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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER.
Fine and Warm.
Sun rose at 4.32; sets at 7.09.

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PRELATE FROM WEST IS SILENT

Archbishop Langevin Says Time is Inopportune for Discussion.

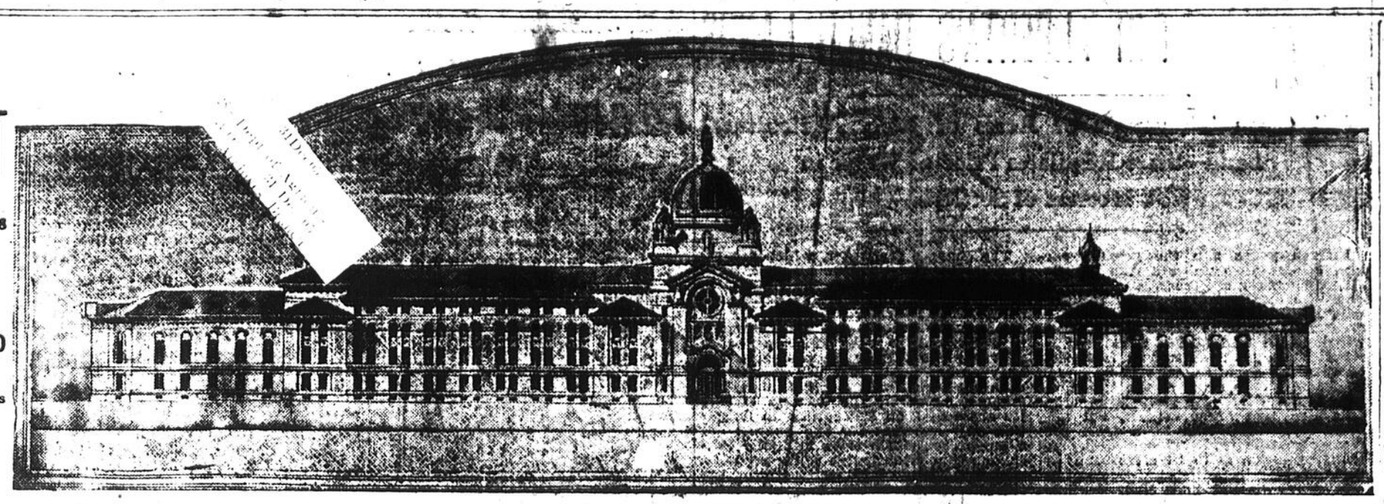
WOULD BE MISINTERPRETED

His Grace of St. Boniface Announces the Attitude of Clergy Towards Autonomy Bills Depends on Government's Course.

Archbishop Langevin, of the diocese of St. Boniface, the highest ecclesiastical dignitary of the Catholic Church west of the Great Lakes, is spending a few weeks in the city, after attending the consecration of his uncle, Mgr. Racicot. The two new provinces in the Territories are situated in his archdiocese and on this account he has been as closely interested with the school legislation for the new provinces as he was with the legislation for his own immediate province of Manitoba.

Following the opportunity he had of conferring with other archbishops a large number of whom were present at the consecration of Mgr. Racicot, Mgr. Langevin was asked by The Herald to-day if he would say anything at present and replied that as far as the amended clauses were concerned a decision had been reached not to say anything at all at the present time for fear of any remarks being wrongly interpreted in certain parts of the country.

The clergy's stand would depend very largely on the course the Government would pursue between now and the final passage of the bill. As regards the position in Manitoba Mgr. Langevin insists that the minority are fighting for all their rights and will keep on fighting till they get them.



THE LARGEST SINGLE BUILDING IN MONTREAL

The Mother house of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, to be erected at the corner of Sherbrooke St. and Atwater Ave. A full description of the building, which is to have a frontage of 578 feet, and will, therefore, be the largest in the city, was published exclusively in The Herald on Feb. 28, when the preliminary plans were completed by Messrs. Marchand & Haskell, the architects. The building is to take the place of the one destroyed by fire at Monklands some years ago. The plan was approved by Building Inspector Chausse on Thursday last. The front elevation, which faces Sherbrooke Street, is shown above. Besides, there are three wings running back at right angles. The land and building cost in the neighborhood of $700,000.

BOARD OF TRADE FAVORS C.P.R. PLACE VIGER PLANS

Refuses to Aid Mr. Cushing in His Fight Against Closing Streets.

The Board of Trade Committee, appointed to look into the dispute between the Montreal Brewing Company and the city, over the closing of streets in the C.P.R. extension at the Place Viger yards, yesterday reported as follows to the Council of the Board of Trade:

"Your committee to whom was referred for consideration and report thereon, the request of Mr. Thomas Cushing, president of the Montreal Brewing Company, for the Council's intervention to prevent the city corporation from agreeing to close certain streets in the vicinity of that company's brewery to permit of the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, begs to report as follows:

That after enquiry into the matter it appears to your committee to be largely a difference of opinion between Mr. Cushing and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as to the value of his property, and that your committee considers that it is not the province of this board to interfere in such disputes,

That the proposed closing of certain streets giving access to the wharves, is, however, a matter of concern to the commercial interests of this city, which this board is pledged to guard, and your committee considered this phase of the question,

"That, having studied the plan of the proposed extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway showing the streets which would be closed thereby, your committee is of opinion that, in view of the smallness of the traffic on such streets and the means of access to the harbor provided by neighboring streets, no opposition should be offered by this board, to such extension seeing that it will provide increased facilities for handling freight which appear to be so necessary to the interests of the commercial community."

F. H. MATHEWSON,
Chairman.

DIED IN AMBULANCE ON WAY TO HOSPITAL

A woman of fifty years of age, Mrs. Gravelle, of 152 St. Christopher Street, died last night about 9.30 o'clock in the ambulance of the Notre Dame Hospital, while on her way to that institution. Congestion of the brain was the cause of death.

Inquiries made at the address on St. Christopher Street this morning elicited the information that Mrs. Gravelle had been ill for some time. She lived with an aged woman in the basement of the house. She was twice a widow, her first husband bearing the name of Gagnon, and her second that of Gravelle. The family formerly lived on Poupart Street, moving into the St. Christopher street residence on May 2. A son and a daughter named Gagnon still live on Poupart.

Last night about 9 o'clock, Mrs. Gravelle became very ill, and her old attendant, becoming alarmed at her condition, had the ambulance called. Death took place before the hospital was reached.

Fine and Warm

Showers and thunderstorms occurred in many parts of Ontario and Quebec; elsewhere the weather has been fine, and in Manitoba milder. Fine weather is promised.

The minimum and maximum temperatures yesterday were: Victoria, 48, 54; Edmonton, 26, 66; Calgary, 28, 62; Qu'Appelle, 20, 56; Winnipeg, 32, 44; Port Arthur, 34, 52; Parry Sound, 50, 70; Toronto, 48, 64; Ottawa, 46, 62; Quebec, 40, 644; St John, 40, 52; Halifax, 28, 64.

MRS. LOWERY HOLDS TO FIRST STORY

Preliminary Hearing of the Rodney Case is in Progress.

London, Ont., May 6.—(Special)—After being behind the bars of St. Thomas jail for a week Mrs. Benjamin Covell, nearly eighty years of age and very feeble, has failed to break down and tell the story about the murder of Eliza Lowery at Rodney which it is believed by some she can tell and which it was hoped by the detectives she would do. The old woman bears up well under the severe strain and continues to maintain the strictest silence.

The preliminary hearing of the case against Mrs. Covell and Alex Willis has been in progress at Rodney for two days but up to the present time no new developments of a startling nature have been brought out. The evidence of the witnesses who were called at the coroner's inquest is practically a repetition of what was given before, nothing further of an incriminating nature being shown.

When she was taken to Rodney yesterday morning Mrs. Covell was so weak that she could not alight from the train herself and had to be carried from the coach by her husband and an officer. Willis too presented a haggard appearance and like Mrs. Covell he says absolutely nothing to any person about the crime or his connection with it, if he had any.

Two of the witnesses called yesterday gave evidence to show that Mrs. Covell had told different stories of the murder in the morning after Miss Lowery met her death. Hector Purcell, an Aldbere farmer, was one of the number with whom Mrs. Covell talked. The old woman told him that about 12 o'clock at night an unknown man came to the house and demanded admittance. He had been around the locality for twenty years, he said, and was acquainted with Anderson Baker, the first husband of Mrs. Covell, and he added that Baker had wronged his sister and he had come to Covells for revenge. Mrs. Covell said the man then forced the door open and when he did so he was struck by Miss Lowery. The latter was then dragged into the yard and Mrs Covell did not see her alive again. Mrs. Covell in the course of her conversation asked Purcell if a man named John Head was in the neighborhood and when told that he was not she said that Head was the only person she could think of as being the murderer of Miss Lowery. Purcell did not see any signs of a struggle in the house although Mrs. Covell said at one time that Miss Lowery and her assailant had a struggle before the deceased was dragged into the yard. John Head spoken of by Mrs. Covell is a brother-in-law of Willis and lived on the farm adjoining Purcell until five years ago. He had not been in the ocality since then.

Another of the men with whom Mrs. Covell talked on the morning after the murder was Thomas Congden, also a farmer. Mrs. Covell's story to Congden was not at all like that told by the old woman to Purcell. Mrs. Covell told Congden very little claiming that her memory was defective but she remembered that a man had called at the house and demanded money. When she (Mrs. Covell) went to the bedroom for her purse the man broke the door open and was struck by Miss Lowery. The latter was then dragged out of the house and killed. The investigation will be resumed on Thursday next.

WILL BE BURIED TO-DAY.

The funeral will take place this afternoon of Miss Katherine Dunn, who died at the Royal Victoria Hospital Thursday night as a result of burns she received at her home some three months ago. She was then residing on Leper Street, Point St. Charles. While dressing she accidentally set fire to her clothing with a pair of over-heated curling tongs, and before the flames could be extinguished she was severely burned. She was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where she died after three months' suffering. Much sympathy is expressed for Miss Dunn's parents, who are now living at 502 Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles.

Coroner MacMahon was notified of Miss Dunn's death and gave the necessary burial permit after learning the circumstances of the case.

ONTARIO PONDERS STOCK TRANSFER TAX

Provincial Treasurer Doubts if He Has Power to Follow Quebec Example.

Toronto, May 5.—(Special.)—The Ontario Government has had under consideration for some time a proposal to impose a tax on stock transfers. By this is meant that for every $100 stock that changes hands on the Stock Market, a tax of probably two cents per $100 face value of stock sold or transferred, and the same as in New York State, would have to be paid to the Government. It is understood that the suggestion to the Whitney Government first came from the Quebec Government where a similar enactment is being discussed.

Hon. Col. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, when asked concerning proposed tax last evening, said there had been no communication of any account between the two Governments, but added: "I am under the impression that the imposition of such a tax is beyond our jurisdiction." By this remark he was interpreted to mean that the question was a matter for the Dominion Government and not for the Provincial. The treasurer said he would require to look into the matter further before he could express a definite opinion, but he felt pretty sure that there was lack of jurisdiction.

LIMITS BACTERIA IN CITY'S MILK

Board of Health Regulates Number Permitted to Invade Lacteal Fluid.

At yesterday's meeting of the Health Committee a report looking toward a better and purer supply of milk to the citizens of Montreal, was adopted. The principal point in the report is the clause requiring an increase in the standard quality of butter fat from three to three and one half per cent.

In addition to this safeguard, the report goes into the problem of feeding and stabling of milch cows, with the view of securing clean handling of milk. As most of the milk comes from the country the provincial Health Board is advised to adopt the method of issuing certificates to farmers observing the rules; and to see that the milk cans are sealed when received at the city.

The report contains the following clause on the number of bacteria allowed in milk. "When delivered to the consumer, the milk must not average over 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter from May 1 to September 30, and not over 60,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter from October 1 to April 30. If the commission's requirements are fulfilled, the bacteria will not be in excess of the number permitted."

CIRCUS HAND ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Proctor Accused of Murdering Loomis Near St. Thomas.

London, Ont., May 6.—(Special.)—Robert Proctor, a burly negro from across the line, is on trial at the Assize Court here on the charge of murder. Proctor was formerly a circus hand employed with the Forepaugh and Sells Bros. show, and it is alleged that on the morning of July 9 last, in company with another man known to the police as "Hungry," he robbed Clifton Loomis, of Cleveland, while travelling on the circus train from London to Chatham and then threw him overboard, the result being that Loomis went under the wheels and was killed. "Hungry" and Loomis were also employed by the circus.

At the time it was thought that Loomis had fallen off the train while asleep and nothing was thought of the affair for several months, although when found some of the dead man's pockets were turned inside out. Shortly after the circus was in London, Proctor and two boys who had been with the show were arrested at St. Thomas for robbery, and they were sentenced to the central prison for a year.

Some two months ago Proctor's companions, Homer Geddue and Harry Shanks, both of whom are under twenty years old, told the Provincial detectives that they saw Proctor and the man known as "Hungry" rob Loomis of his money and then shove him off the train. This led to Proctor being brought here to answer the charge of murder. "Hungry" cannot be found, else he would find himself in the same position.

At the trial yesterday Geddue and Shanks repeated their statements. Proctor will not take the stand, but he has three men now serving terms of imprisonment who testify that Geddue and Shanks told them that they were promised six months off their sentence if they would tell the story about Proctor. The defence, therefore, hopes to discredit the evidence of the boys by calling Proctor's prison friends. Proctor is considered a vicious character.

GREAT GOLF SCORE MADE BY LYON

He Makes a Record on the Ashford Manor Golf Course.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 6.—At Ashford Manor golf ground, Lyon made te record score of seventy-eight for the course. He started plus two, getting third place. There were eighty-six entries. In a four-ball game at Sunnidale, Hunter and Lyon, vs. White and Healing, the former were beaten one up. White is the open champion of Great Britain, with whom Lyon tied. Lyon, speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said the Sunnidale course is the hardest and most difficult course he ever played upon, but yet the finest he has ever seen. Lyon goes to Prestwick Monday.

STRATHCONA AND PHILATELISTS.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 6.—Lord Strathcona, on behalf of the Inland Revenue of Canada, has presnted the Fiscal Philaletic Society with a full set of revenue stamps These stamps were shown at the British Colonial Stamp Exhibition last month.

BACON AND CHEESE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 6.—The cheese demand at the beginning of the week was easier but at the end it stiffened. Choicest, 57s to 58s. Finest 56s. Bacon, No. 1, 59s, 62s, 64s; light, 56s, 57s, 62s; No. 2, 58s, 61s, 64s; No. 3, 58s, 60s, 63s; firm market.

What is Going On

His Majesty's—"By Right of Sword."
Academy—"The Mummy and the Humming Bird."
Royal—"Down by the Sea."
Francais—"Wine, Woman and Song"
Burlesquers.
Nouveautes—"Le Plus Faible."
N.A.L.U. meets to-night in St. Lawrence Hall.
Mr. J. B. Learmont lectures in Emmanuel Church on the versions of the English Bible.
Alf. Bennett's boxing class exhibition at the M.A.A.A.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Hamburg—Allemannia, Deutschland,
Liverpool—Baltic, Westernland
Naples—Neckar.
Marseilles—Perugia.
Havre—La Bretagne.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

CAP BERNIER has one advantage over the rest of us. He doesn't know about Billy Maclean.

BEG TO NOMINATE Sir William Van Horne for president of the Equitable Life. He's a director, and would be able to make folks sit up.

Did Not Need It.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

After writing a prescription the physician told him that the druggist would probably charge him 80 cents for filling it. Then the patient asked the physician to lend him the money. The physician carefully scratched out a part of the prescription and handed it back, with 10 cents, remarking:

"You can have that filled for a dime. What I scratched out was for your nerves."

SEASON 16 COMING when Cap Bernier will get to seal life as it really is.

REPORTED THAT Mr. Walsh, M.P., will get a medal for conspicuous courage shown in voting for Borden.

RAINMAKER IN CALIFORNIA got $1,000 for making it rain. If the same man can make it stop raining in Montreal, Mr. Kreitner would probably double the money.

