor. His perfect enunciation gives a voice of remarkable range and power, a uniform quality of tone.

Dr. George was formerly principal of the Congregational College, Montreal.

HOLDS CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE.

In connection with the collapse of the reservoir over the premises of Boivin, Wilson & Co., some time ago, Mr. Wilson has now entered an action through his attorneys, Messrs. Gouin, Lemieux, Martineau & Brossard, claiming $11,324 damages from the G. H. Vogel Co., who put up the tank.

CHINESE GAMBLERS FINED.

Kingston, Ont., June 4.—A case of seven Chinamen charged with gambling was disposed of by the magistrate fining the Celestial who kept the house $25 and costs, and allowing the others to go with a reprimand.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summer Resorts

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Open June 1st to October 1st. Enlarged. Lighted with Gas, Terms Moderate.

If you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, Sleepy Beds, and very Best Outing you ever had, go to

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.,

the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Everything for your COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT. Splendid Hall for dancing. MUSIC, PING PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS, TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING and FISHING.

Use of Boats, Pool Tables, Tennis Courts, etc., absolutely free to guests.

Silver Medal awarded to Abenakis Mineral Water by Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., World's Fair, 1904. Highest award to a Canadian Mineral Water.

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER

A positive cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women.

You can't afford to miss the Springs this year.

Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever. Improved Train Service—Via G.T.R. Round Trip from Montreal, $3.—Ask your Ticket Agent, or write for Circulars, etc., to R. G. KEMPTON, Mgr, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

THE CHAMPLAIN HOUSE,

which is beautifully situated on Missisquoi Bay, two miles from St. Armand Sta., is now open for guests. The house has been thoroughly renovated and everything is in first class order; good boating, fishing, bathing, first-class board and good livery in connection. For particulars apply to S. BORDEN, Philipsburg, Que.

HOTEL LAWRENCE,
Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Booklets ready. Get one. Open June 15 to Sept. 15. MRS. C. M. GOVE & SON, Managers.

THE IRVING Old Orchard Beach,

Directly on Beach. Prices moderate, Convenient to everything. Booklets.
MRS. L. A. GOOGINS, Prop.

MINTO HOUSE—St. Adolphe de Howard, Co. Argenteuil, Que.

First Class Private Temperance Boarding House, six miles from Ste. Agathe. Home comforts. Excellent cooking; good fishing. Terms moderate. Address, PHILIP B. GILES, Proprietor.

"MOUNTAIN VIEW," FOSTER—We have a few more rooms that are not taken for the season. Good boating and fishing. Boats free to guests at the house. Apply A. KILBURN, Foster, Que.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, FOR summer months, on shore of Lake Memphremagog, near Knowlton's Landing. For particulars apply COOK & McMASTER, Royal Insurance Building.

ROUND LAKE HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the season, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the Laurentians, overlooking Round Lake; large, new house, wide verandahs, large shady grounds; splendid boating and fishing. Five minutes from station and P.O. Third station from Sixteen Island Lake. For terms and accommodation address, ROUND LAKE HOUSE, Weir Station, Que.

TO LET, AT STE. MARGARET STATION for the season, fine Villa, 10 rooms; nice woods, good trout fishing. Apply MISS LEMAIRE, Ste. Margaret Station.

SEASIDE HOUSE, LITTLE METIS, Que., will open June 15th. One of Canada's most popular summer resorts. Bracing, salt air; magnificent scenery. JOHN ASTLE, Prop.

HAMILTON VILLA, CHEABEQUE ISland, Maine, Portland Harbor. CAPT. A. E. HAMILTON, Proprietor. Open June 15th to Sept. 20th. Good Bathing Fishing; table, first class. Terms reasonable.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR STEEL RAILS AND FASTENINGS AND RAILWAY TIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope 'Tender for Steel Rails,' 'Tender for Railway Ties,' 'Tender for Splice Bars,' 'Tender for Bolts and Nuts,' 'Tender for Spikes' and 'Tender for Nutlocks,' respectively, will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa until twelve o'clock noon of the 7th day of June, 1906, for sixty-five thousand (65,000) gross tons of eighty pound (80 lb.) steel rails (open hearth or Bessemer, at the option of the Commissioners), and the necessary fastenings; and for one million five hundred and forty-five thousand (1,545,000) railway ties; in strict accordance with the specifications of the Commissioners.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied by the Commissioners which, as well as the specifications, may be obtained on application to Hugh D. Lumsden, Chief Engineer, Ottawa, Ont., to A. E. Doucet, District Engineer, Quebec, P.Q., or to A. E. Hodgins, District Engineer, Kenora, Ont.

Full information in regard to deliveries, quantities for which tenders will be received, and also as to the other conditions on which tenders are made, is given on form of tender. A sample of the nutlock tendered on must acompany each tender for nutlocks.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for a sum equal to ten percent (10 percent) of the amount of the tender.

Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,
P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, 19th May, 1906.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for shipping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.



DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL

DOMINION .. ..June 9
SOUTHWARK .. ..June 16
CANADA .. ..June 23
KENSINGTON .. ..June 30

FIRST CLASS, $70.00-$75.00, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

On steamers carrying only one class of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer.

$42.50 and $45.00 to Liverpool; $45.00 and $47.50 to London.

Third Class passengers booked to principal points in Great Britain at $27.50, berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

For all information, apply to Local Agents, or to

DOMINION LINE.
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian." 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York every 10 days.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES

20 days' trip, twenty days in the tropics, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara. Tickets for sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 39 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 4th and 18th June; 2nd, 16th and 30th July; 13th and 27th August; 10th and 24th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer excursions, $35 and upwards, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York fortnightly, from 6th June to 21st November. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, city.



R. & O. ALL LINES OPEN

MONTREAL - TORONTO LINE. — Via Thousand Islands and Rochester, N.Y. Steamers leave daily except Sundays, at 2.15 p.m., from 2nd June.

MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE Via Thousand Islands and Bay of Quinte. Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE — Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

SAGUENAY LINE — From Quebec Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.30 a.m.

TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES STREET, Opp. Post Office.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

Passenger steamers running daily except Sunday.

To OTTAWA, single, - $2.50
Return, - - - - - 4.00

Daily Excursion to CARILLON by Str. 'Duchess of York,' $1.00. Home by the Rapids.

Take 8 a.m. G. T. R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.

AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS up by Train, return by THE RAPIDS.

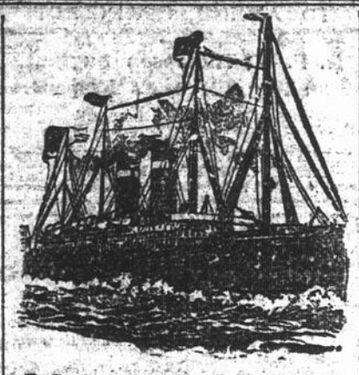
To ST. ANN'S, G. T. R. or C. R. R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip 80c.

To LACHINE, G. T. R., 5 p.m. Round Trip 50c.

To HUDSON, C. P. R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip $1.00.

Ticket Offices — Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 3 Offices on St. James st., Nos. 128, 137 and 178. Windsor Station for Hudson.

Head Office, 165 Common street.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1029.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
24 May—VIRGINIAN	7 June	3 am 1 p.m.
31 May—TUNISIAN	14 June	7 a.m. 6 p.m.
7 June—VICTORIAN	21 June	3 a.m. 12 noon

It is to be noted that the Allan Line steamers sail from Montreal, and the hour of sailing has been arranged so as to give the passenger a view of the noble St. Lawrence by daylight. The trip down is a moving panorama the whole way.

TUNISIAN'S record passage Rimouski to Moville, is 6 days 5 hours.

VIRGINIAN'S record passage Moville to Rimouski is 5 days 20 hours.

VIRGINIAN and VICTORIAN are the largest, finest, and fastest pair of Turbine steamers in the world. The engines of His Majesty's yacht and H.M.S. Dreadnought, the largest and most powerful battleships ever constructed, are after the same design as Virginian and Victorian. Their great merit being absolute freedom from vibration.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS $70 and up.
SECOND-CLASS, Liverpool, Londonderry, $42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.
THIRD-CLASS Liverpool, London or Belfast, $27.50, and $13.75, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian .6 June Mongolian . 20 June
Numidian . 13 June Corinthian . 27 June

One class cabin called second. Rate $40 and upwards. Third class, $26.50.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"
MONTREAL, QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL.

June 14, Thur. .. .. Lake Manitoba
June 23, Sat. .. ..Empress of Britain
June 30, Sat. .. ..Lake Champlain
July 7, Sat. .. ..Lake Erie
July 12, Fri. .. .. .. Empress of Ireland
July 21, Sat. .. ..Lake Manitoba
and weekly thereafter.

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT.

June 17, Lake Michigan (Third Class) 26.50
July 1, Montrose (One Class). 40.00
July 8, Mount Temple (Third Class) 26.50
July 29, Lake Michigan 3rd Class.... 26.50

SS. Lake Champlain and Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin passengers (Second Class) to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $42.50 and $45.00. 3rd, $26.50.

Lake Manitoba—1st, $65.00 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00; 3rd, $26.50.

Empresses—1st, $80.00 to $500.00; 2nd, $45.00 and $47.50; 3rd, $28.75.

Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. LAKONIA (Cold Storage) .. ..May 31
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) ..June 7

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Rates:—Steerage, $25.00; cabin, $35.00 to $42.50.

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. CERVONA .. ..June 2
SS. KILDONA .. .. June 9

All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

ABERDEEN SERVICE.
SS. ESCALONA .. .. July 5

LEITH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA .. .. June 1

NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
SS. JACONA .... June 9

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.
LORD IVEAGH .. ..May 28

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
WESTERN OFFICE,
Room 110, Union Station, TORONTO.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.	From Montreal.
5 May—Manchester Importer ..	..May 26
12 May—Manchester Shipper	June 2
24 May—*Manchester Trader	June 16
7 June—*Manchester Commerce ..	June 30
14 June—Manchester Importer ...	..July 7

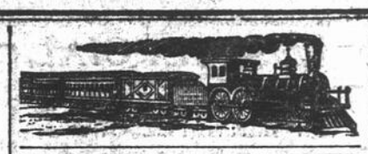
Some of the above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with Cold Storage.

For further particulars apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
AGENTS .. .. .. MONTREAL.

STEAMBOATS TO RENT
FOR EXCURSIONS.
Day or Night. Apply to
J. A. LAMARRE,
St. Helen's Island Ferry Shed.
Tel. Main 895.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
SUMMER TOURS.
FIRST CLASS.
In effect until September 15, 1906

From Montreal $106.50
Vancouver, Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore. Victoria, Tacoma, Wash.

San Francisco, Los Angeles .. $106.50 via Detroit and direct lines in both directions.

San Francisco .. .. $120.00 with choice of several routes.

Corresponding reduction in price of return tickets to Nelson, Rossland, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Fernie, Spokane, Wash., etc. Tickets good to return until October 31st, 1906.

NEW
Motor Car Service
BETWEEN
MONTREAL—VAUDREUIL
and intermediate stations.

Leave Windsor Stn.	Ar. Vaudreuil.
9.10 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
11.40 a.m.	12.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.50 p.m.
Leave Vaudreuil.	Ar. Montreal.
10.20 a.m.	11.10 a.m.
1.30 p.m.	2.20 p.m.
4.15 p.m.	5.05 p.m.

This new service will be daily. Sundays excepted.

Friday Train for St. Agathe.

Commencing June 8th a fast train will leave Place Viger every Friday at 5.20 p.m. for St. Agathe, stopping only at Lesage and intermediate Stations to St. Agathe.

Special Saturday Train for Nominingue.

On Saturday, June 9th and 16th, train leaving Place Viger at 1.25 p.m., will run through to Nominingue, stopping at stations north of Lesage.

THROUGH SLEEPER Montreal and Duluth, Minn.

Commencing June 4th, a through Sleeper for Duluth will be attached to train leaving Windsor Station at 10.15 p.m. daily.

Sleeping and Parlor Car Service
Between
MONTREAL AND PORTLAND, ME.

First Sleeper will leave Windsor Station Sunday, June 10th, at 7.45 p.m., and daily thereafter. First parlor car will leave on Monday, June 11th, at 9.00 a.m.

On and after June 25th this service will be extended to Old Orchard.

Homeseekers' Excursions.
COLONIST CLASS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
JUNE 5th and 19th.. .....
JULY 3rd and 17th.....
1906

Good to return within 60 days.

Winnipeg, Man.	$32.00	Brandon, Man.	$33 55
Mowbray, Man.	33 50	Moosomin, Sask	34.20
Deloraine, Man.	33.50	Lipton, Sask.	33.75
Lyleton, Man.	34.00	Regina, Sask.	35.75
Estevan, Sask.	35.00	Saskatoon, Sask.	37.25
Souris, Man.	33.50	Moosejaw, Sask.	38 00
Arcola, Sask.	34.50	Pr. Albert, Sask.	38.00
Lenora, Man.	34.00	No. Battleford.	39.00
Miniota, Man.	34.00	Macleod, Alb.	40.00
Binscarth, Man.	34.25	Calgary, Alb.	40.50
Yorkton, Sask.	35.00	Red Deer, Alb.	41.50
Sheho Sask.	35.50	Strathcona, Alb.	42.50

Proportionately low rates to other stations.

City Ticket Office: 129 St. James St.
Next Post Office.

Rutland Rd
WINDSOR STREET STATION.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
—TO—
NEW YORK, BOSTON
and New England Points

The scenic SHORT LINE across the Islands of Lake Champlain and through the Green Mountains.

Leave Montreal, †8.50 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
Arrive Boston, †7.45 p.m., *7.00 a.m.
Arrive New York, †8.00 p.m., *7.18 a.m.
†Daily, ex. Sunday. *Daily.

Buffet (Broiler Service) Parlor Car on day trains and Sleeper Car on Night Trains.

T. M. FALLON, City Passenger Agent. F. E. BARBOUR, General Agent.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 130 St. James St.

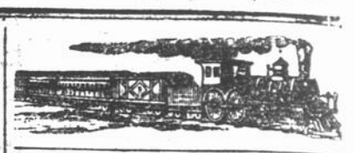
BLACK DIAMOND S.S. LINE
The Popular Passenger Steamer
"BONAVISTA"
Is intended to sail
Daylight, JUNE 5th,
For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
The SYDNEYS, C.B.
And ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

For fares, accommodation, etc., Apply to J. E. COOKSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Tel. Main 4491. 112 St. James St.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James Street



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SPECIAL RETURN TRIPS
Until Sept. 15th, 1906.
From MONTREAL to

San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.. $106.50
SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND.... $106.50
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE..... $101.50
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA $96.50
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO..... $66.50

Stop Over Allowed.
Return Limit October 31, 1906.
Low Rates to many other Points.

MONTREAL-BOSTON
And points in
NEW ENGLAND STATES
TWO TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.

LV. MONTREAL 9.01 a.m., 8.40 p.m.
ARR. BOSTON 6.25 p.m., 8.05 a.m.

Cafe-Parlor cars and through coaches on day trains Sleeping cars and through coaches on night trains.