The Biter Bit.

(The Khan.)

One day a cat came up the stair,
And saw the barn owls blinking there.

She said: "I'll get one when it's dark.
They're nice and fat. Oh, what a lark!"

The Tom-owl heaved a little sigh,
The She-owl winked the other eye.

And when 'twas dark they fluttered down,
And made that yalla-cat their own.

When morning came, oh, where was It?
The biter had been badly bit.

A bit of tail, a fluff of fur,
Was all that did remain of her.

IT SEEMS THE CZAR plays golf by way of keeping up the excitement.

BEGINS TO LOOK as though Rojestvenski had decided to wait for those battleships Schwab has contracted to build.

PERHAPS THEY ARE unable to agree on an umpire.

Bill Can Attend to That.

See by the papers that Emperor William's barber is not allowed to speak until he is spoken to when scraping the Imperial chin.

AS MR. BORDEN seems to take a real pleasure in seeing people vote against him, it would never do not to oblige him.

The girl said: "I'm called a coquette;
And, though I flirt some, you can buette
It is only for fun,
And never a one
Can say I go out of my suette."

A Good Judge.

Down in Pierce City, Missouri, one night recently an officer caught a young man kissing his sweetheart and arrested him. When the judge learned the facts in the case next morning he discharged the prisoner, and said: "Go back and start in where you left off. If there was another one coming to you when the officer butted in, go and get it. And take with you the humble apologies of the State of Missouri."—Sugar City Gazette.

OF COURSE, WOMEN he would care to kiss are scarce out Linevitch's way.

The Gentle Touch.

A Chicago cop retired after 30 years' service with a fortune of $150,000 and explains that he left liquor alone and was economical. He may have been economical, but did he leave liquor-dealers alone?

Cannibal Instincts.

This summer weather, sighed Charley, always reminds me of the sweet girl grad you ate.

Nocturne.

Night drew her starry curtain round
The greeny groves of Ottawa
When I left sobbing on the ground
The beamish boy of Beauharnois.
—From "Alone in Quebec," by Dr. Walsh, M.P. for Huntingdon.

LIFE HAS ITS TRIALS for Nan Patterson.

TRAIN GOING A mile a minute collided with a handcar. The engine did not leave the track.

WOULD A BABY be considered financially embarrassed if it swallowed a copper?

Kick Made Good.

(Grimsby Independent.)

I have written so much about the small beer glasses in Hamilton that the hotelkeepers set up big ones as soon as they see me coming. Now my life is one long dream of bliss.

THOSE WHO START out to beat Hyman in London had better take a lot of preliminary practice on carpets.

The Grouch of the Fishermen.

News item—Halifax fishermen are dis appointed because the lobster crop is a failure.

The lobster is green but cunning,
And fights shy of the traps of men,
And reports from Halifax markets
Read as sad as "What might have been."

The lobster is green but cunning
And few in our midst will be seen,
For the crop is all but a failure
And their cost will burn the long green.

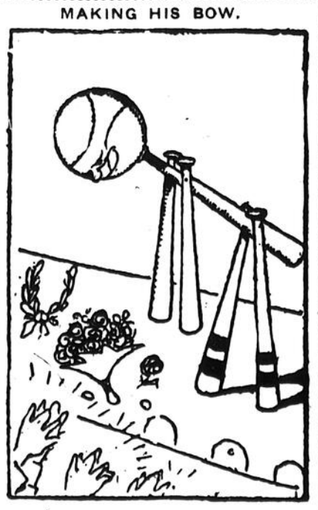
The lobster is green but cunning,
And declines to be caught and be canned
And Halifax fishers are grouching
'Cause the sole lobsters left are on land.

Any time Togo comes out of his shell, Rojestvensky will think he stepped on a banana peel.

Yours, Courteously.

I wish to state through the columns of your paper that the persons who claimed to have seen nude pictures made by me, or at my place of business, are both liars and blackmailers. And the truth is not in them, as I would not make such pictures. It only originated from a blot that is a disgrace to mankind. And only that I consider the cur beneath me I would certainly horsewhip him, as he deserves. It is such as he who compels people to leave town who would be a credit to Manistee. Courteously,
JENNIE E. SMITH.
—Manistee (Mich.) Times.

MAKING HIS BOW.



THE BASEBALL.

You'll sit on the bleachers a few Sundays hence
And cheer when some slugger put me over the fence.
It will be in the ninth of a mighty close fight,
When it needs just a "homer" to do the thing right.
I'll ascend with your yell and come down 'midst a howl
When a robber—the umpire—calls it a foul.

MR. CONGDON REVIEWS CONDITIONS WHICH PREVAIL IN YUKON TERRITORY

He Denies in Strong Terms the Charges Which Appeared Editorially in the Toronto News That Notorious Nepotism and Ascendancy of French-Canadians Prevail There.

Ottawa, May 6.—(Special.)—Mr. F. T. Congdon, ex-commissioner of the Yukon Territory, is in Ottawa. In the course of an interview he referred at length to an editorial which recently appeared in the Toronto News under the caption, "Conditions in the Yukon." He said:

"It is true that the condition of affairs in the Yukon Territory is without parallel in the annals of a self-governing country. It is true because there never was a new country into which so heterogeneous a throng poured from all quarters of the globe and in which law and order were so well administered, in which public affairs were so efficiently conducted, in which in the briefest possible time a splendid system of schools was inaugurated, a magnificent extent of good roads constructed and the whole machinery of good government and of good social organization so quickly set in motion, or to which representative institutions were so promptly given.

"There never was a new country more difficult of administration and affording so fine an opportunity for nepotism in which there has been so little maladministration and such a complete absence of nepotism. As to clerical domination the assertion in the News' article that it existed is my first intimation of its presence in the Yukon. Let me point out a few glaring errors in the article.

"As to the senior judge, my answer is that Mr. Justice Dugas had long experience in the administration of criminal law in Montreal, that so far as I can learn he conducted himself on the bench so that he became a terror to evil-doers. His previous record justified his selection for the Yukon, and his course there has proven the wisdom of the selection. The dominance of law and the uniform good order in that Territory are largely due to the able and impartial administration of justice by Mr. Justice Dugas. He is undoubtedly a French-Canadian and a Catholic, but I rejoice that neither race, origin or religious belief can exclude a man from due consideration and deserved promotion in Canada.

No Election Scandal.

"I may add as an instance of the veracity of the sources which, in the opinion of the News, admit no serious doubt that Judge Dugas did not appoint the returning officers, and that there was only one returning officer, and he was appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Mr. Justice Dugas neither directly nor indirectly, so far as I know, interfered in the slightest degree with the election. There was no scandal regarding the returning officer. There was an attempt to fasten on him blame for matters for which he was no more responsible than the editor. I may also add that Mr. Justice Craig and Mr. Justice Macaulay are judges of the same court as Mr. Justice Dugas, and each receives the same salary. The former is of Scotch, the latter of Irish origin. I may mention that Mr. Lenkler also receives a salary, although he is of English origin, and that his salary is larger than Mr. Gosselins. The News, with its usual fairness, omits this statement. That he is a French-Canadian and receives a salary, and is practically in full charge and conducts the active business of the Commissioners office, seems to be the chief offence laid at the door of Mr. Gosselin. I have known him in office for over four years and I have never heard a more serious charge against him. Before he became assistant gold commissioner he was Crown Timber and Land Agent. In that office he exhibited ability, efficiency and integrity. When the office of Assistant Gold Commissioner became vacant I recommended Mr. Gosselin's promotion to the vacancy, and the promotion of Mr. Martin, who was second in rank to the agent, to the office of land agent. I have never seen any reason to regret that my recommendation was made and acted upon.

"With respect to Mr. Gosselin I need only add that his integrity and industry have become proverbial in the country. His only fault has been too great devotion to public business, a devotion that, I fear, may cost him his life, as at the time of the News reference to him he was lying at death's door in the hospital at Dawson, from no other cause than overwork.

"In the Gold Commissioners branch of the service there were during my term of office thirty-eight other officials than those named. No less than ten of these were French-Canadian. About 30 or 35 per cent. of the electors of the Yukon are French-Canadians, many of them could not understand English and I was so far under of the dominance of the French-Canadians that I caused a clerk to be placed in the information branch of the Gold office who could speak both French and English, and although he was French-Canadian he was paid as good a salary as though he were an Englishman.

"Mr. Girouard, Register of Land Titles, has the misfortune to be a French-Canadian. One of the enumerators requested Mr. Girouard to permit him to deposit the original copy of the voters' list in the safe in his office for safe keeping. Mr. Girouard assented. If he were an Englishman it would be thought that he had granted a reasonable request, being a French-Canadian The News speaks of him as finally run to earth and his connection with the lists established. He had no further connection with the lists than I have mentioned. His assistant was Mr. Wilmot Haultain, a brother of Hon. Fred Haultain, Premier of the North West Territories.

Mr. Bertrand, Public Works Agent, is a French-Canadian. I know of no other offence that The News could have laid at his door. He is a gentleman in high esteem and a good officer. In his department were three gentlemen not of French origin.

Mr. Beaudette, of the Engineering Department, is hardly a French Canadian. He is cosmopolitan, speaking English, French, German and Russian with equal facility. He has had a fine education in his profession, having supplemented his Canadian studies by a course in Germany and by practical work in Russia, Spain and other countries. Connected with his department is a French-Canadian assayer of first class ability and an Englishman.

Attack on Mr. Noel.

Then comes the most venemous portion of the assault upon the officials of the Yukon. Mr. Noel knows enough English law to have been the most successful case winner at the Yukon Bar in competition with men who were trained from the first to English law. He knows enough to have carried one of the largest cases ever litigated in the Yukon to the Privy Council on appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada and in spite of the opinion of almost every lawyer in Dawson and of leading counsel elsewhere in Canada and in England that he could neither obtain leave to appeal nor succeed on the appeal if he obtained leave, he obtained leave to appeal and succeeded on the appeal. He knows enough law to have had greater success in appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada than any other lawyer in the Yukon. Mr. Noel has the good fortune to be a friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He comes from Arthabaskaville and Sir Wilfrid does not easily forget even the children he met in the time of his residence there. It is unfair to insinuate that Mr. Noel obtained any favors in the Yukon through Sir Wilfrid. He and Mr. Pattullo are joint Crown Prosecutors and were appointed by the Minister of Justice upon my recommendation, without, as I believe, the slightest intervention of Sir Wilfrid. Mr. Noel never was License Inspector. He never was, so far as I am aware, government agent. He was appointed by me one of the law examiners and a member of the License Commission and I did this of my own motive. I do not know that it would do Mr. Noel any harm or anything but good to live with the priests of the religion to which he is a devout adherent. He does not, however deal with the priests. He boards at St. Mary's Hospital where many Protestants have also been glad to make their homes.

"I perhaps have heard as much of nicknames in the Yukon as anyone. I never heard the nickname "Not guilty," Niel, and it is another invention.

Each of the judges has a stenographer. I do not know why a paper should deem it necessary to single out for mention the only French-Canadian of the three. While I do not believe what it says in regard to the private correspondence of Mr. Justice Dugas as I have never sought to pry into it, I cannot affirm or deny what is alleged. Judge Dugas does his work well, Mr. Valiquette does his well, what they do in the matter of private correspondence is no one's business but their own.

There are a great number of mining recorders in the Yukon, and Mr. Aime Dugas is one. The fact that he is the son of a judge can hardly be deemed sufficient to disqualify him from office, no ordinance was ever passed admitting Mr. Dugas to the bar. He was admitted in the usual way after passing examination.

Survey Department.

Mr. Genest is not and never was head of the Survey Department. Mr. Chotoway, an Englishman, was formerly, and Mr. C. W. MacPherson, is now.

As to the statement that the great majority of positions in the Government offices are filled by French-Canadians I need say no more than to give the following particulars:

The commissioner is not and never has been a French-Canadian; attached to his office were five officials of whom four were English, and one, the messenger, French-Canadian.

(In the courts, one judge and his stenographer are French-Canadians, two judges and their stenographers, the clerk of the court and two assistant clerks are English. The librarian is a French-Canadian lawyer, Mr. Napol Laliberte, a competent librarian and the wittiest and pleasantest of men.

The Sheriff and his deputy English, the Comptroller of Finances and his staff of three, English. The correspondence clerk and two assistants, all English. The gold commissioner, English, the assistant gold commissioner, French. Of the staff in the gold office, twenty-eight English and ten French-Canadian. The land office, two French and four English. The survey office, two French and five English. Public Works, one French and three English. License department, two English. Assessment department, two English. Preventive service, four English. Customs service, seven English. Post office, twelve English and two French Canadian.

Appointed One French-Canadian

In addition to the appointment of Mr. Noel as already mentioned during my term of office I appointed only one French-Canadian to office, a clerk in the gold commissioner's office. All the appointments made upon my recommendation were so made before I became commissioner. With regard to the men employed upon the roads the French-Canadians have never constituted more than thirty-five per cent. of the number. Men who have been in the country for a considerable time have always been given the preference. I know of no men sent from Quebec or the Ottawa Valley for the purpose of working on the roads. Men undoubtedly went into the country to get work and they got it at mining, on the roads or whatever they could, and most of them deserved to get work. I had control of their employment and I never received any word from those who sent them. I have heard men, who thought they ought to get jobs even if to give them required other men to be turned out, say that no English-speaking man can get a position except as underling to a French-Canadian, and it is true if the jobs are on the road and the superintendent happens as at present, to be a French-Canadian.

The only question is whether he is a good boss, and for my part I do not care whether he is of French, English, Irish, Scotch or what origin, Mr. Bertrand is a gentleman and a fair and honest man, and no man who desires onest employment upon the road has any right to complain that he is compelled to work under a competent French-Canadian.

Conducted Affairs Honestly.

I am so accustomed to hearing general charges made against myself, that this does not disturb me in the least. I conducted the affairs of the Yukon honestly. I believe I was efficient in their discharge, even my opponents concede this. I went to the Yukon a poor man. I had ample opportunity to enrich myself. I was not tempted thereby. I leave the Yukon as poor as when I entered it. I had the task put upon me of deciding upon the validity of claims of certain supporters of the Government to be paid out of the public funds. I considered the claims invalid and I refused to pay. The storm began and has raged with more or less violence since. I was made the target of such abuse as has been heaped upon few men.

A final word with regard to education. If there is one thing which is a just subject of pride to intelligent Yukoners it is the operation of the school system there. No finer common schools exist in Canada. In the Dawson public schools are no less than three Toronto University men among the teachers.

THE PUBLICITY CONTEST.

"Contestant" wishes to know if Picture No. 28 represents a name in The Herald's Booklet of Advertisers. Yes; as has been stated before, every picture in the contest will represent a firm whose name appears in this booklet.

"G. A. M.," Saranac Lake, N. Y., also enquires about a name appearing twice in the booklet. This is merely an error. There is only one firm of the name; the same address opposite the two names would indicate this.

AN AUSTRALIAN CAB-DRIVER SUCCEEDS TO IRISH PEERAGE

After Seventy-Three Years of Globe-Trotting and Rough Living, Cabby of Hobart Town Becomes Sir George Augustus Jervis Meredyth..

Sir George Augustus Jervis Meredyth, Baronet, cabdriver, of Hobart Town, and follower of many other trades, has arrived in London on his way to Ireland to take possession of the estate of his ancestors.

On the death of the late Sir Edward Meredyth last October the present Sir George, after nearly seventy-three years of globe-trotting and rough living, succeeded to the title and to the family seat.

The fortune attached to the title is not a great one, but the farms and tenancies are said to be worth about £400 per annum.

The baronet is a little man with a thin, clean-shaven face, and a nervous manner. His voyage to England on the steamship Artona was a honeymoon trip, for the day before the boat left Melbourne he married his second wife, who is very much younger than himself.

PATHETIC SIGHT.

His arrival at Pancras was a pathetic sight. He stood on the platform surrounded by a rampart of luggage, and dazed by the busy scene around him. He turned a look of comradeship on a cabman who hailed him, but was too excited to reply.