FAST OTTAWA SERVICE.
LV. MONTREAL *8.40 a.m., †4.10 p.m. *7.10 p.m.
ARR. OTTAWA *11.40 a.m., †7.10 p.m. *10.10 p.m.
*Daily. †Week days.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461 or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

SEASIDE SPECIALS.

Will leave at 7.45 p.m. on the 8th, 15th and 22nd of June, for Cacouna, Little Metis, and intermediate stations, carrying through sleepers; also special sleeping car going direct to wharf at River Ouelle, connecting with Ferry for Murray Bay.

Canada's Famous Train THE MARITIME EXPRESS.

Leaves Montreal at 12 NOON daily, Saturday excepted, for Levis, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, The Sydneys, and intermediate points.

This train now makes direct connection at Truro, with through sleeper to Sydney.

GASPE AND BAY CHALEUR.

Navigation now open. Passengers leaving Montreal by the Maritime Express at 12 noon, Tuesdays and Fridays, will connect at Campbellton with SS. Lady Eileen.

MONTREAL-ST. JOHN SLEEPING CAR.

Sleeping car is attached to Maritime Express train leaving daily at 12 o'clock noon.

QUEBEC SERVICE.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and at 12 NOON daily, except Saturday.

'OCEAN LIMITED', 'TRAIN DE LUXE'

Between Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, will start on the 25th June, to continue until September, and the special car for Matapedia on the 1st June.

ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Montreal at 7.45 p.m. Thursdays, making direct connection at Rimouski with Royal Mail Line Steamers for Liverpool.

All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the "Bonaventure Union Depot."

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615.
N.B.—Summer reservations for all seaside resorts on I.C.R. booked in advance. Apply early. J. J. McCONNIFF, City Pass. & Tkt. Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) for the supply of Coal and Fuel Wood required to heat the Military Buildings at Montreal, Que., for the twelve months beginning 1st July, 1906, will be received up to FRIDAY, 15th June next. Each tender is to be marked "Tender for Fuel," and addressed to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, or at the office of the Officer Commanding Quebec command, Montreal, who will furnish all information required.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, for five percent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. F. PINAULT, Colonel,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, May 18th, 1906.

LADIES
who appreciate a good thing always use
EAGLE BAKING POWDER
Your grocer sells it at 5c. 10c and 25c a tin.
TRY IT.

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

CHAPTER I.

IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH.

The bell of the steamer tolled. A hissing sound of escaping vapor, and the gradual cessation of even the slight motion of a Rhine boat, informed the passengers that they had reached their destination for the night, and induced those who had taken refuge in the cabins from the heat of a July afternoon to commence a tumultuous rush on deck. Stretched on one of the sofas in what is called the pavilion, and perfectly unmoved by the bustle around him, lay a young Englishman, apparently in a precarious state of health, and in such very deep mourning that some inquisitive tourists took the trouble to make inquiries about him, and, without much difficulty, discovered that he was a nobleman returning home to take possession of his estates on the death of his father. Yet great as had been the attention lavished on him during the day by most of the English travellers who had become acquainted with his name and rank, they now all hurried past him without word or look, so wholly intent were they on securing their luggage and obtaining apartments at the usually crowded hotels. Two persons who had entered the steam-boat but a couple of hours previously, stopped, however, at the door, looked back and spoke to each other, but in tones so low, that no sound reached the invalid's ear, though, from the direction of their eyes, he had little doubt that he was himself the subject of discussion. Father and daughter they seemed to be, and had attracted his attention directly on their entrance, from the evident desire of both to remain unobserved. The gentleman had the remains of considerable beauty of face and person, disfigured by an unusual degree of corpulence, which, however, he seemed in no way disposed to lessen, for during his short sojourn in the steamboat he had left the pavilion no less than three times to strengthen and refresh himself with soup, beefsteak, and coffee, each time inviting his daughter to join him, and receiving for an answer a quick shake of the head, followed, after he had left her, by a still closer drawing into the corner of the sofa, from which she never moved, and a pressing nearer to the adjacent window, while she raised towards it, to catch the waning light, a volume of Tauchnitz's edition of 'British Authors.' Perhaps this last circumstance, as much as the mysterious whisperings of the travellers, had excited his lordship's curiosity, for he concluded that if she were not English, she at least understood the language, and perfectly too, as her quick reading and expressive changes of countenance proved beyond a doubt. Certain it is that his eyes had seldom wandered from the face of the young girl from the moment of her entrance; and a charming youthful face it was, with its small undefined nose, lustrous black eyes, well-formed mouth, and high intellectual forehead partially covered by braids of raven hair. But it was the smile that had most of all attracted, for it was the brightest he had ever seen, and the more remarkable as the general expression of the countenance was pensive. She stood now leaning against the cabin door, while her father satisfactorily proclaimed his country, by offering, in very good English, to secure rooms for the invalid, in case he should reach the hotel before him.

'Thank you—you are very kind,' he replied, slowly rising, 'but as I have discovered that this boat goes on with us to-morrow, I have made arrangements for remaining in it. Landing, or rather getting myself under way so early in the morning, fatigues me too much.'

He advanced towards them while speaking, and then followed them up the stairs to the deck, where their perfect composure, during the scene of confusion then ensued, proved them to be experienced travellers. They exhibited none of the anxiety about their luggage, that put the whole ship's company into commotion when the tarpaulin was removed, which had during the day-time covered the innumerable trunks, boxes, bags, and portmanteaux that had lain heaped together, not a few, as is usual on such occasions, without an address, or even the name of the proprietor. It seemed as if each individual expected at once to have his property, and the murmuring, growling voices of the men mixed strangely with the sharp impatient tones of the women. Many, though surrounded by packages of all kinds and dimensions, neither trusting their eyes nor memories, imagined that something must still be failing, and eagerly watched each piece of luggage as it was drawn forward, while the different emissaries from the hotels thrust cards into their hands, and vociferated recommendations into their bewildered ears. Some oddly-shaped cases, that seemed to have once belonged to a carriage, were pointed out with a silent gesture by the Englishman, and then instantly seized by the nearest porters, while he turned to the invalid, and, taking off his hat, politely hoped to have the pleasure of seeing him the next day. A few minutes afterwards, he and his daughter disappeared in the long procession of travellers, emissaries, porters, and truck-drivers, who hurried towards the different hotels.

An unusually brilliant sunset had left a bright orange-colored sky that served to render the chief buildings of the town still conspicuous, and which, reflected in the broad tranquil river, gave the warmth of coloring and distinctness of outline to the numerous boats and their picturesque rigging that is supposed to be peculiar to warmer climes. That recollections of similar places crowded on the memory of the traveller, as he stood alone near the rudder of the steamboat, is possible, but not very probable, for Englishmen are not prone to meditations on past scenes or scenery; it is more likely that he was thinking of home, and what awaited him there, while his eyes followed slowly the golden ripple on the water, or rested in reverie on the lounging figures of the surrounding boatmen. The colors of evening changed imperceptibly from violet to blue, from blue to grey, but it was not until the landscape had faded in the twilight, and lights from the suburbs of the town began to glimmer redly through the intervening mist, that he turned and descended to the pavilion.