"Don't leave go of me," he whispered to his bride, as he clung to her arm, "I am so stupid." But Lady Meredyth had never before seen a bigger place than Hobart Town, and was more lost than her husband. Few of the onlookers who saw the little, shabbily dressed old man, and his sweet-faced woman to whom he clung, sitting pathetically amid the chaos of luggage, guessed that they were a real baronet and his lady.

"Not a penny have I ever had that I did not earn myself," said Sir George to a London Daily Express representative, when he was comfortably installed at his hotel in the evening. "I have had nothing from the estate yet, which accounts for my wife and myself being steerage passengers. I am going to Ireland now to claim and live upon my inheritance. My title to it is acknowledged, but there will possibly be some litigation with reference to a portion of the proceeds of the estate."

Sir George's story, which he subsequently told, was that of a wanderer, who had always, as he expressed it, "sold his labor to the highest bidder."

For three years he worked as a shoemaker, and saved enough money to pay his passage to Hobart Town, where his cousin was a well-known merchant. When he arrived, his cousin had gone to California, and George was penniless. He worked his passage back to London in the ship that had brought him over as a passenger.

He picked up a precarious living in London for a year, and then worked his passage to Australia, and went to the goldfields. Fortune, however, did not smile on him, and he gathered more experience than money. He went again to Hobart Town, and spent a dozen years in a wool-pressing firm. There he learned how, in those days, blocks of stone, logs of wood, and carcases of sheep were packed in the bales, and sold with the wool at a shilling a pound.

BEFORE THE MAST.

He then went to sea again, and served four years before the mast. After that he spent fourteen years in the Hobart police force, and had several affrays that nearly cost him his life. "A broken beer bottle did that," said Sir George, showing a scar on his right temple, "and a boot did that," he added, revealing another scar on the other temple.

He saved enough money as a policeman to buy a cab, which he drove in the streets of Hobart. He lived in the suburbs of the town in a wooden house which he built entirely with his own hands.

"I have got my living in twenty different ways," continued the baronet, "but it has always been by work. Now I am going to live without working, and I think I deserve it."

Sir George, whose title is recognized in the current issue of Burke's Peerage, was born in Stepney on December 11, 1832, and was the son of Major C. B. Meredyth, of the Royal Marines. He has two sons and three daughters. The name of the estate to which he is entitled is described by Burke as "Greenhills, Co. Kildare."

THE ADJUTANT'S MADNESS

—By Edgar Wallace.

Military "crime" is not crime at all, as we law-abiding citizens recognize it, writes Edgar Wallace in the London Mail.

The outbreak in the Anchester Regiment was not a very serious affair; from what I can gather, it mostly took the form of breaking out of barracks after "lights out."

But, explained Smith, it got a bit too thick, and one of the consequences was that the guard was doubled, pickets were strengthened, and the ranks of the regimental military police were, as a temporary measure, considerably augmented. I explain this for the benefit of my military readers, who may wonder how it was that both Smithy and Nobby Clark happened to be together on No. 1 post on the night of The Adjutant's Madness.

"I was tellin' the troops only the other night," said Smithy, "what would 'appen if they didn't give over actin' the billy goat.

"'Some of you bloomin' recruits,' I sez, 'think you're doin' somethin' very wonderful, climbin' over the wall, an' goin' into town when you ought to be in bed an' asleep; but it's the likes of me, an' Nobby, and 'Appy Johnson, chaps with twelve years' service, who's got to suffer. I'll bet you old Uncle Bill will start doublin' the guard to-morrer.'

"'Don't be down'arted,' Nobby sez; 'take a brighter view of life, Smithy.'

WAS EXCITING DUTY.

"Sure enough, next day it came out in orders that the guard was to be doubled, an' me an' Nobby was for it.

"When we mounted guard, the adjutant, old Umferville, came over an' inspected us.

"'Who's first relief on Number One post?' 'e sez.

"'Clark an' Smith, sir,' sez the sergeant.

"'I don't want you chaps to make too much noise walkin' about, or shoutin',' sez the adjutant, an' I'm blowed if 'is face wasn't as red as a piller-box.

"'What's the matter with Uncle Bill?' sez Nobby, as we was marchin' off.

"'I believe 'e's frightened about somethin',' I sez, puzzled.

"Number One post is between the back of the adjutant's 'ouse and the wall where the chaps nip over. It used to be the colonel's 'ouse; but when Uncle Bill got married a couple of years ago, the colonel generously 'anded it over, an' took an 'ouse in town that wasn't so damp.

"It was the most excitin' guard me an' Nobby ever did, an' it was all through Uncle Bill. You never saw such goin's on in your life. 'E dodged in an' out of 'is 'ouse all day long. 'E'd start to walk across the square, then stop, as if 'e'd forgot something, then walk back to the 'ouse, then walk out again, then stop an' bite 'is nails an' stare more ghastly at nothin'.

"Once as 'e was passin', me an' Nobby shouldered arms to 'im, an' 'e stopped dead an' looked at us. 'E didn't move, but stood dead an' looked at us. 'E didn't move, but stood stock still for about five minutes starin' at me an' Nobby, sayin' nothin', an' me and Nobby felt quite uncomfortable.

"'Eveything all right, sentry?' 'e sez, at last.

"'Yes sir,' sez me an' Nobby.

"'Sentry——' 'e sez, then stopped.

"'Which one, sir?' sez Nobby, an' the officer stared.

"'Are there two of you?' 'e sez.

"'Yes, sir,' sez me an' Nobby, an' 'e got very red an' muttered somethin' an' walked off.

"We was talkin' about it in the guard-room that night when we was drinkin' our guard allowance—one pint a man, accordin' to regulations. All the other chaps 'ad noticed Uncle Bill's strangeness, too.

"'It's drink,' sez Nobby, shankin' 'is 'ead. 'Wot a pity to see a pore young chap go wrong, all for the sake of the cursed liquor—after you with that pot, Smithy.'

CHASED BY A SPIRIT.

"'You've 'ad your whack, Nobby,' I sez; 'don't come it on a pal.'

"'Did I?' sez Nobby. 'I must 'ave been thinkin' of the Adjutant.'

"'I think 'e's 'aunted,' sez a chap from "D"—a young chap.

"'Aunted!' sez Nobby, scornful. 'Why, there ain't no ghosts after Christmas, fat 'ed!'

"'Never mind about Christmas,' sez the young chap; 'it's my belief 'e's 'aunted, there's a spirit or somethin' follerin' 'im about.'

"'Dry up,' sez Nobby, shudderin', for me an' 'im was on the worst relief, ten to midnight, an' four to six.

"When we mounted at 'last post' Nobby sez to me:

"'Do you think there's anythin' in that ghost idea, Smithy?'

"'No,' I sez. 'Still,' I sez, 'you never know.'

"'What's that?' sez Nobby, pointin' to a shadder movin' along the wall. So I shouts:

"'"Alt!—who goes there?"

"It turned out to be little Bobby Burns tryin' to break out of barracks, an' me an' Nobby captured 'im an' shoved 'im in the clink.

"Just before twelve me an' Nobby was standin' at ease, when we 'eard a most 'orrid groan. We jumps round with our 'arts in our mouths, an' there was the Adjutant in 'is overcoat an' slippers.

"'What the dickens are you starin' at?' 'e sez.

"'Beg pardon, sir,' stammers Nobby, 'I thought you was a ghost!'

"But the Adjutant didn't seem to 'ear what we said. 'E just walks up an' down mutterin' to hisself. Bimeby 'e sez, 'Keep a sharp look out, an' don't make too much noise—d'ye 'ear, you Clark; d'ye 'ear, you Smith?' 'e sez, fiercely.

"'Yes, sir,' sez me an' Nobby; an' then the Adjutant went indoors.

"'Drink,' sez Nobby, solemnly. 'Let this be a warnin' to you, Smithy.'

"When we come on duty again at four in the mornin', the two chaps we relieved looked scared out of their lives.

"'I shall be bloomin' dead when it's daylight,' sez one of 'em; 'we've 'ad an 'orrid time.'

"'Ow so?' sez Nobby.

"'The Adjutant's gone orf 'is napper; mad, that's wot 'e is,' sez the chap. 'E's bin walkin' up an' down talkin' to 'isself an' moanin' an' chuckin' 'is arms about.'

THEN THE CRISIS.

"'Nice thing, ain't it?' sez Nobby after we was posted; 'if you ask me—why, 'ere the beggar comes again.'

"'What shall we do?' I sez.

"'Wait till 'e gets violent, then bang 'im with the butt of your rifle.'

"'You do it,' I sez.

"'No, you'd better do it, Smithy; you're the oldest soldier!'

"Up comes Umferville, and I'll take my oath there was tears in 'is eyes.

"'Sentry,' 'e sez, in a chokin' voice, 'challenge all persons approachin' your post.'

"'Yes, sir,' sez me an' Nobby.

NO TROUBLE GETTING CANADIAN TROOPS.

Ottawa, Ont., May 6.—(Special.)—Sir Frederick Borden denies the report sent out from Halifax that the Royal Garrison Regiment of Infantry is to be retained two years longer owing to the inability of the Canadian Government to recruit sufficient men to take their places. Sir Frederick said no difficulty had been experienced in enlisting men, and as the British troops leave from time to time their places will be taken by Canadian militia.

THE WINNING TEAM

The horse show is now on and racing terms are all the fashion. Hence we venture to assert that Chickering of Boston and Heintzman & Co., of Toronto, are the winning team in the race for piano supremacy. Sole agents C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine Street. East End Branch 1622 St. Catherine Street.

A CANADIAN NORTHERN EXTENSION.

Winnipeg, May 6.—(Special.)— The Oak Point branch of the Canadian Northern is to be extended northward this summer Surveyors are now in the field, locating the line. It is said the extension will cross Lake Manitoba at the Narrows and connect with the main line at Ochre River. There is also a well founded rumor that this line will form a section of Mackenzie and Mann Company's proposed road to Hudson's Bay.

BANK OF TORONTO'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Toronto, May 6.—(Special.)—Mr. W. H. Beattie, was, yesterday, elected president of the Bank of Toronto, in succession to the late George Gooderham.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

Aird's Father's Bread

Give the old man a chance.

IRRIGATION OPENS NEW ERA FOR ALBERTA'S RANCH LANDS

Will Open Thousands of Acres of Rich Agricultural Land—State Regulates Price of Water in Interest of Settlers

Fifteen years ago the greater portion of Southern Alberta was practically useless for the cultivation of crops and was mostly taken up by ranchers who held leases of tracts, ranging in area from 5,000 to 60,000 acres, upon which cattle and horses were bred.

Fifteen years from now it is expected that the same region will be one of the most fertile spots in the Dominion, which, not only will yield large crops of wheat and other cereals, but may even rival California as a fruit producing country. This wonderful transformation is to be effected by irrigation.

Previous to the year 1890, Southern Alberta was utilized almost wholly for grazing purposes The ranching industry was a great attraction for settlers in that portion of the country who were able to make a home for themselves by securing a homestead and opening it up, the wages they received for looking after the ranchers' interests affording them a comfortable livelihood. The first thing those settlers did in choosing a piece of land was to ascertain if water was available in the vicinity. The quarter sections on which were located springs, creeks or good river approaches were quickly taken up and it was with great difficulty that the government protected the interests of those already established in the country by setting aside such pieces of land as were, or might become, the water supply of the vast areas surrounding the streams, creeks, or river approaches. Thus these small settlers were the means of bringing to the attention of the Government the necessity of distributing the limited supply of water in that portion of the country to the best advantage.

IRRIGATION THE KEY.

Circulars were sent out to some of the most experienced settlers in the Northwest Territories and it was decided that it would be well to regulate the disposal of the available water in those districts. The Northwest Irrigation Act was therefore passed in 1894. At the time of the passing of the act there were 119 irrigation schemes constructed or in course of construction in the district. Of these, seventy-eight were on a very small scale, twenty-eight comprised the system's used for railway and mill purposes and the watering of stock and three were operated by companies. These were notified to come under the provisions of the act and all were required to secure a license from the Crown for water required by them within a certain period.

In 1897 the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company began the construction of works to irrigate about 500,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the St. Mary River. These works have cost about $650,000 and the company are now supplying water to 200 settlers. The Canadian Pacific Railway has undertaken the construction of the Bow river irrigation canal. It is estimated that this work will cost in the neighborhood of $4,000,000 and will irrigate 2,500,000 acres of land. About 480 miles of canals and laterals as well as fifteen large reservoirs will be necessary.

The charges for water, which are regulated by the Government, are moderate as compared with the charges in California, and other states across the border. The farmer pays $1.50 per cubic foot per second per annum which is equivalent to one dollar per acre provided the farmer demands the full duty of one cubic foot per second for each 150 acres. In a great many instances, however, the settlers having 150 acres of land susceptible to irrigation only contract for one quarter of a cubic foot which costs annually $37,-50, or about twenty-five cents per acre.

In order to foster irrigation in the Northwest Territories the Government has sold land to settlers under the following conditions:

The price of the land to be the current regulation price of $3 per acre, twenty-five per cent. of the acreage so bought to be brought under irrigation, the cost of constructing the works to be credited as part payment to the maximum of $2 per acre, so that in every instance the cash price of the land so sold will not be less than $1 per acre. Before the lands thus sold under these regulations are patented, the chief engineer, or an engineer under his supervision, has to inspect the works constructed, verify the expenditure incurred in the construction of the same and then send in a certificate to the Department of the Interior, that all the conditions attached to such a sale have been carried out; and upon the receipt of such certificates and a fee of $10 the Crown issues the patent for the land so purchased, and also the license conveying the water necessary to irrigate the same.

WILL RECLAIM MUCH LAND.

In this way it is hoped to reclaim a large area of land in Southern Alberta which is now almost useless for farming purposes. That this is possible may be judged from the beneficial results which have attended the introduction of irrigation in other regions.

In the state of Montana, which adjoins Alberta, where an irrigation system has been in operation for the past ten years, the average production of wheat per acre has been 25.3 bushels while in Wisconsin, one of the largest producers of the non-irrigated states of the Union, the yield is only 14.5 bushels to the acre. Other cereals are in the same proportion.

The Fairfield farm, near Lethbridge produced under irrigation, ninety-one bushels of oats to the acre, whereas the neighboring farm, without irrigation only produced an average of about eighteen bushels to the acre.

In Alberta experiments have been made to ascertain the fruit-growing capacity of the country. The results so far obtained have been most encouraging and it is expected that when once the irrigation system has been established it will be possible to raise fruits in paying quantities. Indeed, there is every prospect that the climatic conditions of the country, together with the beneficial results obtained through irrigation will transform Southern Alberta and Southwestern Assiniboia in a very short time into the Garden of Eden of Canada.

WILL TAKE POSSESSION OF GARRISON JULY 1

Sir Frederick Borden Denies Rumor About Not Taking Over Garrison.

Ottawa, May 6.—(Special.)—Sir Frederick Borden was seen by your correspondent in regard to the report from Halifax that there was a likelihood that the Dominion would not take possession and control of defences at Halifax on July 1, but that the British forces would remain for a couple of years longer. The Minister said it was the first he had heard of. The recruiting was now going on very well and everything was progressing satisfactorily with a view of taking full charge on July 1.

SHIPS AND SHIPPERS

Of the subjoined list of ocean steamers now on their way to Montreal the following have been reported in the river and are likely to arrive between this afternoon and Monday morning:—Manchester Trader, Virginian Bengore Head, Torr Head, Glenarm Head, Kastalia, Tritonia, Hektos, Montreal, Atbara and Campana, and several colliers from Sydney. Four other steamships are reported this side of the ice, but their signals were indistinguishable.

SAILED FOR MONTREAL.