It is unnecessary to follow him. We have but to record that he was reminded of his dark-eyed countrywoman by finding the book she had been reading where she had probably placed it when putting on her bonnet. The name written on the yellow cover was 'Nixon, and, though neither euphonious nor remarkable, it seemed to attract his attention in no common degree, for he repeated it several times, and then murmured, 'Surely a relation of ours married a man of the name of Nixon—yes—certainly, that was the name—and it was Harry Darwin's mother—the man a merchant, or something of that sort, who became a bankrupt, or—no—squandered his fortune and was obliged to live abroad—that was it. Harry never liked speaking of his mother's second marriage or his stepfather; however, I am rather surprised he did not mention this half-sister of his, whom he must have seen repeatedly, for before he began to live in his yacht, he was continually making excursions abroad, and especially to Germany. I wonder is this the man I mean? My mother said he was a vulgar parvenu—parvenu he may be—vulgar he is not—and as to his daughter — one of whose grandmothers I strongly suspect to have been the black-eyed Susan of nautical celebrity—she is the nicest creature I have seen for an age, and may turn out to be a relation of ours. Let me see; her maternal and my paternal grandfather having been brothers, we should be second cousins—or first cousins once removed—or third cousins—or—at all events the name is a sufficient pretext for commencing an acquaintance with both of them to-morrow, and that I shall certainly do.'

At a very early hour the next morning most of the passengers of the preceding day, reinforced by many others, began to crowd noisily into the steamboat; not one, however, descended to the cabin until long after the boat had left her moorings, and our traveller was given more than time to finish his breakfast in undisturbed solitude. Tapping rather impatiently on Mr. or Miss Nixon's book, which he had placed beside him on the table, he awaited the entrance of a group of English who seemed to have chosen the stairs as the place for discussing the events of the previous night; and the words that he overheard proved them to have been

'Dreadful!—awfully sudden—enormously stout man—looked apoplectic—must have taken place just after he went to bed—the body was quite cold when they broke open the door this morning—the poor girl fainted—I saw her being carried across the passage to her room.' With a degree of anxiety and interest that surprised himself, he approached the speakers, and learned from them that Mr. Nixon, their fellow-passenger of the previous day, had been found dead in his bed about half an hour before they had left the hotel.

'And is his poor daughter quite alone?' he asked, compassionately.

'It seems so, but really I had no time to make inquiries,' answered a gentleman, endeavoring to pass into the cabin.

'Oh, I dare say the people at the hotel will do everything that is necessary,' observed a lady, apparently of a more inquisitive and communicative disposition; 'and, at all events, the young lady seemed to me extremely well able to take care of herself under all circumstances. We joined the table d'hote yesterday, when we found that we could not procure a sitting-room, for you know it is only Germans or French who can drink tea in a bedroom! She and her father were not far distant from us, and my attention was attracted towards them by the variety and quantity of meat and sauces devoured by him in the course of half an hour. Poor man! I did not know it would be his last dinner, or supper, whichever he called it—nor he either, of course. But I must say, at a public table I should be sorry to see my daughters so perfectly at their ease as she seemed to be. The manner in which her father made acquaintance with all the people about him was quite extraordinary, and the young lady joined in the conversation with a fluency scarcely becoming her years and not at all English!'

'I wish,' said the invalid traveller, languidly, 'I wish I had gone on shore yesterday evening. I might, perhaps, have been of use. Going back to the aw—aw—town, what's its name? is aw—out of the question now, as my return home has already been provoking protracted, one way or another.'

'Very kind of your lordship to feel so much interest about a stranger,' rejoined the lady, 'but you may be assured the people at the hotel will pay the greatest attention to this Miss Nixon; my daughters were actually refused a room they particularly wished to have, in order to let her be near her papa, and the whole household was so occupied with her this morning that we came away without breakfast.'

This seemed to have been the case with many other passengers also, and a clattering of cups and saucers, and a hurrying to and fro of waiters, which apparently disturbed his lordship's meditations, for he went on deck and watched the swift motion of the steamer, as, aided alike by art and nature, it hurried forward with the stream: the water widening, the banks sinking, and windmills serving as landmarks from the time they entered the territories of Holland.

Flow on, river, as you have done for ages! press forward, steamboat, to complete your daily task—forward as quickly as your impatient passengers can desire—there is but one among them who in the course of the day bestows a passing thought on the orphan girl whose sudden bereavement has that morning so unpleasantly reminded them that, 'In the midst of life we are in death.'

(To be continued.)

Half-Sick When your nerves are weak, when you are easily tired, when you feel all run down, then is the time you need a good strong tonic—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you why it has such power over weak nerves, why it makes the blood rich, and why it gives courage and strength. Ask him if it is not just the medicine you need.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines! J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

TO HAVE A THING
DONE JUST RIGHT
IS EVERYTHING.
ANYTHING connected with sanitary arrangements in the house
ELECTRIC WIRING,
GAS CONNECTIONS and PIPES, for either Lighting or Heating.
IF YOUR PLUMBER *CAN'T* ATTEND TO YOU *WE CAN.*
Never Sentence Before Trial.
M. WALSH & CO.,
Phone Main 2744. 33 and 37 Vitre street, Montreal.

COAL
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE (ALL SIZES)
WELSH ANTHRACITE
also
SCOTCH ANTHRACITE
Summer Prices. *Prompt and Careful Delivery.*
F. ROBERTSON,
206 St. James Street.
Bell Tel., Main 4611, Main, 4612; Merchants 206.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE MINISTER'S DOG.

(Anna Burnham Bryant, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

(Concluded.)

Dollie only flung himself face down on the floor, hugging his little blouse tight about him, and sobbing, 'I can't, I can't'

'Where's that rascal dog that was here a minute ago?' demanded a loud voice. 'He had a doll in his mouth. I saw him with it.'

'O, Dr. Dalby, please don't whip Curly! Please don't—please don't!' cried Dollie, suddenly starting up with such a sudden motion that the armless and legless doll fell on the floor at the Doctor's feet, while the two men stood staring at it.

'Where did this come from?' demanded the Doctor. 'I saw that dog running with it, and ran as fast as I could myself to get it. How did you'—

'I'll buy you a new one!' said Dollie, earnestly. 'Please don't whip him! He's only a dog—he couldn't stand it!'

'Come along outside a minute!' said the Doctor after a sharp look or two at Dollie, and the two men went out together.

When Mr. Peck came back there was a new kind of look on his face, and Dollie felt an odd difference in his tone as he spoke to him.

'Kenneth!'

Dollie's full name was Kenneth Adolphus, and his father always used that name when he had anything serious to say to him. It went with a rather stern voice usually. But this time the voice was low and gentle.

'Have you been carrying back things all summer that that dog's been stealing and running off with?'

Dollie couldn't speak.

'And paying for some of them out of your own pocket money?'

Dollie set his teeth and shivered.

'Dr. Dalby thought so, and he's been telling me. Kenneth—speak up! What'd you do it for?'

'We're friends—me'n Curly!' said Dollie. 'An' when you're anybody's friend you have to stick by 'em!'

The big man in front of him who 'hated cowards and sneaks and boys that were girl-babies' felt a quick lump in his throat that kept him from saying what he wanted to. Instead, with a turn of his wrist, he set the little fellow on his shoulder.

'Come along down street!' he cried out jovially, as he might have spoken to another man. 'We'll buy that girl a doll that'll satisfy her—a dozen, if necessary. Here, Mother, Kenneth and I—yes, Kenneth, after this! none of your girl-baby names any more as long as he lives—we're going out for a while—be back to dinner. Where? O, just for a walk together.'

He had set him down by now, and they were walking along side by side, the big fellow and the little one. Kenneth's heart swelled to the bursting point with pride and adoration. Together! And his father to look like that at him—

'Take it all back, you know!' said his father, as they went down the walk. 'You aren't a sneak. You're a man and a brother.'

They got the doll, a fine one as the saleslady informed them, and Kenneth had two or three more (little ones) thrown in for extra measure.

'Now Kenneth, what you want for yourself?' asked his father. 'You can have anything you want—this store or anywhere else. Choose something, whatever you want most. I don't care.

'Anything?'

'Yes, sir!'

'Anywhere?'

'Top o' the earth.'

'To keep?'