Man. Trader	Manchester	April 15
Montreal	Antwerp	April 18
Hungarian	London	April 19
Virginian	Antwerp	April 19
Corinthian	Glasgow	April 22
Bengore Head	Cardiff	April 20
Torr Head	Middlesbro	April 21
Glenarm Head	Rotterdam	April 21
Wyandotte	Durban	April 9
Kastalia	Glasgow	April 15
Tritonia	Glasgow	April 22
Premona	Newcastle	April 16
Hurona	Leith	April 24
Monmouth	Bristol	April 19
Montrose	Antwerp	April 25
Lake Champlain	Liverpool	April 25
Sarmatian	Havre	April 24
Vancouver	Liverpool	April 26
Ottawa	Liverpool	April 27
Victorian	Moville	April 29
Bellona	Middlesbro	April 27
Montauk	Mauritius	April 18
Ontarian	London	April 28
Pretorian	Glasgow	April 29
Birmingham	Cardiff	April 29
Marina	Glasgow	April 29
Escalona	Cadiz	April 28
Man. Shipper	Manchester	April 23
Montezuma	Antwerp	May 2
Kensington	Liverpool	May 4
Bavarian	Liverpool	May 4
Montcalm	Bristol	May 2
Milwaukee	Liverpool	May 4
Buenos Ayrean	Halifax	May

NOTES.

The Allan mail steamer Victorian has not been reported clear of the ice off Cape Ray and is not expected before Monday evening.

The Allan mail steamer Bavarian left Moville at 2 p.m. Friday with 49 first, 336 second and 1,165 third-class passengers.

The SS. Montcalm reported inward is the ice-breaker of that name, not the C.P.R. S. Montcalm, which only left Bristol on May 3.

The Dominion line SS. Dominion will leave Alexandria pier with passengers and a large cargo early on Monday morning.

Personal and Society Notes

Miss Mabel Girouard, of Ottawa, returns home to-day.

Dr. and Mrs. Stenning have left Coaticook for Haverhill, Mass.

Mrs. Evans, Montreal, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Wright, at Ottawa.

Mrs. D. A. Shirres, Dorchester Street, is spending a few days in Ottawa, the guest of Mrs. H. K. Egan.

Mrs. Nicholson, of Montreal, is the guest of her brother, Mr. George Hay, and Mrs. May, at Ottawa.

His Lordship Bishop Carmichael, while in Toronto this week, was the guest of his son, Mr. Fred. Carmichael.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Trevor Buchanon are in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, for a few weeks, before going to their new home.

Mrs. W. A. Weir, wife of the Speaker of the Legislature Assembly, held her first reception Thursday afternoon in the Speaker's apartments, Quebec, which was attended by over 250 ladies and gentlemen paying their respects. The guests were received by Mrs. and Miss Weir, and Mrs. Garneau, wife of Hon. E. B. Garneau, L.C.

Mrs. Harold Chillas (nee Helliwell) received this week at 74 St. George Street, Toronto, for the first time since her marriage. The tea table was decorated with marguerites and white tulle. Mrs. Wallace Helliwell poured tea, and assisting her were Miss Muriel Turner Miss Jessie Bethune, and Miss Hillier, in pretty, light dresses. Mrs. Chillas wore a dress of pale green striped gauze over silk, with folded girdle of velvet to match, and a large collar of real lace fastened in front with a bouquet of sweet peas.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

Report for April, 1905: Total number of visits, 1,008; night calls, 23; new doctors calling, 3; operations, 3; gynocological cases, 6; medical cases, 17; obstetric, 60; chronic, 2; non-paying patients, 70; articles of clothing given, 60; diet tickets given, 12. The committee would be very thankful for donations of clothing for women and children (infants). Either new or worn garments would be very acceptable. Miss Lynch, head nurse, central district. Phone, Up 1206.

Personal Mention

Mr. Charles R. Hosmer will sail for home next week.

Mr. Justice Pagnuelo has returned home from Europe.

Mr. B. Hal Brown is expected home from Great Britain within the next day or two.

Mr. Lansing Lewis, of the Caledonia Insurance Company, is at present in Edinburgh.

Mr. Charles Meredith, chairman of the local Stock Exchange, returned home yesterday from a European trip.

Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of Liverpool, was introduced on 'Change and at the Board of Trade yesterday by Mr. D. Munro.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday Messrs. A. H. Post, C. S. Eytinger and H. T. Lockwood, of New York, were introduced by Mr. John Cornett, similar honors being repeated at the Board of Trade.

SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED.

Fouquet Will Not Hang for Murder of Step-Daughter.

Ottawa, May 6.—(Special.)—At yesterday's Cabinet meeting an order was passed commuting the death sentence passed upon Fouquet, of Sherbrooke, Que., for the murder of his little step-daughter, to imprisonment for life.

GIFTS TO SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

The ladies of the Samaritan Hospital acknowledge with thanks the following donations for April, 1905:—Lady Hickson, $40; Mrs. E. H. C. Miner, $2o; Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Mrs. James Ross, each $10; Mrs. Colin D. Morgan, G. H. Smithers, Leyton Bros., J. C. King, Hugh Paton, Liddell, Lesperance & Co., Stonewall Jackson Co., A. Ramsay & Son, each $5; G. Durnford, $2.50; Mrs. Lesperance, Munderloh & Co., Stevenson & Blackader, John Forman, R. Charlebois, Hislop & Hunter, McClary Mfg. Co., Mrs. Henri Jones, Lady Drummond, Mrs. J. M. Pangman, Leeming, Miles & Co., Alex. McArthur Co., A. S. Scott & Sons, Incandescent Auer Light Co., Mrs. F. Orr Lewis, J. W. Spier, each $2; Mrs. Warrington, J. E. Huot, A. L. Strachan, S. Friedman & Son, E. W. Mudge, Mrs. Cassils, Mrs. Parkins, Mrs. J. A. Douglas, Johnston rBos., M. Michaels, E. M. Renouf, Mrs. Baumgarten, Mrs. Chas. McEachran, Mrs. P. Laing, Mrs. D. W. Campbell, Mrs. Pyke, Renaud, King & Patterson, Mrs. C. W. Davis, Mrs. G. H. Harrows, D. E. Huot, J. I. Utley, Mrs. H. Hogan, W. J. Swift, Colin Campbell, Mrs. Mortimer, G. W. Sadler, J. Cavanagh, A. Creak, each $1; Miss Gall, E. L. Manning, 50c.

Six odd styles New Upright Pianos. Special prices to cash or short date purchasers. Call early and get first choice. Leach's Piano Rooms, 2440 St. Catherine St., between Stanley and Drummond.—Adv.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

ENORMOUS PURCHASE OF A

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK OF CARPETS

On Monday and during the following week we offer the entire stock of a high-grade carpet manufacturer, who has recently decided to retire from business. In consideration of a prompt cash offer he sold every yard of stock in his possession to our representative at a very great reduction, enabling us to offer



NEW SEASON'S CARPETS BELOW FACTORY PRICES

Only the latest and best of the new season's weaves are included in this sale. Magnificent Wilton, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets are being offered at factory prices, in many cases less.

HOTELKEEPERS and other PROPRIETORS of large buildings should not fail to take advantage of the substantial saving opportunities this offering presents.

Wilton Velvet Carpets

1,200 yards of superb quality Wilton Velvet Carpets; close, thick pile, new floral patterns in green and crimson. Regular, $1.40. Sale price 98c

New Tapestry Carpets

3,000 yds. of Fine New Tapestry Carpets, in splendid shades of green, crimson and brown. Handsome Oriental and Persian patterns. An exceptionally fine wearing quality. Regular, 75c. Sale price 47½c

Tapestry Stair Carpets

2,000 Yards of extra fine quality Tapestry Stair Carpets, many new designs. In all the latest color combinations. 27 inches wide. Regular 75c. Sale price 47½c

Velvet Pile Carpets

3,500 of exceptionally fine Velvet pile Carpets, superb Oriental designs. Light and dark effects. A fine wearing carpet of rich quality. Regular $1.25. Sale price 75c

Wilton Stair Carpets

650 Yards of the finest quality Wilton Velvet Stair Carpet, in two handsome shades of green and crimson, also Oriental and Persian patterns. Regular, $1.25. Sale price 75c

Velvet Stair Carpets

700 Yards of good quality Velvet pile Stair Carpet, in many handsome designs. Will wear better than Brussels at double the price. Regular, 85c. Sale price 65c

COSTUMES FOR THE HORSE SHOW

A SUPERB SELECTION OF IMPORTED GARMENTS

One of Montreal's foremost functions. A time when the smartest followers of Fashion don their cleverest creations in anticipation of the greatest style parade which is always a conspicuous feature of the event. We are showing Costumes and Wraps that are not only critically correct, but possess that much desired air of exclusiveness and individuality.

As a rule you will find a price barrier on these handsome Horse Show creations, but we make it a rule at all times to keep prices at the lowest possible limit. In every instance you will find the price lower than you would expect to pay. Choosing a becoming garment is a matter of ease.

AMONGST A GREAT VARIETY OF SUITABLE GARMENTS:

A STYLISH COSTUME of fine Wood brown Chiffon Taffeta Cloth. Coate with peplum front shirred from shoulder, stitched pan velvet revers over narrow vest of light brown beading and Oriental embroidery. Full puffed sleeves. Girdle and cuffs of pan velvet. Lined silk, 21 gored pleated skirt. Price. $59.40

LADIES' CARRIAGE COAT, Japanese style, double flowing sleeves. Of very fine chiffon cloth, champagne shade. Self color silk applique and Oriental embroidery trimmings. Double row down front. Specially imported from Paris for this event. $73.25

Carriage Cloaks and Evening Wraps, from $21.00 up to $102.00

Costumes suitable for the event in many prices up to $146.00

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MONDAY'S SPECIAL SALE

OILCLOTHS

SEE OUR NEW PATTERNS OF OILCLOTH. We have some from 25c up to.. $1.23

Special Sale of 1st Communion Needs

BOYS' FIRST COMMUNION SUITS. Value $4.00, $4.50, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00. Our Prices, for this Special Sale, $2.98, $3.85, $4.75, $5.75 and.... $6.98

FIRST COMMUNION DRESSES, made of good muslin, with insertion and double frill at bottom. Value $3.40. For this Sale, only $2.95

Also Veils, Caps, Gloves, Stockings, Prayer Books, Beads, Shirts, Braces, Skirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, etc., etc.

CARPETS

CLEARING SALE OF CARPETS. We have a nice choice of Carpets, such as Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster, Jute and Wool Carpets, etc. Also very complete range of Rugs and Carpet Squares of all sorts. If you are in need of Carpets don't miss the chance of seeing our assortment while it's complete.

SHIRTS

125 DOZEN OF GENTS' COLORED SHIRTS, 50 different patterns, with pair of Braces of same color with each shirt, fast colors. Value $1.25. Our Price, for this Sale only 65c

ALSO — 200 DOZEN OF COLORED SHIRTS, with cuffs. Real value, 90c. For our Monday Sale, only 50c

Special for Monday Only.

We have received another lot of wet Goods from S.S. Parisian, bought at an auction sale. These Goods will be on sale Monday only.. We have some Dress Goods, Linings, Stockings, Socks, Etc., Etc. Come early Monday if you want to have some.

These goods wil be sold at less than 25c on the dollar.

1163 St. James St., - Cor. Fulford

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.)

BIRTHS.

ACER—In this city, May 4, the wife of J. H. A. Acer, of a son.

CONNOR—May 1, at 81 Manufacturers Street, to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Connor, a daughter. Hamilton papers please copy.

DALZIEL—Woodbridge, May 3, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dalziel, a daughter.

DEWOLFE—North Sydney, April 28, to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. S. DeWolfe, a son.

GENEREUX—Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, April 30, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Genereux.

LANGILLE — Waldegrave, Colchester, April 17, to the wife of Mr. Frank Langille, a son.

MULLINS—In this city, May 3, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Mullins, a son.

ROSS—At 342 Peel Street, on Saturday, May 6th, the wife of J. K. L. Ross, of a daughter. x

VERNON—In this city, May 4, the wife of Thomas W. Vernon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS-KERFOOT — At the parsonage, Toronto, May 1, by Rev. W. H. Hincks, Robert Hemming Andrews to Mabel Caroline Kerfoot, both of Toronto.

FORGIE-SMITH—Toronto, May 1, by Rev. Mr. McIntosh, Edna A., youngest daughter of Robert S. Smith, to Mr. Will. P. Forgie.

MURPHY-SEGUIN — May 2; in this city, Henry J. Murphy to Delisca Seguin.

WILLIAMS-O'SHEA—May 1, in St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Brady, rector, Geo. T. Williams to Mary M. O'Shea.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BARRON.—At Verdun, on May 6th, Mrs. William Barron, widow of the late Wm. Barron, at the age of 70 years.

DOHERTY—In this city, May 4, Catherine Gault, widow of the late Chas. Doherty, barrister, K.C., of St. John, N.B.

DUNN — May 5, Catherine McLean Dunn, dearly beloved daughter of James and Christina Dunn, aged 23 years. Funeral on Saturday, 7th, at 2.30 p.m., from her father's residence, 502 Bourgeois St. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Dundee and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

EVANS—38 Argyle Avenue, Mr. William S. Evans, a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, aged 74. Please omit flowers. Funeral private.

GUTHRIE—222 Elgin Street, Mary Guthrie, on May 5, in the 70th year of her age. Funeral Saturday, at 2.30, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Private.

McQUARRIE — Edmonton, May 4, George Duncan Matthew, second son of Mr. A. D. McQuarrie, of Montreal, aged 18 years.

McCORMACK—May 5, Emelina Guibord, wife of P. McCormack, druggist. Funeral from her late residence, 264 Prince Arthur St., 8.30 o'clock Monday morning, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

PYKE—On May 5th, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Lockerby, No. 20 McGill College Avenue, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mary Jane Graham, widow of the late John Pyke, formerly of Ormstown, aged 72 years and 8 months. Funeral on Monday, at 10.30 a.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. x

WATSON—Suddenly, at the Western Hospital, this city, May 4, Rev. Murray Watson, B.A., of Avoca, Que., eldest son of David Watson, of this city, at the age of 45 years.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BIBBY—Brighton, Ont., May 2, Jane Morris, aged 63, wife of Edwin Bibby, of Brighton.

HUNTER—Toronto, May 3, Margaret Hunter, native of Dumfries, Scotland, only sister of Mrs. W. Clark.

JOHNSTON—Halifax, Gertrude Marie Johnston, aged 4 years, youngest child of William and Catherine Johnston. Boston and Newfoundland papers please copy.

MORRISON—Toronto, May 3, Madeline Ross, only daughter of John R. and Mrs. Morrison.

STOKES.—At the Industrial Home, Newmarket, on Tuesday, May 2nd, 1905, James C. Stokes.

SMITH—Hamilton, April 27, Regina, widow of the late Secord Smith, in her 68th year.

WRIGHT — On May 5th, 1905, at the family residence, Oldham, England, Benjamin Wright, of the Bagley Wright Mfg. Co., Ltd., aged 67 years. x

Spiral Menonites

cured by eating golf club sardines.

6 ODD STYLES

New Upright Pianos

Special prices to Cash or Short Date Purchasers

Call early and get first choice.

Leach's Piano Rooms,

2440 St. Catherine St.,

Between Stanley and Drummond.

DO YOU KNOW Wabash Cabinets are The Best finished Most Convenient Largest capacity of any Cabinet on the market Sold by CANADA OFFICE FURNITURE CO., 221 ST. JAMES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Companies' Act, 1902, Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Canada, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1905, incorporating G. Hugh Semple, A. C. Calder, William D. Garland, Alexander W. G. Macalister, and George H. Boivin, all of the City and District of Montreal, for the following purposes, viz.:

To conduct and carry on a mercantile business, dealing in goods, wares and merchandise of all sorts, buying and selling the same, to act as agents of other mercantile houses for the purchase or sale of such goods, wares and merchandise; to acquire such real and personal estate and other property as the interests of the corporation may require, and to do all things which may be useful or incidental to such purposes, or convenient or necessary for the carrying on of said business.

The operations of the Company are to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The North American Merchandise Company, Limited," with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars: and the chief place of business of the said Company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, May 2nd, 1905.

GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS, MACALISTER & LANGUEDOC,

Attorneys for Applicants.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO INSURANCE agents. Those now handling our line as a side line are pleased with results. Call 7 to 9 a.m., 5 to 7 p.m. 1724 Ontario st. 112

WANTED—SOBER, STEADY, RELIABLE man, as cook, for "The Grove." Apply 24 Hospital st. 112

ROOMS — TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, on bathroom flat; central locality. 105 Osborne st. 112

WANTED — AN OFFICE BOY. GOOD opening. Bring references, and apply to Mr. Rousseau, 742 Lagauchetiere st. 106

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MR. ROBILLARD, CONSTRUCTOR, OF Sorel, wishes to inform the public that he has opened a camp at Three Rivers for construction and repairs of boats. Address: Wm. Robillard, Du Pont street, Three Rivers. 106

MONTREAL COMPANIES FORMED.

Ottawa, May 6.—(Special.)—The General Labor Company, of Montreal, has been incorporated with a proposed capital of $40,000.

The Walter W. Lowney Company, of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal, has also been incorporated with a proposed capital of $250,000.

THROWN ROUND BY SHAFTING.

Oscar Lefebvre, aged forty-two years who resides at 1630 St. Dominique street, was caught in the machinery at the Phillips Electrical Works, St. Louis du Mile End, yesterday. He was thrown round by the shafting and flung on the floor. One hand is crushed and his body bodly bruised. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

CABINET MINISTERS WILL ATTEND FUNERAL

Ottawa, May 6.—(Special.)—Among those who left last night for the funeral of Hon. James Sutherland at Woodstock were: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Mulock, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Paterson, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Charles Hyman, Hon. H. R. Emerson, Hon. William Templeman, Hon. John Haggart, and Solicitor-General Lemieux, and a large number of members of Parliament. Mr. Emmerson went by way of Montreal. Two private cars and two Pullman cars were filled.

LATEST NEWS FROM ISLAND PROVINCE

Navigation is Now Under Way—Home-Comers' Celebration.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 6.—(Special)—This week navigation to the island was well under way. The Camana made her first trip from Montreal. The steamer Snell arrived from Liverpool, England, the north steamers and the Steam Navigation Company's were running. There is still considerable quantity of ice around the shores but no serious interruption to navigation is anticipated. Lobster fishermen have taken very little fish during the week being afraid to risk placing out a large number of traps while the ice still threatened. Fair catches of herring have been made in eastern sections.

The old St. Paul's Church Schoolroom which has done duty in this city for over half a century is being torn down to be replaced by a modern stone building.

HOME COMERS CELEBRATION.

Charlottetown will hold its "Home Comers Celebration" and Summer Carnival during the week July 24th to 31st inclusive. The citizens have taken hold of the movement with an unanimity and enthusiasm that indicate marked success. The legislature has given a grant to the P. E. Island Tourist and Development Association that is doing commendable work in advertising the Island abroad. The secretary of the association, Archibald Irwin, has just returned from the New England state where he has been booming the movement. As there are about ten thousand Islanders around Boston and its suburbs it is hoped that many of these will take advantage of the cheap rates that will be arranged for during "Home Comers Week." The first of this month D. K. Currie, editor of the Summerside Pioneer, gave up his position to take un Insurance managership. He is succeeded by R. H. Campbell, principal of the Summerside High School.

A new company known as the Perfection Wire Fence Co. has been organized in this city for the purpose of manufacturing and selling wire fencing materials and tools. Another company has been organized at Hopetown across the river from Charlottetown to operate a pasteurized milk plant. These enterprises show that the industrial development of this Province is beginning to look up.

ISLANDERS WELL ABROAD.

Among successful Islanders abroad that have come into recent notice is Dr. A. B. Gillis, a native of Hartsfield. He has been appointed on the faculty of Williamette University, Salem, Oregon. There are eighteen other professors on the staff. Among the few graduates of McGill receiving this year the degree of M. A., are Lemuel Robertson, B. A., of Marshfield, P. E. I.; A. T. McKenzie, B. A., of Hartsville P. E. I.; Mr. Robertson graduated in 1899 as the gold medalist in classics of his year, and during last session has been distinguishing himself as a lecturer on classical subjects in McGill. Mr. McKenzie graduated in 1904 with honors in history and political economy. Mr. McKenzie graduated in 1904 with honors in history and political economy. During last session he continued his studies at McGill, taking courses in Modern Philosophy. He also submitted a thesis on Some Relations of Ethics to Political Philosophy. Mr. McKenzie has also successfully completed his second year in theology in the Presbyterian College leaving his class with honors and winning the David Morris scholarship.

Among recent deaths of Islanders are the following, in Charlottetown April 20th, Ada C., aged 42, wife of John Coombs, publisher; at Graham's Road, April 18th, Mrs. Donald McKinnon, aged 96, mother of Councillor McKinnon of Summerside; at Glen Corradale, Mrs. Mossey, aged 99; at Lorne Valley, Flora McSwain, aged 75; at Toronto, Ont., Stella Smallwood, aged 22, formerly of P. E. Island; at West River, Mrs. Ewen MacMillan, aged 89, mother of John MacMillan, M. P. P.; at Stanley Bridge, April 28th, Rugald Henry, aged 88; at Monterey, Mexico, Mrs. E. William Crosby, formerly of Cornwall, P. E. I.; at Victoria, May 2nd, Mrs. Charles Clark, aged 68; at Charlottetown, May 3rd, of apoplexy, Robert D. Coffin, aged 60.

L. M. Poole, the well-known lumber dealer, formerly of the firm of Poole & Lewis, Charlottetown, lately of D. M. Poole & Co., has retired from the business in which he has accumulated considerable wealth and has sold out to Simon Paoli, who has been associated with him for many years.

Conductor James R. McKie, of the P. E. I. R. who recently had his leg amputated near the hip as the result of affection that set in from frostbites received while snow-fighting last winter was presented by the Odd Fellows of this city with a veteran's jewel and address.

RECOVERING FROM BLOCKADE.

The effects of the two months' blockade during the winter are still being felt. There are now 175 cars freight, including 75 cars hay, at Pictou, but with the two winter boats, several summer steamers, and sailing vessels now at work the congestion is in a fair way of being rapidly removed.

Owing to the departure of many people from this province, there are a number of splendid farms left vacant and it has been suggested that our Legislature introduce some colonization scheme so as to bring thrifty English, Scotch or Irish farmers here. Our fisheries might afford an unlimited means of livelihood to the right class of people, and then there is question of help in the city and on the farm to be considered.

The Charlottetown School Board has adopted two sessions a day. The hours are now from 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 3. Formerly they were from 9 to 2 with 15 minutes intermission at noon.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

Mother—You are a brave fellow, sir. You have saved my daughter's life, and for your reward I will give you her hand in marriage. Rescuer (after eyeing the prize)—Oh, madame, I—I'm not so brave as all that.

WOMEN WHO ARE HELPING THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Peruna is Their Remedy in Sickness—Their Safeguard in Health.



THE entrance of woman into the industrial world has created for her new physical liabilities and multiplied the dangers that beset her health and sap her vitality.

The worry and confusion of a business life, the grind and humdrum of office work, the necessary responsibilities that are always associated with the management of the labor of others, have been hastily assumed by a multitude of women of this generation.

In some ways these changes have been beneficial to her physically, in other ways they have opened her life to new and untried exposure.

A few doses of Peruna taken at the proper time prevent more sickness than any other medicine ever devised.

THE business woman finds in Peruna an ever - available remedy.

While woman's social possibilities have been enlarged through a business life, at the same time, the unavoidable contact with climatic dangers incident to such a life has brought with it overwrought nerves, deranged digestion and a whole train of physical ailments.

Even after exposure and disease have produced some definite derangement, a short course of Peruna is sufficient to restore the health again.

These facts are well-known to the business woman. Hence the popularity of Peruna among these workers.

Our Testimonials.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like those given here. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast number of grateful letters Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving from all quarters of the globe in behalf of his famous catarrh remedy, Peruna.

There is no other remedy in the world that has received such unqualified praise from so many classes of people as Peruna.

Restored to Health By Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Sarah Millman, 25 Johnson's Park, Buffalo, N.Y., organizer of Buffalo Dressmakers Union, and member of the Maccabees, writes:

"For over a year I suffered with neuralgia in the face and over the eyes. I had headache a great deal, my eyes were affected and had a bulged appearance.

NEURALGIA AND HEADACHE

"I was patient in trying several remedies, without success.

"Finally, having heard that Peruna had cured such cases, I gave it a trial and within three months was restored to health.

"Since then I have not had the least indication of a return of the catarrh."

Grateful to Pe-ru-na.

Miss Marie Lepschaw, 287 Second Street, Portland, Ore., member Garment Workers' Union, Local 228, writes:

"I have been troubled off and on for the last three years with biliousness and constipation, causing the food to lie heavy on my stomach. I had heartburn, acid gas rising in my throat, and a general distressed feeling.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION

"There were many days when I was compelled to take pills or bitter water for the bowels, but, after using Peruna for several weeks, I found, to my surprise, that the trouble had disappeared and that I was once more in my usual normal health."

Has Learned the Value of Pe-ru-na.

Miss Mae Marine, Beatrice, Neb., member National Aid Society, writes:

"For seven years I worked steadily without getting any vacation.

"This gradually wore out my system and especially affected my stomach so that for the last three years I had severe indigestion, flatulency, heartburn and occasional nausea.

SYSTEM WORN-OUT STOMACH AFFECTED

"I could not afford to take a rest, and reading of the value of Peruna, thought I would try it.

"I am pleased to state that within four weeks my stomach was entirely well, and I could digest my food without the least rouble."

Pe-ru-na Keeps Her in Perfect Health.

Mrs. H. Kassatt, for over ten years the manager of a plant which furnished ladies wear and employed hundreds of women, writes from 1300 West 13th Street, Des Moines, Ia.:

"About two years ago I felt that I must take a long rest, as I had been unable to work for over a month, and could not regain my strength. I could not sleep at night and was in a very nervous high-strung condition.

INSOMNIA AND NERVOUSNESS

"I decided to try what Peruna would do to build up my strength, and am pleased to say that I began to improve very shortly, and in less than two months I was able to take up my work and felt better than I have for years.

"I take it now twice a year and find that it keeps me in perfect health."

Recommends Pe-ru-na to Other Sufferers.

Miss Laura Engel, 116 Josephine St., Syracuse, N.Y., Sup't Aarms Millinery store, writes:

"I contracted a cold which settled in catarrh of the head and throat. I thought that in time it would leave me, and therefore did not take anything for it. But, instead of leaving me, it became wores, and then when I took another cold I was in such a condition that I had to do something for it.

COLD SETTLED IN CATARRH

"Every morning I had to hawk and spit. My head was so stopped up that I could not breathe well at night.

"When I had taken Peruna for a week and was beginning to see signs of relief, I was very glad, I can tell you.

"I used it carefully according to directions for about two months, and it was the means of curing me entirely.

"I recommend it to those suffering with catarrh."

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

THE LIFE AND HOME OF ANDERSEN, THE AUTHOR OF THE FAIRY TALES

Hans Christian Andersen Was Born at Odense, Denmark, on April 2, 1805—Wished to Become an Actor—His Plays and Books Not a Success.

One hundred years ago last Sunday Hans Christian Andersen, whose fairy tales have been a source of never-ending delight to generations of children, first saw the light in the town of Odense, on the Island of Funan, Denmark. The Board of Superintendents a few days ago called the attention of all the principals in New York city to the fact that Hans Christian Andersen was born on April 2, 1805, and instructed them to arrange a brief programme suitable for the opening exercises to-morrow. "It should include," says the board, "an account of the life of Andersen, as possibly the greatest of writers for children, and the reading or recitation of selections from his stories." Wherever the children of Americans of Europeans are to be found anwhere on the globe they, too, will listen to Andersen's fairy tales and hear something of the life of the man who wrote for them.

BORN IN POVERTY.

Andersen was born in poverty. His father was a cobbler, but of a rather intellectual turn of mind and in many respects a really independent thinker. The story-teller grew up among the old women of the town, especially of those in the poorhouse, whose stories furnished the required food for his extraordinary vivid imagination and supplied material for the dreams that were inseparably a part of his existence. He did learn to read fairly well and perused every romance and play he could lay his hands on.

From his reading he imbibed a love of the stage, and when fourteen years old Hans' this father died when he was about nine) left Odense for Copenhagen, the capital, with the resolve to become an actor. He was a long, lanky youth, with homely features. He did not become an actor; but all through his life he never gave up his love for the stage, and his ambition was to write successful plays, but only three of all he wrote were well received. He also wrote novels and poems, but in that field, too, he met with disappointment. He travelled in many lands and became acquainted with the most eminent people of the day, making numerous friends, and wrote books of travel, but although they were received with favor it was not in them that he achieved the fame which is greater to-day than when he died, thirty years ago, and which is destined to live with that of the writers of other classics.

The first of the famous fairy tales—R. Nisbet Bain says the more correct interpretation of the Danish "Eventyr" would be "folk tales"—appeared in a little pamphlet in 1835. There were four stories in the collection: "The Tinder Box," "The Princess and the Pea," "Little Claus and Big Claus," and "Little Ida's Flowers." The remainder of the tales followed at intervals, and were received with enthusiasm in Germany, Sweden, Norway and England.

The last days of the 'old poet," as he was called, were peaceful and pleasant. Not long before his death a statue was raised in Copenhagen to his honor. He died on August 4, 1875, and was buried with great ceremony at the expense of the state.

Julius Moritzen, in the April number of Review of Reviews, charmingly describes Odense of to-day as he found it, and from his story the following is taken:

ODNESE OF TO-DAY.

"As you approach Odense, the tall steeple of the Church of St. Canute sounds the introductory note to the literary journey on which you have embarked. For this is the edifice to which the poet refers many times in his numerous stories. But before gaining closer acquaintance with the centuries-old structure, other interesting objects, identified with the early life of Andersen, claim attention. As you leave your train and set foot on Odense ground, the celebrated King's Garden comes into view directly across from the station. It is here the school children of Denmark erected a fine statue of the poet. Located on the banks of one of the several minature lakes, the snow white swans that sweep the surface of the water are in true unison with the monument of the famous writer, who as a boy marvelled at the majestic birds, and later immortalized them in one of his stories.

"In the background of the King's garden stands the great yellow structure which was the royal residence of Frederick VII. On that popular monarch's visits to Odense. As it appears to-day it was in the time of Christian VIII., when, as crown prince, he resided there. It was before this august personage that Hans Christian was brought by the influential Colonel Guldberg, who had interested himself in the precocious lad, and now asked his royal highness to have him sent to 'Lathi' School, the foremost institution of learning in the city. But the shortcomings of the candidate were so evident that the Crown Prince could not look upon Andersen as a satisfactory applicant. His offer to extend his patronage to the boy, were he to select some trade, was impetuously scorned by the youthful genius. As a compromise he was sent to the 'Free' School, where his wretched spelling almost drove his teacher to distraction. Andersen tell it all himself, quite unreservedly, in his autobiography, together with the fact that, when later his talent emerged from out of the land of dreams, Christian VIII. made fitting amends to the world-poet, Hans Christian Andersen.

"It is in the lower part of the town, the narrow streets of which border on the Odense River, that the hand of time has left the houses almost identically as they were in the days when Andersen walked the rough cobblestones of that section. The sluggish stream that gave up its secrets to the author of 'The Bells' remains the same to-day as it was nearly a century ago. The banks are crowded with those big-leafed plants—the elephant ears—that served as a shelter for the famous snail family in the fairy tale. It requires no far stretch of the imagination to see arise out of that mystic stream the water-sprites and the fairies which hold high revel in the pages of Andersen's wonder-stories. Walk along the river on an evening as the descending shadows wrap everything around as with a cloak of gray, and there, against that great tree trunk, you may easily picture to yourself the soldier as he is about to do the errand of the witch and enter the hollow of the tree where is the treasure in gold and silver. The great water-wheels of the Monk's Mill, at the foot of the narrow street of the same name, send forth their foam-churned mass as in the years gone by. Near there may still be seen the identical stones which the mother of the future poet used as her washboard, her only means of making a livelihood when the elder Andersen was called to his fathers.

ANDERSEN'S HOME.