'Sure! Say the word.'

'Then I want Curly!'

Kenneth's mother did not know as much about the minister's dog as she did afterwards, so she did not make any serious objection. The minister had begun to know too much about him, so he was quite willing to give a quit claim deed for all time of so very undesirable a member of his family. What Kenneth and his father knew they kept loyally to themselves, Kenneth agreeing to a course of strenuous if kindly discipline when they once got back to city quarters.

'I believe a dog is the best kind of a playmate for a boy!' said Kenneth's mother watching them tumble about on the law together.

'He's a rascal!' assented his father cheerfully. 'But he's been the making of our boy.'

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

DIVINE BREATHINGS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

THE MIRACLES IN JOHN'S GOSPEL

These acts of power by Jesus are eight in number. They may be divided into three classes. First. Acts of creative power. In ch. ii., water is turned into wine. In this act Jesus manifested His glory. It was as easy for Him as to turn water into grape juice in a bunch of fruit. Then in ch. vi., Jesus so multiplied a few loaves and fishes as to supply the need of thousands. He could as easily, with the same quantity, have met the need of fifty thousand. This miracle was not as great as the forty years' supply of manna in the wilderness. Secondly. Christ's control over nature. In ch. vi., He walks upon the water and enables a man to do so. His path is in the waters. The sea is His and His hands formed the dry land. In ch. xxi., He draws to the fishermen's net a hundred and fifty-three fishes. This Lord of nature is our Lord and able to supply every need of ours. When the poor and needy seek water and there is none, the Lord will not forsake them. (Isa. xli., 17. Third. Christ's control over men's, infirmities and over death. Over the first, see ch. v., 2-3, and ch. 9. Over death read ch. iv., 46-54, ch. xi. There is not a disease which He cannot heal, not a sorrow which He cannot remove. We are to cast all our anxiety upon Him, for He careth for us. (I. Pet. v., 7.) He is nigh to all that call upon Him. (Ps. clxv., 18) and able to do exceeding abundantly above all our desires. (Eph. iii., 20.)

We Have Added to
COWAN'S CAKE ICINGS
a new one, **Cocoanut Cream,** which is most delicious.
Ladies say they never tasted anything finer.
THE COWAN CO. LTD., TORONTO.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED — UPHOLSTERY WORK OF every description, carpets cleaned and relaid, mattresses re-made and furniture re-covered; prompt and personal attention guaranteed. H. CHATHAM, No. 5 Emily street, city. Telephone East 55.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO LET, BRIGHT, FRONT ROOM, NEWly furnished, bath flat, Auer light, large clothes cupboard; private family; gentlemen only. 62 Mance street.

Business Chances.

TOWLE & CO., OLD ROOFERS AND contractors, flat or steep roofs, cementing yards or cellars, painting fronts, also brushing stones, making them like new; all work done first class and cheap. Also lightning conductors put up in the most scientific style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply 224 Delorimier avenue. Tel. 134 East.

Furnished Houses to Let

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE FOR summer, new, detached, in small garden, 10 rooms, near main car lines. Apply afternoons, 456 Mountain avenue, Westmount. Tel. West 1551.

Property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SHAWbridge, New Cottage, contains seven apartments; good water; beautiful scenery; convenient to station. Address, ALBERT SHAW, Shawbridge, Que.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE on Victoria avenue, St. Lambert, alongside railway track, suitable for a manufacturing business; lot 96 x 150. Apply to J. BEATTY, St. Lambert.

LOT FOR SALE, ON HICKSON AVENUE, Victoria Park, St. Lambert, good situation; will be sold cheap. Address Box D, St. Lambert.

PROPERTY FOR SALE — A SUMMER cottage, situated on an island, and other property at St. Agathe. Apply V.B., 29 McGill College avenue.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, 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
THE TIMMIS, NOBLE CO.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Public Building, Iberville, Que.,' will be received at this office until Tuesday, June 19, 1906, inclusively, for the construction of a Public Building, Iberville, Que.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, and on application to the Postmaster at Iberville.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 2, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.



OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.
RE-OPENS SEPT. 12th.
The Ottawa Ladies' College has no superior in this country as a Home-School for Girls and Young Ladies.
CALENDAR ON APPLICATION.
Mrs. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal

Dunham Ladies' College
Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.
PRESIDENT:
The Most Reverend W. B. BOND, LL.D.,
Lord Archbishop of Montreal, Metropolitan of Canada.
Re-opens on September 12th, 1906. The Course of Study is that laid down by the Council of Public Instruction for Superior Schools of this Province. Students will be prepared for the A. A. Examination and University Matriculation as well as for entrance into McGill Normal School. French, German and Music are special features of the curriculum. Fees, per annum, $185. For Calendars and other information apply to the LADY PRINCIPALS, Dunham, P. Que.

DAILY TEXT.

June 5.

I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God.—Rev. xx., 12.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 or 17 years of age for the office of a manufacturing concern. Address F. 19, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, AN ERRAND BOY. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main street.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL FOR THE work-room; one with a little experience preferred. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main street.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR, A YOUNG Man, about 21, speaking both languages. Apply, with references, to C. W. LIND. SAY Limited, 472 St. Catherine street, West.

WANTED, SMART BOY AS MACHINIST Helper. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

WANTED, A SMART YOUTH FOR Junior position in mercantile office. Apply, stating age, to MANAGER, Box 2234, City.

WANTED
A School Boy to deliver a route of the "Witness" after school hours. Apply at this office.

DRIVERS WANTED
Smart, tidy young men for our delivery wagons.
References required.
TROY LAUNDRY CO., Ltd.
35 Lower Lachine Road.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, ON WELLINGTON STREET, west of Subway, house or two rooms, suitable for physician. Address DR. W., 2 Paris street.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR THE BUCKingham Academy, also assistant to take one Academy and three Model Grades, etc; University graduate preferred. Please reply, stating experience, salary required, etc., to ROBT. T. MANLEY, Sec.-Treas., Buckingham, Que.

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FINE BRICK House, situated on the Ottawa River, in the village of L'Orignal; stable, carriage house, garden in connection; very suitable for a summer residence. Apply to C. F. KAINS, Cushing, Que.

OFFICE TO LET, FIRST FLOOR, Light, airy and attractive, in 'Witness' Block. Apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office.

WOOD AVE., near St. Catherine st.
Self-contained Tenements, 7 rooms, every convenience; immediate possession.
Mansfield st., near Sherbrooke st.
Heated Flats and free of water, 6 and 7 rooms; every convenience; immediate possession.
All above newly tinted and painted for three years' lease. Apply 309 St. James street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, A PIANO, CHEAP, FOR cash; a good practice. Apply, 135 Barre street.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, TWENTY H.P. Boiler, and 12 H.P. Brush Engine; also a Moulie Grinder, and several pumps. Apply J. BEATTY, St. Lambert.

FOR SALE, KINDLING WOOD — GOOD dry box cuttings make the cheapest kindling wood; delivered within city limits for $1.75 per load. Call up Phone Main 3647. G. & J. ESPLIN, 126 Duke street.

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

Wanted.

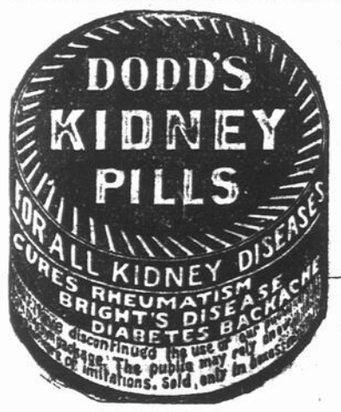
WANTED, A GARDEN ROLLER AND Garden Hose. Address GARDEN, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — PASTURAGE FOR A COW, near city; state terms. Address, PASTUARGE, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE YOURS AND everybody else's cast-off household furniture, clothing, fur coats, capes, old diamonds, gold and silver; best cash prices for good goods promptly called for by MAX FRANK, 493 Craig street. Tel. East 2067.