"The house in which Andersen was born was torn down shortly after his birth. The poet never had any recollection of the place. But the building that now bears the tablet in his honor is identified with his early life up to the time when he started away from home to seek his fame and fortune. Here it was that his imagination conceived 'The Snow Queen.'

"'By means of a ladder,' he tells in 'The tSor yof My Life,' it was possible to go out on the roof, where, in the gutter, between it and the neighbor's house, there stood a chest filled with soil, my mother's sole garden, where she grew her vegetables. In my story that garden still blooms.'

"A stone's throw from the house stands the House of Correction, which Andersen incorporated in many of his stories. Further down, fronting the river, is the bishop's garden, with the ecclesiastical residence, just as it appeared when the poor boy watched it longingly from the bank of the stream opposite. Years afterwards, when the Odensians paid their tribute to his world-wide fame, he was to be the guest of honor of the bishop in this very place. That was the hour when, he says, I was to fulfill the prophecy which the old woman made to my mother when, as a boy, I left my birthplace. Odense should indeed be illuminated for me.'

"The eternal democracy of humanity decreed that Odense, the most patrician city in Denmark, should become known to the world because of the genius of one most lowly born.

"While the spirit of religion had a firm grasp on everything in the life of Andersen, his reverence did not prevent him from letting loose his fanciful imagination whenever the mood inspired him to hitting right and left. No literature ever earned the name of pure fancy to a greater extent than that which he gave forth; yet truth distinguished was the proper title. In 'The Emperor's New Clothes,' for instance, satire throws every conventionality to the winds, and this in the face of the fact that Andersen himself was considerably of a hero-worshipper. But the duty came to him to unhorse sycophancy and, in order to do this effectively, he had to assail royalty itself."

COAL Tel. Main 3013. NO. 2 CHESTNUT $4.75 PER TON MOREHOUSE COAL CO., 135 St. Etienne St.

Generally Conceded
the strongest novel of 1905.
The Garden of Allah
By HITCHENS. Paper Edition, $1.25.
AT
CHAPMAN'S Bookstore,
MONTREAL

THE LATE SAMUEL UPTON.

Many prominent citizens were present at the funeral of Mr. Samuel Upton, which took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 129 Irving Avenue, Westmount, to the Church of the Advent. Among those in the cortege were Messrs. William Ewing, sr., Chas. Gardiner, Thomas Chambers, William Ewing, jr., L. McCallum, C. J. Des Rosier, M. Barr, Frank Smith, F. Middleton, Thomas Doyle, W. Middleton, C. Wilson, R. Allan, J. Griffith, F. R. Hicks, J. Lamb, C. Williams, J. J. Smith, Stone, W. McLean, James Dibbs, W. Maynard, M. Webster, N. Kendal, G. L. Lamb, J. B. Saul, A. S. Ross, W. H. Johnston, A. E. Thompson and E. Clark.

M.S.R. MEETING POSTPONED.

The special meeting of the Montreal Street Railway called for May 8 will be adjourned without the business for which it was called being considered. The adjourned meeting will be announced later.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN



This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them. It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms of nervousness and want new life, new force, I offer to you in my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates, animates sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity, and fills the body with life, ambition and endurance. In one day's use it will make you feel as if born anew. It furnishes the motive power that runs your body and quickly banishes pain. It cures Nervous Disorders, Weak Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel Troubles, "Come-and-go" Pains, and that Tired Feeling, after every other treatment has failed.

IT IS EASY TO WEAR—CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP.

"I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me without a drop of medicine of any kind, and I have recovered the use of my limbs and can walk and run as well as ever I could in my life."—JAS. W. AINSLIE, Drumbo, Ont.

"The permanency of the cure to my back is beyond all doubt."—T. W. WHEATLAND, Manden, Man.

"The Belt I purchased from you in 1901 has given me lasting benefits, and I have never felt better in all my life than I have since wearing your Belt."—HENRY HOFFMAN, Berlin, Ont.

"I am perfectly satisfied with your Belt, and feel like a young man again. I would not take a thousand dollars for it if I were sure I could not get another."—CAPT. JAS. MOORE, of the schooner Eva Stewart, Parrsboro, N.S.

For ability to perform its functions every organ of the body depends upon the nerves which control it. If the nerves are weak, then the organs become weak, and the patient resorts to the doctor. The old-fashioned treatment was to give frequent doses of poisonous drugs. Just fancy putting poisons into the body to build up starved and impoverished nerves! Is it any wonder that so many complain that drugs have failed? What the nerves require to restore lost power is nourishment—nerve food. When that is supplied the weakness and ailments caused by the weak nerves disappear. This is the secret of the success of my method of restoring vigor and general good health to men and women. As a plant droops and withers for lack of water, so does the nervous system of man weaken because of the lack of electricity, which is its natural food and refreshment. Electricity, as I apply it, saturates every nerve centre of the body and revitalizes and strengthens every nerve, and every organ controlled by the nerves.

I HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and I am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chances whatever. Give me your name and address, with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case, and

If I Don't Cure You Will Ask for No Pay

All I ask is that you give me reasonable security for my Belt while you are wearing it.

I have a beautifully illustrated book which every man or woman ought to read.

FREE BOOK—If you can't call, send for it to-day. I'll give you a free test if you call, and demonstrate how and why electricity cures. Don't Delay.

Write To-day. FREE CONSULTATION

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Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

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SAVES BABIES' LIVES!
LACTATED FOOD
THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for MOTHER'S MILK.
MAKES BABY HEALTHY HEARTY AND HAPPY
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT

LIVING CANADA AT WINDSOR HALL.

The ever popular "Living Canada Bioscope Co.," whose entertainments have met with such extraordinary success in Montreal, opens an engagement at the Windsor Hall on Monday next with two performances daily. There will be a number of specialties including the famous wrestling match between Jenkins, the American champion, and Hackenschmidt, the greatest wrestler in the world which took place at the Royal Albert Hall a short time ago, in London, England. A novel feature will be a series illustrating every phase in the production of a great daily newspaper. The congregation leaving St. James' Church on Sunday last and the employees leaving the Grand Trunk Works, Point St. Charles, at midday on Wednesday will be shown and over 60 other subjects. A Military Band furnishes music each evening. Seats are on sale at Shaw's music store.

A GOOD BROWN FOR VEHICLES.

A good brown color for vehicles is obtained by using Indian red and black for the first coat, and black rubbing varnish charged with vermilion for the second. Burnt umber and burnt sienna in proportions to taste will give a warmer brown. Add a little white if too dark, or burnt and raw umber in equal parts. Make the first coat flat, and the second color-and-varnish.

An Austrian student of the phenomena attending suicide says that of those persons who try to take their lives by shooting themselves only one-third succeed in attaining their end at once. Another third dies after a long period of suffering from the wound inflicted, while the remaining third survive.

First Man: "I see that young widow has put away the weeds." Second Man: "Yes: no doubt she's getting ready to grow a second crop of orange blossoms."

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Sick People Well

When the blood is sluggish, impure and poisoned, when the nervous system is unbalanced, when digestion is deranged, and the appetite poor and variable, be assured your condition is critical, and calls for instant attention before the summer months bring additional dangers.

At this time the use of Paine's Celery Compound will do a marvelous work for every rundown, sick and diseased man and woman.

Its life-giving work first commences with the blood which is made clean and pure; then the nerves are quickly set in order, digestive vigor is fully restored, the appetite is made natural, sleep is refreshing, and the desponding heart is made light and joyous.

It is well to bear in mind that Paine's Celery Compound owes its origin to the most distinguished physician that this American continent ever produced, and his marvellous prescription is publicly indorsed by our best and ablest physicians.

If all sufferers who have been disappointed in the past will promptly start with Paine's Celery Compound, they will be astonished and delighted with the speed with which this wonderful remedy is able to call a halt to wasting and dangerous diseases. It is now making tens of thousands well and strong, and fitting them to enjoy the summer months which, to the well and strong, are pleasurable and happy.

THE HERALD

Established 1908.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MAY 6.

QUEBEC COLONIZATION.

The accession of Hon. Lomer Gouin to the Quebec Premiership, together with the announcement of a broader financial policy than has been possible to past administrations, seems to promise an extensive reawakening of interest in the subject of colonization. It is a subject that for some reason or other has not for many years attracted the attention that it should have received from the English-speaking portion of the community. The word itself is not in English a fair translation of its French prototype, and we have no other to substitute for it which will convey quite the same idea of entering upon a great national heritage. The increase of population is one thing to the English mind, another thing to the French-Canadian. To the English-Canadian it involves the idea of the bringing in of immigration from outside, economically useful, doubtless, but personally to be regarded with considerable contempt as an invasion of more or less inferior beings. To the French-Canadian it means the expansion of his own family, his own clan, beyond the limits of its present settlement, and "colonization" means the sending forth of its own sons and daughters to possess the land. The difference is a matter of birth-rate only, perhaps, but what a difference it is. Yet it is fair to expect the English-Canadian, especially in this province where the other nationality is known and appreciated at its true value, to bring something more than a mere economic interest to the question of providing for French-Canadian expansion of population in our own country.

For to the Province of Quebec an added French-Canadian inhabitant, "on the land" at all events, is worth far more than any class of imported immigrant. The colonization question in this province is unique, by virtue of the fact that in every section of it agriculture must be preceded by and accompanied with forestry. For three years after his first settlement in a virgin locality, the new Quebec settler must make his living off the trees which Nature has been rearing there before him; and for this class of development work there has never been found the equal of the French-Canadian. No other knows how to turn the primeval forest so rapidly to the benefit of the province at large, and few men, now that the Northwest is offering its prairies ready for the plough, have the courage to try.

Thus, even though the direct appeal of Quebec colonization be preponderatingly French, it is of the utmost interest to all classes of the population that that appeal should be heeded. Premier Gouin's name has been associated for some time with the policy of group-colonization tentatively encouraged by the preceding Government. He is known to feel that, next to the claims of education, those of the clearers of the wilderness are a first charge upon any new revenues that the Government may be able to secure. By a proper carrying out of the grouping policy, with the aid of such inducements as early granting of municipal institutions, special provision for schools in new sections, and above all by generous provision for roads, it should be possible to avoid almost all of that friction between the lumber interests and the colonists, which is the chief drawback of the Quebec colonist's enterprising spirit and habit of heading for the remotest spots of settlement. It is probably too late to win back to the land many of the French-Canadians who were expatriated to the towns of New England when the Conservative party ruled at Ottawa, but generous provision for the expansion of the present population is the best possible preventive against a repetition of that tragedy.

THE FLIGHT FROM PORT ARTHUR

The full story of the naval sortie from Port Arthur on August 10 last, in which Admiral Withoft lost his life and his flagship, the Czarevitch, escaped into the German port of Kiao Chau, where she remains dismantled, has only just seen the light. It affords some interesting material in view of a consideration of the prospects of Admiral Rojestvensky should Togo decide to meet him in the open sea.

According to the special naval correspondent of the London Times that battle was fought entirely with those big twelve-inch guns which we have recently heard are short lived, and which in his opinion must be the determining factor in a great engagement.

During the battle the Japanese fired these guns three times to the Russians' once and the absence of any telescopic sights on Withoft's ships gave an immense advantage in accuracy of aim to his opponents, who, however, had run out of big ammunition before the day was over or the Poltava, Sebastopol, Pobieda, Peresviet, and Retvisan would never have been able to regain the harbor of Port Arthur in which they were eventually punished so ignominously at the hands of their own crews. Captain von Essen, of the Sebastopol, is described as the one Russian who showed great ability, combined with courage, upon this occasion, as he did in the last days of the siege, when alone he took his ship outside in the face of the entire blockading squadron to sink her in such deep water that there should be no possibility of her ever becoming useful to the enemy. Captain von Essen says: "Any gun smaller than a six-inch is useless in a naval engagement. They are nice toys to look at, but only fit for women and children to play with." In this battle von Essen would not allow a single gun unprotected by armor to be used, and "not a man was kept in the fighting tops or superstructure of the Sebastopol," and the losses on this vessel, which was in the van of the fighting, were only one man killed and fifty wounded, though the vessel was struck by fifteen twelve-inch and six-inch shells. The roar of his own guns was so terrible that many of the crew and von Essen himself still remain wholly or partially deaf.

The thick armor plate of the battleships was not penetrated even at the least distance which Togo ventured to, estimated at never less than one and a half miles; the shells which damaged the Russians either entered through embrasures or fell upon the decks; the conning towers of two of the Russians and of the flagship Mikasa, of Togo, were smashed and the Japanese Admiral narrowly escaped the fate of Withoft when this occurred.

It is further stated that the Retvisan went into action with 500 tons of water in one of her holds, having been struck by a Japanese twelve-inch shell from a land battery the night before the sortie was ordered as a result of the inner harbor of Port Arthur becoming untenable. Owing to this circumstance and leaky boiler tubes on the Sebastopol, the speed of the Russian fleet was reduced to seven knots.

To summarize the lessons of a series of naval actions which lasted all through the day, "the first forty minutes, the second a quarter of an hour, and the final engagement from two to four p.m., it is concluded that the successes of the Japanese was due: (1) to the possession of telescopic sights which facilitated accurate firing at the extreme ranges of the twelve-inch guns; (2) to the greater speed which allowed Togo to enter the effective range of the biggest guns and leave it at option.

The Mikasa was badly mauled as the Russians had orders to concentrate their fire upon her, and casualties were by no means confined to Withoft's squadron, which this naval correspondent of the Times seems to think could have escaped the "bottling up" process had it only known that by 4 p.m. the big guns of Togo were useless for want of ammunition. There is nothing but praise for the big twelve-inch guns themselves in both fleets and the whole tenor of the experiences seem to emphasize the value of the thickly armored big battleship armed with the heaviest gun of long range and propelled by the most powerful engines.

With such an account before us it is evident that an enormous number of details need to be taken into account by the Admiral who determines to put the balance of power to a severe test; the Rojestvensky fleet is supposed to be armed with twelve-inch guns, which have never as yet been fired in action, and the armor plating of most of the ships is equal to that of the Mikasa and her consorts.

Upon paper Togo holds no advantage outside that of superior personnel and a more intimate knowledge of those waters which his foes have to traverse before they can reach the friendly shelter of Vladivostok or of Petropavlosk.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

Next week the British Parliament is expected to take up the question of the new constitution for the Transvaal which was promulgated by Letters Patent issued simultaneously in London and Pretoria on April 25.

Judging by the comments of the British Liberal press considerable opposition will be made to many of its provisions, though it is to be noted that contrary to their original determination the leaders of the Dutch party intend to waive the active opposition they threatened, trusting to time and continued constitutional agitation to enlist a large contingent of the British electorate in favor of making the Transvaal an entirely self governing colony.

The salient features of the present scheme, aside from those cabled, when announced that there would be a Legislative Assembly of at least 30 elected members plus six official members nominated by the Executive, are that the colored native population which forms such a great preponderance of the whole will not have any vote, but all other persons of the age of 21 who can claim six months continued residence of premises of the annual value of $50 or as earning a salary of $500 per annum will be on the electoral register, whether Boer, British of "outlanders," excepting any found guilty of treason, or who were imprisoned in connection with offences during the war during the last three years.

The Legislative Assembly is to sit for four years; its members are to receive $10 each day in session and the constitution is to come in force as from last March 31.

The London News calls it "a sham constitution" because it has no power to choose or to dismiss the Executive, inasmuch as the nominated members have votes in all divisions and will represent twenty per cent. of the assembly. Objection is also raised to the nature of the constituencies created, which it is claimed have been deliberately devised to offset the rural population by the votes of those newly arrived and who are under control of the "Rand magnates." The franchise itself is considered more liberal than that which obtains generally in the United Kingdom, where it is usually necessary to have occupied eighteen months before the electoral machinery acknowledges the voter. The great objection of all is that the Assembly has no real power in regard to railway expenditure, the constabulary and the settlement of lands. Here the executive is left in control.

On the other hand it is claimed that there has never been an instance of so much self government being conceded within so short a time after the conclusion of a war which was deliberately entered into in the hope of throwing off all connection with the British Empire and there are those who urge that even now it is running a great risk to grant so much self-government so early. The question as to whether the Transvaal shall fulfil the promise made to Mr. Chamberlain to pay thirty million pounds sterling towards the expenses of the war is left to the new Assembly "in the assured belief that the legislators will do what is just and right."

It is to be noted that while English is made the language of the Legislative Assembly it is left open to the President or Speaker to allow any member to address the House in Dutch.

In the covering despatch which announces the new constitution the Colonial Secretary remarks that he does not consider the time is ripe for such self government as exists elsewhere in the Empire, involving as it would the principle of party government.

Mr. Lyttleton adds "It does not follow that the system of party government would at once be beneficial to a country like the Transvaal, inhabited by two distinct races, until the memories of a war which of necessity caused much loss and suffering, political grievance and electoral disability, have become less acute."

Here we find the two races mingling upon both sides of our parliamentary chambers and it will be a happy day for South Africa when racial prejudices have been so far ameliorated that Boer and Briton can sit in the same cabinet or agree in their opposition to its policy.

The debates at Westminster on this very grave question of building up a constitution upon the ruin created by war will be watched with interest and will, it is to be hoped, not be conducted upon strictly party lines.



A FATAL SEASON.

"Yes, you may go to-day. But I want you boys to understand that your grandmothers will have to quit dying until after the baseball season

Lots of married men are club members because they dislike the idea of spending their evenings at home alone.

A man does some things well because he likes to do them, and a woman likes to do some things because she does them well.

On Mount Royal

The city fair below me lies,
Turret and spire point to the skies.

The busy life, the streets I love,
The chime of bells,—affections move.

Yes, "Life is sweet,"—in gladness clings
My thought to you. A robin sings

A breeze blows cool, the air is pure.
On mountain top, Peace—Hope—endure.

And "Life is sad," 'twas this they said,
When sky was dark, and hope was dead.

But "Life is sweet," another sang,
The sky was blue; forgot earth's pang.

"From Life to Death," by little grave,
A mourner sang, "we pardon crave."

"From Death to Life," a violet
To spring's blue sky, its face lifts up.

And "Life is good," a far voice cried,
And life is true, and mercy wide.

O! city, see,—as gleams the light,—
Beyond the strife, the mountain height.

—Francis Daor.

School Teachers.

(The Khan.)

They had come down to the blacksmith shop to get their harrow teeth sharpened and the shoes pulled off their plow teams, and they got talking over the school question, and one thing led to another till they were at the public school system all round.

"There's jes' one thing about it," said the eloquent old codger with the chinwhisker, "the skule teachers can't complain uv us fellers. I can't help thinkin' they have a soft snap. At Christmas they have a big wad of hollydays, then at Easter they have another big chunk, and then two months in the summer, to work in the harvest, peddle books, go fishin', etcetery, and besides they have got Saturday to themselves every week all the year round. Their pay is sure, and their duties are not heavy.

"I wouldn't mind this so much, but they don't make a profession of it, and that's proof positive that their heart an' soul's not in it. You look into the antecedents of half the lawyers, doctors and preachers that you know, and you will find that they a l got their start teachin skule.

"That's what they taught skule fer, and jes' as soon as they hed a few hundred dollars of our money to the good, away they goes. The only teacher that sticks to the job is the schoolma'am who isn't on the marry. She stays with the game till the last dog is hung. That's right."

About the time a married woman gets the idea into her head that she has a mission her husband begins to worry on pickup dinners.

The Answered Question

He was a young man, a man with a strong face, clear cut and thoughtful. More than usually thoughtful, it seemed, as it outlined itself in the light that came through the stained glass window of Christ Church Cathedral, at a Sunday morning service. The rays of sunlight had lit up, in a dim brightness, the pew and its occupant, and had touched into golden the curling brown hair of the boyish head, which was bowed reverently as the words of the morning prayer sounded through the church:

. . . . . we have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep . . . . . We have undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done; and there is no health in us."

". . . . And there is no health in us." Over and over again the lips of the worshipper moved repeating these words and his head fell forward on his hands, which were clasped tightly over his prayer book. Somewhere there was an answer to the great question that had struggled into his heart, somewhere,—but where? In the life ahead of him were many paths to follow, but, which one? In his soul burned great ambitions, but his hands dropped helpless. The cry came from his very soul as he repeated slowly the words again and again:

". . . There is no health in us."

All through the service the earnest question was stamped on his face. The words of the sermon did not answer it. The prayers did not answer it; and it was but intensified as the music of a hymn swelled through the Cathedral, and the words broke across his deep thoughtfulness.

"A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun."

The last note of music from the organ had sounded and the last worshipper had long since left the church, when the young man rose and made his way down the dim aisle, into the beautiful spring day outside. Slowly he walked up toward Sherbrooke Street, and then followed on toward the mountain, seldom looking up, and when he did, only to meet the eyes of passersby with the same intensified question darkening his own.

He walked on until he had reached the mountain itself, following up the roadway to the foot of the steps, and there he sat down and leaned against the railing. The warm air and the stillness rested him and he closed his eyes as if to answer the question in them, by shutting it away from the world.

And before he could open them again something stronger than sleep had sealed them, for a net was drawn across his thought, tightening it until it held him bound, and instead of the mountain road, a great garden stretched before him, crossed by wide paths and shaded by spreading branches of beautiful trees. Fountains played in it, and little Loves danced and frolicked amongst the flowers, while over it all fell the bright sunbeams, lighting up the green sward, and warming the red lips of beautiful women who walked through it.

And he, too, walked in the garden and the beautiful women beckoned him with their eyes, and stretched out their hands, and drew their fingers across his eyelids that they might enslave him, and brushed their lips on his cheek. From the garden came the heavy fragrance of the flowers, turning him drunk with passion and desire, so that he walked blindly. He tried to drive the mist from his brain, but the fragrance grew stronger, the finger tips of the beautiful women pressed more heavily on his eyelids, fast dimming consciousness.

"Yes," said he. "I will drink of Love, Love, Love. I will drown my sorrows in love. I will drown my heart ache here."

But even as he spoke a strong hand drew him back.

"No," came a grave voice, "not yet. You may come back, but now, come away—and beware—for beneath this garden is a pit, so deep that when one falls into it he never rises."

And the young man turned.

"Where am I?" questioned he.

"You are in the Garden of Pleasure," answered the grave voice. "You may return if you will, but now, come."

And the young man followed the guide, still looking back at the beautiful garden, still with the unanswered question in his eyes, and they came into a strange country, where many men worked with bent brows, and stooped shoulders; men who worked as men digging in the soil for hidden treasure, looking jealously on the men beside them, and when they found a precious stone, they hugged it to their bosoms and hid it, and set to work again, with their eyes on the ground. On one side was a graveyard with the stones moss grown, and mouldy, for the workers were too busy to care.

And the young man turned to his guide.

"And this?" he questioned.

"Listen," was the answer. Across the stillness stole beautiful music, music which made even the workers lift their heads and listen, and the young man felt the blood dance in his veins, and his heart beat in glad leaps, and he ran for a spade that he might set to work with the others.

"I would stay here," he cried as his eyes caught the sharp gleam of the workers, "where I can ever hear this wondrous melody. I could die with that in my ears."

"You stand in the workshop of Fame," said the grave voice, "where man works for self and the applause of men. The music is the approval of the world as it sounds to human ears. You may come back if you will, but now, you must come."

And again the dream faded, and again the questioning eyes shone out dissatisfied.

Once more the young man stood in a strange country, with his guide. A valley stretched before them, while over the hills a glorious light shone. There was no music, there were no little Loves playing about them, but the long line of toilers sang to each other while they worked, and sometimes one would drop his tools to help his companion. Their backs were straight, their hands were steady and their wish was ever towards their comrade's good. The path they trod was narrow, but the light that shone over it was wonderful and the young man's face lit up. He stood beside one of the toilers and noticed the firm muscles and fine curves of his body, saw the hand stretch out to lift a fallen worker, heard the words that fell like music from his lips, and as he stood, the man turned from his work and looked at him. The young man started back with a cry, for in those eyes he had read the answer to his question.

And he turned to his guide.

"Where am I?" questioned he.

"You are in the Valley of Duty," was the answer.

"Does the music of Fame ever reach it?"

"Sometimes," was the answer, "but they do not heed it."

"Does Love come with them in their pathway?"

The guide smiled.

"Not the Loves that you saw playing in the garden, but the very tools of these workers is Love,—look."

And it seemed as if the whole world was opened to the sight of the seeker. And he saw these men in their places in it. Some were fighting for a principle, some struggling to lift their fellows, some against mountains of ignorance to bring in the light of truth, others for purity of conscience, all with the same light of the Valley in their eyes.

And the young man turned and said to his guide:

"What is worth while in the world?"

And the guide answered:

"This."

And the question in the young man's eyes died away and the light of the Valley came into them, and the net was drawn from his brain.

Before him stretched the mountain road. A horseman cantered by, looking at him wonderingly. Somewhere up amongst the branches birds were singing.

He got up and climbed the steps, slowly, and when he had gone partway he turned and looked down over the city, the city that he loved. His muscles were tense, his lips firm, his hands steady, his eyes clear.

For a while he stood there, and then turned and came back down the steps. There was no question in his eyes as he turned again into the mountain roadway. There was no hesitation in his step as he went down into the city once more. Up there on the mountain had he touched the borders of eternal verity. Up there on the mountain had he silver-edged his own soul with the light of pure purpose and strong courage.

there on the mountain he had found ders of eternal verity. Up there on the mountain had he touched the borders of eternal verily. Up there on the mountain had he silver-edged his own soul with the light of pure purpose and strong courage.

—Francis Daor.

Malta-Vita

Same Big Package
Same High Quality

"The Perfect Food"



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Made in Canada
Made from Best Canadian Wheat
Made with Best Canadian Barley Malt
Made by Canadian Workmen with Canadian Machinery

The Annex Stretching Out

To the down-towner who has not recently been on a visit to the lands of Ville St. Louis that lie beyond the railway tracks, an hour's ramble about the sun-going hour at the present time, will prove both interesting and instructive; interesting as demonstrating the remarkable manner in which Montreal is stretching itself out into the country, and instructive on the quickest and easiest methods of running up a home.

On land where less than a year ago was only scrub, interspersed with patches of grass on which a hardy and persevering animal of the cow kind might manage to pick up a precarious living there are now pegged off quite a number of new streets, with the usual two-plank sidewalk of the primitive township. Lots have been taken up freely, and even in the most unlikely spots of swampy-looking willow-grown ground, the home-steader is nightly at work, setting up the frame erection that is to form the family roof-tree. For in most instances in this "over-the-tracks" district, the buyer of the lot is also the builder of the house and after the day's toil is ended, he with assistance of the members of the family, young and old, get cheerily and steadily at the work of putting the boards in position. For the majority of these little homes are of wood, some of rather plain, unpretentious design, but others quite pretty and attractive after they have been tricked out in paints of various colors.

The women folks too, are on occasion not backward in lending a hand, and the haughty city man who jeers the suggestion that it is not possible for a woman to hit a nail with an ordinary hammer, can have his unbelief wiped away by practical demonstrations any night of the week he choses to walk round with his eyes open.

Those responsible for the "christening" of the new streets have spread quite a patriotic selection amongst those that are purely French, included being Ave. Buller, Ave. Stanley, and of course, Ave. Shamrock in honor of the great athletic club.

Here bye and bye may be the St. Catherine street of the north west, with the Annex closing in on the Back River district!

ROXBY RGM.

MR. BOURASSA'S REPLY.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Goldwin Smith from M. Bourassa, in answer to that published in the Sun of last week:

Chambre des Communes, Ottawa,
April 23, 1905.

Dear Mr. Goldwin Smith,

I hope you will pardon me for not having replied sooner to your letter of the 13th of this month.

I am as fully sorry as you are that we cannot agree on this Northwest school question. Indeed, there is no one with whom I would dislike so much being in disagreement with in respect to any public question as with yourself. Neither need I tell you that I did not entertain for one moment the thought that you may be actuated by any feeling against my race or my creed.

But may I suggest that the question of Church Statelism is not at issue in this matter? It is as citizens of Canada that we claim our right to a system of education suitable to our conscience and to our racial development. With you I am in favor of the voluntary system, but since the State takes our contribution to a public school system, we claim the right of receiving back our share of public grants for the support of the only system of which we can conscientiously avail ourselves everywhere the law permits us, the maintenance of such a system.

With respect to the constitutional question, it seems to me beyond doubt that the framers of our constitution intended to guarantee separate schools everywhere they existed, and that the legislators of 1875 meant the permanent establishment of separate schools in the Northwest. One fact which seems to be ignored is that the Northwest Territories did not come into the Confederation on the same basis as the other provinces did. They were acquired by the whole people of Canada—by the Catholics as well as by the Protestants. The enormous expenses incurred for their development were shared by the Catholics and by the Protestants proportionately. They were opened to Catholic settlers as well as to Protestant immigrants. That was the view taken by Mr. Blake, when he caused the school clause of 1875 to be introduced into the organic law, which was meant to give the constitutional basis of those Territories.

In 1857, although our Province already enjoyed self-government, we consented to the introduction of several safeguarding clauses in the constitution in favor of the Protestant minority of Quebec. Why should we be denied similar safeguards in our favor in those Western Territories, for the acquisition, the opening, and the development of which we have paid our ample share? This, of course, does not apply to our views, the sincerity and the loftiness of which cannot be questioned; but do you think that, if the majority in the Northwest were Catholic and the minority Protestant, there would have been such an uproar of protests and denunciations against any law guaranteeing a system of separate schools?

But looking at the question which you—one of a very few—have so clearly understood, considering the good influence of the French-Canadian element in our days of Imperialism and Militarism—don't you think it is of the greatest and most vital interest to Canada that the French-Canadians should feel at home in those vast territories of the West? I am really afraid of the feelings of disaffection which are developing slowly in the Province of Quebec. Our people think that, after the generous treatment they have always extended to the Protestant minority in their Province, they should be entitled to some more consideration in the other provinces, and especially in the Northwest.

You may rest assured that this is not a clerical movement. On the contrary, you will grant, I think, that the attitude of the Catholic clergy, in this instance, as well as during the Boer war, has shown a marked contrast with that of large sections of the Protestant clergy. It is with us a purely national feeling that the terms of the constitutional compacts of 1867 and 1875 should be carried out.

Hoping these few observations will give you a better idea of my real feelings on this question, I do trust that you will still keep me in the esteem of which you have given me so frequent and so deeply appreciated evidences in the past. For my part, I will always remember them as some of the most happy reminiscences of my public life.

Yours most respectfully,

Henri Bourassa.

There is nothing so dreadful as a battle won, excepting only a battle lost.—Duke of Wellington.

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Large assortment of Allover Laces in Guipure, Venetians, and Eidelweis, butter, cream, and white.

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Tucked Point d'Esprit, suitable for blouses.

Sprigged Net for Blouses, cream and Paris.

Guipure Laces and Insertions in great variety.

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Children's Straw Sailor Hats, made of fine English Straw, neatly trimmed, worth 75c for 50c each.

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Exceptional values for three days only—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

A line of Men's Box Calf Laced Boots, heavy Goodyear welted soles, regular value $3.50, for $2.75.

Men's Patent Colt Skin Blucher Cut Laced Boots, with dull kid tops, regular values $5.00 for $3.50.

A line of Ladies' Patent Coltskin Laced Boots, medium toe, dull calf tops, Cuban heels, widths, B, C, D, and E, all sizes, regular $4.50 for $3.00.

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"HERALD SERIALS ARE GOOD SERIALS"

"The Law of the Land"

By Emerson Hough, Author of "The Mississippi Bubble."

SYNOPSIS.

The scene is laid in the Sunny South, toward the head of the vast Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. Mrs. Ellison finds her daughter dancing before a long pier glass. Chapter 2 describes the "Big House," on the plantation, and how Jim Bowles and his wife have a long walk. The new railway causes the death of their cow. A stranger comes to see Col. Blount at the "Big House" and hears the family history from an old servant, who tells him that Mrs. Ellison and her daughter keep house for the Colonel, who is out with Mr. Henry Dechard hunting bear. The hunting party returns home.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Smash it? I should say not, sir! Sometimes, at certain seasons of the mint, he might just sort of take a twist at the leaf, to sort of release a little of the flavor, you know. You dont want to be rough with mint. Just twist it gently between the thumb and finger. Then you set it in nicely around the edge of the glass. Sometimes just a little powder of fine sugar around on top of the mint leaves and then—"

"Sir," said Colonel Blount, gravely rising and taking off his hat, "you are welcome to my home!"