WANT ADS.
FOR THE 'WITNESS,'
may be left with
A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2378 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 10c.
½c for each additional word. Six insertion for the price of four.
Property For Sale or To Let, Other Articles For Sale.
25 Words for 25c.
1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Personals, Agents Wanted.
25 Words for 50c.
NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps will be Accepted.
The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.



PACKING HOUSE REVELATIONS.

The President Transmits Report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill to Congress

REPORT SHOWS AN ABOMINABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS, DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, ALSO LACK OF CONSIDERATION FOR HEALTH OF THE EMPLOYEES.

Washington, June 4. — President Roosevelt to-day submitted to Congress the following message:—

The Senate and House of Representatives:—

I transmit herewith the report of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner C. P. Neill, the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stock yards of Chicago and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the Congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the Federal Government of all stock yards and packing houses and of their products, so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting. It is imperatively necessary in the interest of health and of decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. When the preliminary statements of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau, and accordingly appointed Messrs. Reynolds and Neill. It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the Bureau of Animal Industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I had received the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat food products, should state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by the passage of the legislation recommended I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

The report shows that the stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law, the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into inter-state commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the Department of Agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and thus the avenues of inter-state commerce are left open to truthe in diseased or spoiled meats. If, as has been alleged on seemingly good authority, further evils exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat food product. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared products; and very much less as regards products sent abroad than as regards those used at home.

In my judgment the expense of the inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered. If this is not done, the whole purpose of the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation; and whenever there was no particular public interest in the subject it would be not only easy but natural thus to make the appropriation insufficient. If it were not for this consideration, I should favor the government paying for the inspection.

The alarm expressed in certain quarters concerning this feature should be allayed by a realization of the fact that in no case, under such a law, will the cost of inspection exceed three cents per head.

I call special attention to the fact that this report is preliminary, and that the investigation is still unfinished. It is not yet possible to report on the alleged abuses in the use of deleterious chemical compounds in connection with canning and preserving meat products, nor on the alleged doctoring in this fashion of tainted meat and of products returned to the packers as having grown unsalable or uneatable from age or from other reasons. Grave allegations are made in reference to abuses of this nature.

Let me repeat that under the present law there is practically no method of stopping these abuses if they should be discovered to exist. Legislation is needed in order to prevent the possibility of all abuses in the future. If no legislation is passed, then the excellent efforts accomplished by the work of this special committee will endure only so long as the memory of the committee's work is fresh and a recrudescence of the abuses is absolutely certain.

I urge the immediate enactment into law of provisions which will enable the Department of Agriculture adequately to inspect the meat and meat food products entering into inter-state commerce and to supervise the methods of preparing the same, and to prescribe the sanitary conditions under which the work shall be performed. I therefore commend to your favorable consideration and urge the enactment of substantially the provisions known as Senate amendment No. 20 to the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as passed by the Senate, this amendment being commonly known as the Beveridge amendment.

(Signed), THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, June 4, 1906.

The special committee's report says, in part:

Before entering the buildings we noted the condition of the yards themselves as shown in the pavement, pens, viaducts, and platforms. The pavement is mostly of brick, the bricks laid with deep grooves between them, which inevitably fill with manure and refuse. Such pavement cannot be properly cleaned and is slimy and malodorous when wet, yielding clouds of ill-smelling dust when dry. The pens are generally uncovered except those for sheep; these latter are paved and covered. The viaducts and platforms are of wood. Calves, sheep, and hogs that have died en route are thrown out upon the platforms where cars are unloaded. On a single platform, on one occasion, we counted fifteen dead hogs, on the next ten dead hogs. The only excuse given for delay in removal was that so often heard—the expense.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Nothing shows more strikingly the general indifference to matters of cleanliness and sanitation than do the privies for both men and women. The prevailing type is made by cutting off a section of the workroom by a thin wooden partition rising to within a few feet of the ceiling. These privies usually ventilate into the workroom, though a few are found with a window opening into the outer air. Many are situated in the inside corners of the workrooms, and thus have no outside opening whatever. They are furnished with a row of seats, generally without even side partitions. These rooms are sometimes used as cloakrooms by the employees. Lunchrooms constructed in the same manner, by boarding off a section of the workroom, often adjoin the privies, the odors of which add to the generally insanitary state of the atmosphere.

Abominable as the above-named conditions are, the one that affects most directly and seriously the cleanliness of the food products is the frequent absence of any lavatory provisions in the privies. Washing sinks are either not furnished at all or are small and dirty. Neither are towels, soap, or toilet paper provided. Men and women return directly from these places to plunge their unwashed hands into the meat, to be converted into such food products as sausages, dried beef, and other compounds. Some of the privies are situated at a long distance from the workrooms, and men relieve themselves on the killing floors or in a corner of the workrooms. Hence, in some cases, the fumes of the urine swell the sum of nauseating odors arising from the dirty, blood-soaked rotting wooden floors, fruitful culture beds for the disease germs of men and animals.

An absence of cleanliness was also found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat-food products.

TREATMENT OF MEAT AFTER INSPECTION.

The radical defect in the present system of inspection is that it does not go far enough. As to the investigation of the alleged use of dyes, preservatives, or chemicals in the preparation of cured meats, sausages and canned goods, we are not yet prepared to report. We did look into the matter of sanitary handling of the meats being prepared for the various food products. The results of our observations have already been partly given. Other instances of how products may be made up, and still secure the stamp of government inspection are here given. In one well known establishment we came upon fresh meat being shoveled into barrels, and a regular proportion being added of stale scraps that had lain on a dirty floor in the corner of a room for some days previous. In another establishment, equally well known, a long table was noted covered with several hundred pounds of cooked scraps of beef and other meats. Some of these meat scraps were dry, leathery, and unfit to be eaten; and in the heap were found pieces of pigskin, and even some bits of rope strands and other rubbish. Enquiry evoked the frank admission from the man in charge that this was to be ground up and used in making 'potted ham.'

All of these canned products bear labels, of which the following is a sample: 'Abattoir No. ——. The contents of this package have been inspected, according to the act of Congress of March 3, 1891. Quality guaranteed.'

The phraseology of these labels is wholly unwarranted. The government inspectors pass only upon the healthfulness of the animal at the time of killing. They know nothing of the processes through which the meat has passed since this inspection. They do not know what else may have been placed in the cans in addition to 'inspected meat.' As a matter of fact, they know nothing about the 'contents' of the can upon which the packers place these labels—do not even know that it contains what it purports to contain. The legend 'quality guaranteed,' immediately following the statement as to government inspection is wholly unjustifiable. It deceives and is plainly designed to deceive the average purchaser, who naturally infers from the label that the governmnt guarantees the contents of the can to be what it purports to be.

TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

The lack of consideration for the health and comfort of the laborers in the Chicago stockyards seems to be a direct consequence of the system of administration that prevails. Physicians state that tuberculosis is disproportionately prevalent in the stockyards, and the victims of this disease expectorate on the spongy wood of the floors of the dark workrooms, from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be converted into food products. Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

We observed carefully the inspection before slaughter, the inspection after slaughter on the killing beds, the more minute examination of animals tagged on the killing floors, and the microscopic examination for trichinosis.

Inspection before slaughter appears to have little value in most cases.

Inspection after slaughter appears to be carefully and conscientiously made. The government veterinarians maintain that it is adequate, insisting that a passing examination of certain glands, of the viscera, and of the general condition of the carcass is sufficient to enable an expert, engaged constantly on this work, to detect at once the presence of disease, or of abnormal conditions. On the slightest indication of disease or abnormal conditions the carcass is tagged and is set aside for a later and more careful examination. There should, however, be more precautions taken to insure that the instruments used be kept antiseptically clean.

The microscopic examination of hogs to be exported to Germany appears to be made with great care, and it may fairly be asked why the same inspection is not made of hogs killed for the American market.

VIEW OF GEN. MILES.

Kansas City, June 4.—General Nelson A. Miles, on his way to Colorado, last night said:—

'The disclosures about packing house products now being exploited are no news to me. I knew it seven years ago. I told what I knew then. Had the matter been taken up at that time thousands of lives would have been saved.

'I believe that 3,000 United States soldiers lost their lives because of adulterated, impure, poisonous meat. There is no way of estimating the number of soldiers whose health was ruined by eating impure food.

'I have a barrel of testimony on the subject in the way of affidavits that I collected when I made my investigation seven years ago. The investigating committee closed the case, and refused to hear 2,000 witnesses whom I had ready. At that time I could have secured the testimony of 100,000 men that the canned beef sold to the army was impure, adulterated and unwholesome.

'In my investigation of "embalmed" beef during the Spanish-American war, I found poisons were used to preserve meat. My first intimation of the practice came to me in reports from commanding officers to the effect that the rations were not wholesome and were making the soldiers sick. I ordered an investigation, and learned from the reports brought to me that canned meats had been sold to the army which had been for months in the warehouse of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and in the docks at Liverpool.

'This meat had been re-labelled and sold to the United States for soldiers' rations. I turned the reports over to the War Department, and a whitewashing investigation was instituted and successfully carried out. The official report was that a "colossal error" had been made. As a matter of fact, it was a colossal fraud, and the persons who perpetrated it and were interested in it should have been sent to the penitentiary.'

REPLY OF PACKERS.

Chicago, June 4.—Eight meat-packing establishments of Chicago to-night issued a joint statement replying to the charges made in the Neill and Reynolds' report of their investigation of the packing plants, and President Roosevelt's message to Congress. In this statement the packers declare that their plants are kept clean, their methods of manufacture are sanitary, their products wholesome, and that for years doctors, chemists, sanitarians and official investigators from every civilized nation on earth, who have made examinations of the manner in which the meat-packing plants are conducted, have been entirely satisfied in every instance with the conditions existing in this industry. Despite this fact the packers assert that they stand ready to adopt any practical suggestion in the line of improvement. The packing companies, who affixed their signatures to the statement are:—Messrs. Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., G. H. Hammond Company, Omaha Packing Company, Anglo-American Provision Company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Schwarzchild, Sulzberger & Co.

CREATES A SENSATION IN BRITAIN.

London, Tuesday, June 5.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the beef trust has caused much more general sensation here than did 'the Jungle,' which was suspected by many persons of being tinged with 'yellowness.' Although the book was widely noticed in the London papers, it was not made a feature of except by a few newspapers. To-day they all print in conspicuous positions the official declarations and comment editorially on them as a matter of the gravest consequence. The matter is discussed from every point of view. The Americans are warned not to expect British confidence in the wholesomeness of their food products to be restored for many years. While the people here are advised to shun them, much praise is bestowed on President Roosevelt, to whom hearty wishes for the success of his anti-trust campaign are extended. On the suggestion that the inspection of meats as at present practiced is not honest, some of the papers preach sermons on the prevalence of official corruption in the United States, one going so far as to say that the insurance scandals and packing-house disclosures 'would have been impossible if the American civil service was as incorruptible as ours.'

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Senator Cox Again Under Examination

Toronto, June 4.—The insurance enquiry was resumed this morning with Senator Geo. A. Cox, president of the Canada life, again in the witness box. Mr. Shepley, K.C., government counsel, questioned Mr. Cox as to commissions paid by the Canada Life.

At one time, the witness said, commissions were ten percent on the new business and seven and a half on renewals, but as high as 65 percent have been paid since. This upward tendency of commissions, Mr. Cox declared, was due to the keen competition which was increasing. He thoroughly agreed with Mr. Shepley that commissions began to grow in size about the time that the American insurance companies began to invade Canada. 'I think it is wrong and that it is very general,' was the opinion expressed by the witness in regard to the rebating system, in answer to a question by Mr. Shepley. A very stringent law against rebating, the witness thought, would abolish the system. He had no remembrance of his company ever entering into an agreement with any other company on the subject of rebates. To try to do away with rebating by any other method but that of legislation would be useless, said Mr. Cox.

An act against rebating in the State of Pennsylvania which, by a recent amendment, appears to work very successfully, was quoted by Mr. Shepley.

Mr. Shepley asked the witness if a company could, by basing its calculation on the yearly volume of business, be able to figure out an average showing how much of the new business each year represented the natural increase or voluntary insurers, and how much represented the abnormal business or policies written against customers' wills by the persuasions of agents.

Mr. Cox thought it would be impossible to make such a calculation.

Mr. Shepley asked if it was not true that a large number of people were dragooned by agents into getting insured by reason of rebates being offered.

Mr. Cox could not think that such was the case to any great extent in the Canada Life Company. What Mr. Shepley termed the true quinquennial method, the witness said, was now being used by the Canada Life. By this method each policy-holder has his own quinquennial period, and is paid dividends every five years. This means that quinquennial dividends are paid by the company every year. Since the starting of the company the amounts paid to policy-holders totals $30,000,000. This includes profits as well as death claims.

The facts connected with the removal of the head office of the Canada Life Company from Hamilton to Toronto were gone into by Mr. Shepley.

Mr. Cox said he was not the leader of the agitation for its removal, but approved of it. Two reasons were given for the removal. A tax was put upon the company by Hamilton which was not considered just, and as a matter of business policy Toronto was considered the best place.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon sitting Senator Cox again occupied the witness-box and answered questions in regard to some of the stock transactions of the Canada Life, its advertising methods and its loans. The present salary of Mr. Cox was shown to be $15,000 for his services as president. His son, Mr. E. W. Cox, who is general manager, receives a salary of $20,000.

Mr. Cox handed to Mr. Shepley a statement showing all the transactions that have taken place between the Canada Life Assurance Company and the companies with which the witness is connected. He stated that he did not wish to hide anything, but would prefer that the statement was not made public unless Mr. Shepley decided that it was necessary in the interest of the public to do so in regard to some parts of it. To make all the statements public would not be fair to the interests of the companies in which he held stock.

Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, counsel for the Canada Life, objected to the names of men connected with the various companies being dragged into the evidence.

Mr. Shepley was advised by the commissioners to examine Mr. Cox in regard to the statements submitted by the witness and if any question was asked which caused difficulty it could be dealt with as it arose. Mr. Shepley agreed not to mention the names of those connected with transactions.

A large list of the loans and other transactions of the company were read over by Mr. Shepley.

Mr. Shepley asked if any loans had been made to officers or employees of the Canada Life.

Mr. Cox said there had been a few small ones during 1903, and all that were made were made in that year. Three such loans were made, one was for $2,000, one $7,000 and one for $17,000. Ample security, Mr. Cox said, was received by the Company when these loans were made. Only the largest loan securities on the Bank of Hamilton, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Imperial Bank of Canada were received and the stock of some company in addition.

The Canada Life has a clean lot of assets, clean loans, and is upright throughout, declared Mr. Cox.

Evidence was brought up which showed that the stock of the Dominion Coal Company which is leased to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company has on some occasions been at a low figure and Senator Cox was afraid that some wrong impressions would be circulated among the public by the press in regard to this company. The press, he said, he thought tried to be fair, but unfortunately sometimes part of it is unfair. He hastened to state that the Dominion Coal Company stock was one of the safest investments on the Continent its railway system and fleet of ships made it nearly as valuable as a trunk railway line. He did not wish it to be regarded as an unsafe investment for the life insurance companies to go into.

Judge McTavish remarked that the commission desired to be fair to every one and did not wish to see any wrong done. Mr. Cox's explanation, he thought, would correct any wrong impressions.

The advertising methods of the Canada Life were gone into by Mr. Shepley. The company, Mr. Cox said, advertised extensively in the newspapers, but not in the periodicals. Annual reports and other reports are advertised, and the business is advertised. The price paid varied from six cents to fifteen cents a line. The company had a contract with the Toronto 'World' for advertising at six cents a line. One paper had asked twenty-five cents a line, but the company had refused to pay this much.

'Perhaps you are not paying for the reports of the commission in the newspapers?' asked Mr. Shepley.

'I don't know whether we are or not,' answered Mr. Cox.

THE MADRID OUTRAGE

Act of Morales Believed to be Result of a Widespread Conspiracy.

POLICE ON THE TRACK OF ASSASSIN'S ACCOMPLICES.

Madrid, June 4.—The police have evidence that tends to show that the act of Morales was the result of a widespread conspiracy. The Minister of the Interior, the Duke of Pomanes, is convinced that such is the case, and evidence of it is accumulating. Several arrests, based on police reports, are expected immediately. The newspapers state that the police are on the track of Morales's accomplices. Many compromising documents were found when Morales's lodgings in Barcelona were searched, including a letter from Lisbon containing a mysterious sign. The landlord of the house in which Morales lodged is believed to be an anarchist, who formerly conducted a libertarian journal in Seville.

King Alfonso has sent a graceful message of pity to Morales's father for the terrible disgrace his son brought on his name.

The King and Queen to-day reviewed 40,000 troops at Carabanchel, five miles from Madrid. The spectacle was a striking one. It was originally intended that the King and Queen would ride together to the reviewing ground, but after last Thursday's events it was decided to change this plan. Consequently, the King rode his favorite gray charger and was escorted by his staff. Queen Victoria rode in a carriage drawn by four black mules. The enjoyment of the display was marred by clouds of dust, which, despite elaborate waterings of the roads and parade ground, covered everybody until they looked like millers. At the same time the sun was extremely high. In the march past the Wadras regiment, to which several of the victims of Morales's bomb belonged, had the head of the line.

A PERILOUS BALLON TRIP.

Dieppe, France, June 3.—The balloon of Baron Korwin, chief of the Austrian Military Balloon Department, which left London on Saturday night, in an attempt to reach Vienna, descended here at 1 o'clock this morning.

London, June 3.—Baron Korwin returned to London to-day. He related a story of a perilous trip. About the channel a terrific thunderstorm was encountered. He was obliged to throw over everything, even his overcoat and shoes, in order to enable him to reach Dieppe.

THE RUSSIAN DOUMA

Statement by the Premier Seeks to Clearly Define its Position

St. Petersburg, June 4.—A statement authorized by Premier Goremykin, issued by the Chancellery of the Empire to-day. It seeks to clear up with regard to the relative positions the government and the Douma.

The situation, in which the Premier continue to express hopes that the to co-operate with the Douma, the latter has unanimously voted confidence in the Cabinet, is explained the Premier's view by the statement that the Douma has entirely changed its position. When a policy of reconciliation, says Goremykin, was adopted last winter to study the various chambers of the Continent and the commissioners found that the model that best suited them was the Russian Diet. This was especially in view of the fact that neither the Emperor nor the Douma was entitled to interfere with either the foreign or military policy of the Empire. Goremykin declares in his statement that the Douma is wholly outside its province in seeking to interfere with the administration or the Council of Ministers, and in claiming to fix the responsibility of the Council of Ministers, is entitled to a share of legislative functions within the limits prescribed by the fundamental laws. The statement denies that it has adopted an attitude of non-possumus on the question of agrarian expropriation, but maintains that compulsion must not be the basic principal of this reform. The Premier's did not resign after the adverse vote of the Douma because they were convinced that the same want of confidence would be expressed as to their successors, even were they selected from the majority of the Douma. The ministry could continue to draft its own bills for the improvement of the conditions of peasant life, irrespective of any impossible project the Douma might discuss.

A conference of the entire nobility of Russia has been summoned to be held in St. Petersburg the middle of the month. Imperial Chancellor Durnovo proposes the formation of a landowners' league, for the purpose of effecting a voluntary land allotment system. The enormous difficulty of furnishing compensation under the bill for compulsory expropriation is realized by the financial world, which estimates the cost at more than $500,000,000.

Remarkable accounts of how the peasantry throughout Russia are watching the struggle between the Douma and the government are now reaching the capital. A letter from Kamenka, province of Pensa, describes how the wife of a local member of the Douma received a telegram from her husband stating that the government had refused the claim for land. The telegram was immediately copied on a hand press and distributed by young peasants in the neighboring villages. When the local population assembled at the church the next Sunday the service was converted into a political meeting. A resolution was adopted and telegraphed to the members of the Douma. It said:

'We demand energetically the accomplishment of the manifesto of October 30, amnesty for illegally arrested political friends, and the allotment of land for all desirous of tilling it. A refusal of these demands will evoke the wrath of the people, with ruinous results.'

A similar resolution was adopted at Pokrovskoi, province of Saratov. The peasants there wished the head of the Commune to post the resolution on the Commune office, but he declined, and warned the people of the danger of the Cossacks. Then a meeting of the peasants decided to telegraph to St. Petersburg, expressing their amazement at the government's refusal, and demanding that the Douma insist upon a personal audience of the Czar, for the message said: 'It is incredible that he wants to ruin his own father, which is inevitable if he listens to the Council of Ministers.'

Agitators are very active in the province of Nijni-Novgorod, where mass meetings of over five thousand persons have been held, at which resolutions condemning the government were adopted. The armed forces are too few to prevent revolutionary speeches.

REFORM MEASURES.

London, June 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says the government has given assurances that it will soon submit to the Duma several reform bills, including agrarian measures. It is stated that the latter will include a proposal to give the peasants 10,000,000 acres and also suggestions as to the means of improving farming. If the forecasts are correct the bills will be utterly inadequate.

ITALIAN POLITICS

TWENTY-FOUR SOCIALISTS WHO RESIGNED ARE RE-ELECTED

Rome, June 4.—The twenty-four socialist deputies who resigned their seats in the chamber on May 14 as a protest against the government's refusal to prohibit the use of troops in the suppression of disturbances arising out of strikes, have been re-elected by large majorities, thus increasing the strength of the opposition which has begun to attack the government violently.

KODAK 'HAPPY SITUATIONS.'

JUNE'S SOVEREIGN PHOTO-CONTEST

A prize of one Sovereign ($4.86) will be awarded to the one sending us at any time during the month of June the best and most interesting photograph of 'A Happy Situation,' (which may include anything from a cat and her kittens, or a bird on her nest to a judge playing golf). Besides the prize, honorable mention will be awarded for all entries of special merit, and the best will appear in the 'Illustrated Witness,' which is published every Thursday. Competitors should not wait till the end of the month to send in their photographs, for in publishing pictures we always give preference to those that record events that have just taken place. Kodakers should 'get busy' at once. The prize is a good one, and the picture will be seen in about fifteen thousand homes in Montreal alone.

Address photos to Editor 'Illustrated Witness,' 'Witness' Building, Montreal, marked 'Sovereign Competition.'

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, Business Office, Montreal, and all communications for the Editor, should be addressed Editor of the 'Witness.'