Eddring, with equal courtesy, arose and removed his own hat.

"For my part," resumed Blount, judicially, "I rather lean to a piece of cut glass, for the green and the crystal look mighty fine together. I don't always make them with any sugar on top of the mint. But, you know, just a circle of mint—not crushed—not crushed, mind you—just a green ring of fragrance, so that you can bury your nose in it and forget your troubles. Sir, allow me once more to shake your hand. I think I know a gentleman when I see one."

Oddly enough, this pleasant speech seemed to bring a shade of sadness to Eddring's face. "A gentleman?" said he, smiling slightly. "Well, don't shake hands with me yet, sir. I don't know. You see, I'm a railroad man, and I'm here on business."

"Damn it, sir if it was only your description of a julep, if it was only your mention of that old family silver mug, devoted to that sacred purpose, sir, that would be your certificate of character here. Forget your business. Come down here and live with me. We'll go hunting b'ah together. Why, man, I'm mighty glad to make your acquaintance."

"But wait," said Eddring, "there may be two ways of looking at this."

"Well, there's only one way of looking at a julep," said Blount, "and that's down the mint. Now, I'll show you how we make them down here in the Sunflower country."

"But, as I was saying—" and here Blount set down the glasses midway in his compounding, and went on with his interrupted proposition; "now here was that nigger that lost his wife. Of course he had a whole flock of children. Now, what do you think that claim agent said he would pay that nigger for his wife?"

"Well, I—"

"Well, but what do you reckon?"

"Why, I reckon about fifteen dollars."

"That's it, that's it," said Blount, slapping his hand upon the board until the glasses jingled. "That's just khat he did offer; fifteen dollars! Not a damned cent more."

"Well, now, Colonel Blount, "you know there's a heap of mighty trifling niggers loose in this part of the world You see, that fellow would marry again in a little while, and he might get a heap better woman next time. There's a lot of swapping wives among these niggers at best. Now, here's a man lost his wife decent and respectable, and there's nothing on earth a nigger likes better than a good funeral, even if it has to be his own wife. Now, how many nigger funerals are there that cost fifteen dollars? I'll bet you if that nigger had it to do over again he'd a heap rather be rid of her and have the fifteen dollars. Look at it! Fine funeral for one wife and something left over to get a bonnet for his new wife. I'll bet there isn't a nigger on your place that wouldn't jump at a chance like that."

Colonel Blount scratched his head. "You understand niggers all right, I'll admit," said he. "But, now, supposing it had been a white man?"

"Well, supposing it was?"

"We don't need to suppose. There was the same thing happened to a white family. Wife got killed— left three children."

"Oh, you mean that accident down at Shelby?"

"Yes, Mrs. Something-or-other, she was. Well, sir, damn me, if that infernal claim agent didn't have the face to offer fifteen dollars for her, too!"

"Looks almost like he played a fifteen dollar limit all the time, doesn't it?" said Eddring.

"It certainly does. It ain't right."

"Well, now, I heard about that woman. She was a tall, thin creature, with no liver at all, and her chills came three times a week. She wouldn't work; she was red-headed and had only one straight eye; and as for a tongue—well, I only hope, Colonel Blount, that you and I will never take a chance to meet anything like that. Of course, I know she was killed. Her husband just hated her before she died, but blame me, just as soon as she was dead, he loved her more than if she was his sweetheart all over again. Now, that's how it goes. Say, I want to tell you, Colonel Blount, this road is plump beneficent, if only for the fact that it develops human affection in such a way as this. Fifteen dollars! Why, I tell you, sir, fifteen dollars was more than enough for that woman!" He turned indignantly on the board-pile.

"I reckon," said Colonel Blount, "that you would say that about my neighbor Jim Bowles' cow?"

"Certainly: I know about that cow, too. She was twenty years old and on her last legs. Road kills her, and all at once she becomes a dream of heifer loveliness. I know."

"I reckon," said Colonel Blount, still more grimy. "I reckon if that damned claim agent was to come here, he would just about say that fifteen dollars was enough for my filly."

"I shouldn't wonder. Now, look here, Colonel Blount. You see, I'm a railroad man, and I'm able to see the other side of these things. We come down here with our railroad. We develop your country. We give you a market and we put two cents a pound on top of your cotton price. We fix it so that you can market your cotton at five dollars a bale cheaper than you used to. We double and treble the price of every acre of land within thirty miles of this road. And yet, if we kill a chance cow, we are held up for it. The sentiment against this road is something awful."

"Oh, well, all right," said Blount, "but that don't bring my filly back. You can't get Himyah blood every day in the week. That filly would have seen Churchill Downs in her day, if she had lived."

"Yes; and if she had, you would have had to back her, wouldn't you? You would have trained that filly and paid a couple of hundred for it. You would have fitted her at the track and paid several hundred more. You would have been a couple of thousand, anyway, as a matter of principle, and, like enough, you'd have lost it. Now, if this road paid you fifteen dollars for that filly and saved you twenty-five hundred or three thousand into the bargain, how ought you to feel about it? Are you twenty-five hundred behind, or fifteen ahead?"

Colonel Calvin Blount had now feverishly finished his julep, and as the other stopped, he placed his glass beside him on the board-pile and swung a long leg across so that he sat directly facing his enigmatical guest. The latter, in the enthusiasm of his argument, swung into a similar position, and so they sat, both hammering on the board between them.

"Well, I would like to see that damned claim agent offer me fifteen dollars for that filly," said Blount. "I might take fifty, for the sake of the road; but fifteen — why, you see, it's not the money; I don't care fifteen cents for the fifteen dollars, but it's the principle of the thing. T'aint right."

"Well, what would you do?"

"Well, by God, sir, if I saw that claim agent—"

"Well, by God, sir, I'm that claim agent; and I do offer you fifteen dollars for that filly, right now!"

"What! You—"

"Yes, me!"

"Fifteen dollars!"

"Yes, sir, fifteen dollars."

Colonel Blount burst into a sudden song—"On Jor-dan's strand I'll take my stand!" he began.

"It's all she's worth," interrupted the claim agent.

Blount fairly gasped. "Do you mean to tell me," said he, in forced calm, "that you are this claim agent?"

"I have told you. That's the way I make my living. That's my duty."

"Your duty to give me fifteen dollars for a Himyah filly?"

"I said fifteen."

"And I said fifty."

"You don't get it."

"I don't, eh? Say, my friend,"—Blount pushed his glasses away, his choler rising at the temerity of this, the only man who in many a year had dared to confront him. "You look here. White me a check for fifty; and write it now."

"I've heard about that filly," said the claim agent, "and I've come here ready to pay you for it. Here you are."

Blount glanced at the check. "Why, it's fifteen dollars, said he, "and I said fifty."

"But I said fifteen."

"Look here," said Blount, his calm becoming still more menacing, as with a sudden whip of his hand he reached behind him. Like a flash he pulled a long revolver from its holster. Eddring gazed into the round aperture of the muzzle and certain surrounding apertures of the cylinder. "Write me a check," said Blount, slowly, "and write it for fifty. I'll tear it up when I get it if I feel like it, but no man shall ever tell me that I took fifteen dollars for a Himyah filly. Now you write it."

He spoke slowly. His pistol hand rested on his knee, now suddenly drawn up. Both voice and pistol barrel were steady.

The eyes of the two met, and which was the braver man it had been hard to tell. Neither flinched. Eddring returned a gaze as direct as that which he received. The florid face back of the barrel held a gleam of half-admiration at witnessing his deliberation. The claim agent's eye did not falter.

"You said fifty dollars, Colonel Blount," said he, just a suggestion of a smile at the corner of his mouth. "Don't you think there has been a slight misunderstanding between us two? If you are so blamed particular, and really want a check for fifty, why, here it is." He busied himself a moment, and pased over a strip of paper. Even as he did so, the ire of Colonel Blount cooled as suddenly as it had gained warmth. A sudden contrition sat on his face, and he crowded the paper into his pocket with an air half shamefaced.

"Well, what do you want? You've got your check, and you've got the railroad. We've paid our little debt to you."

"Sir," said Blount. "My friend—why, sir, here is your julep."

"To hell with your julep, sir!"

"My friend," said Blount, flushing, "you serve me right. I am forgetting my duties as a gentleman. I ask you into my house."

"I see you damned first," said Eddring, hotly.

"Right!" cried Blount, exultingly. "You're right. You're one of the fighting Eddrings, just like your daddy and your uncle, sure as you're born! Why, sir, come on in. You wouldn't punish the son of your uncle's friend, your own daddy's friend, would you?"

But the ire of Eddring was now aroused. A certain smoldering fire, long with difficulty suppressed, began to flame in spite of him.

"Bring me out a plate," said he, bitterly, "and let me eat on the gallery. As you say, I am only a claim agent. Good God, man!" and then of sudden his wrath arose still higher. His own hand made a swift motion. "Give me back that check," he said, and his extended hand presented a weapon held steady as though supported by the limb of a tree. "You didn't give me a fair show."

"Well, by the eternal!" half whispered Colonel Calvin Bount to himself. "Ain't he a fightin' chicken?"

"Give it to me," demanded Eddring; and the other, astounded, humbled, reached into his pocket.

"I will give it to you, boy," said he, soberly, "and twenty like it, if you'll forget all this and come into my house. I'm mighty sorry. I don't want the money. You know that. I want you. Come on in, man." He handed back the slip of paper. "Come on in," he repeated.

"I will not, sir," said Eddring, "the world never understands when a man has to choose between being a business man and a gentleman. It does not always come to just that, but you see, a man has to do what he is paid to do. Can't you see it is a matter of duty? I can't afford to be a gentleman—"

"'And you are so much one, my son," said Colvin Blount, grimly, "that you won't do anything but what you know is right. My friend, I won't ask you in again, not any more, right now. But when you can, come again, sir, some day. When you can come right easy and pleasant, my son, why, you know I want you."

John Eddring's hard-set jaw relaxed, trembled, and he dared not commit himself to speech. With a straight look into Colonel Blount's eyes, he turned away, and passed on down the path, Blount looking after him more than half-yearningly.

So intent, indeed, was the latter in his gaze upon the receding figure, that he did not hear the swift rush of light feet on the gallery, nor turn until Miss Lady stood before him. The girl swept him a deep courtesy, spreading out the skirt of her biscuit-colored gown in mocking deference to posture.

"Please Colonel Cal," said she, "since he can't hear the diner bell, would ne be kind enough to tell whether or not he will come in and eat? Everything is growing cold; and I made the biscuits."

(To be continued.)

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Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

Want some GO? Eat GRAPE-NUTS There's a reason.

ADAM LAMY

CASH 10 RECEIPT

3555 Notre Dame Street.

Tel. Mount 1188. St. Henry

We have just received a big Consignment of Goods, which we will sell Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at one Special Price—

33 CTS.

5 Stamps for 1 on these four lines:—

Crash Linen of a superior quality, with pretty silk stripe; in many pleasing colors, worth 65c, for 3 days at 33c

White Brocaded Imitation Silk, worth 50c yd., for 3 days at. 33c

Black Organdie Muslin, nicely brocaded in white, worth 75c yd, for 3 days at 33c

Silk Openwork Muslin, in all the latest shades, worth 50c yd., for 3 days at 33c

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, May 6th, '05
(We close daily at 5.30 p.m.)

DRESS GOODS

We have just placed in stock a purchase of 1,250 yards of all pure wool, Voile-de-Paris, which has features of special interest for buyers of Dress Goods.

The fabric is made from fine selected botany yarn which imparts dust-shedding properties, and, also, a charming crispness and elasticity that is so essential to the mode in the newest tone and semi-tone of cream, silver gray, heliotrope, reseda, champagne, sky blue, navy blue, cardinal, brown, etc. This line is expressly adapted for fine dresses, and would be considered good value at .75 a yd. Being bought advantageously, we have priced it for Monday's selling at .59 a yd.

BETTER CURTAINS ON MONDAY FOR TWO-THIRDS THE PRICE.

Curtains of a better class for Monday—White and Cream Swisses — Renaissance style—reduced as much in proportion as were the cheaper ones on Friday last. What you'll save on these curtains will amount to something; the figures below will show how much:

White Swisses,
3½ Yards Long.

Number Pairs.	Reduced from	Reduced to
4	$3.50	$2.34
4	4.00	2.66
3	5.00	3.34
9	5.50	3.66
2	6.00	4.00
3	10.00	6.66
3	13.00	8.66
1	13.50	9.00
3	16.00	10.66

CREAM SWISSES,
3½ YARDS LONG.

Number Pairs.	Reduced from	Reduced to
6	$3.50	$2.34
6	3.75	2.50
10	5.00	3.34
3	7.50	5.00

WHITE SWISSES,
4 YARDS LONG.

Number Pairs.	Reduced from	Reduced to
4	$8.00	$5.34
8	9.50	6.36
12	11.00	7.34
4	12.00	8.00
3	12.50	8.34
3	13.25	8.84
4	14.00	9.34
4	16.00	10.67
2	22.50	15.00

LUSTRE AND MOHAIR SHIRTWAIST SUITS, $12.50.

An attractive combination. Lustre-Mohair Shirtwaist Suits, $12.50. No more popular fabric to-day than Mohair, no more popular style than Shirtwaist Suits, no more popular price for such than $12.50:— that being some dollars less than the ordinary price. Colors: brown, navy and black. Sizes 32 to 38. The effect of each garment is different, as shown in one of our Metcalfe Street windows to-day.

BASEMENT.

The Odds and Ends, and broken lines of Chinaware, Glassware, and Household Requisites are disappearing quickly these days. The time is opportune, and the prices—speak for themselves.

Japanese Cups and Saucers, fine and thin, blue decoration. Regular, .20. Monday, .15.

Japanese China Tea Plates, blue decoration. Regular, .25. Monday, .10.

A few Odd Tea Sets, some pieces missing out of each set. Prices were $5.75 to $7.75. Monday, $2.00.

Birds' Baths, opal glass. Regular price, .10. Monday, .3.

Semi-Porcelain Slop Bowls. Regular, .15, .20, .25. Monday, .10.

Japanese China Butter Pads. Regular price, .5. Monday, .1

Japanese China Jewel Boxes, very fine decorations. Regular prices, .35, .50 and .65. Monday, .25.

Jardinieres. Regular, .45, .60 and $1.00. Monday, .30.

Lamp Brackets, all complete. Regular, .15. Monday, .7.

Silver and Bronze Enamels, fine for radiators or all art decorations; all shades of bronze. Regular, .20. Monday, .10.

The John Murphy Company Limited

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. F. A. Scroggie, has returned from Dallas, Texas.

Miss Debay Bethune is ill at the Homeopathic Hospital.

Miss Jessie Reekie, has returned to Kingston, from Montreal.

Miss Mary Gilmour, of Waterloo, is visiting relatives in Montreal

Miss Ida Gallup, of Richmond, is spending a few days in town.

Mr Clifton Pease is among the Montrealers who will spend the summer at Pointe Claire

Miss Florence Smith, of Brompton-ville, is at present visiting relatives and friends in Montreal.

Mrs. H. J. Mudge and Miss Nora Mudge, Mountain Street, have returned from Gorham, N.H.

Mr. Reginald Morphey has taken rooms for the summer at the Beaconsfield Golf Club House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dudley Smith and family, who have spent the winter abroad, return home to-morrow.

Miss Fanny Macintosh and Miss Edith Acer, who have spent the past six weeks abroad, are expected home shortly

Colonel Gordon, D. O. C., and his family, have taken up their residence at Kingston, in the house vacated by Col. Drury.

Mrs. A. C. Clark and the Misses Clark, Mountain Street, leave this month for their country residence at Beaconsfield.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Beauregard, of Montreal, and Miss C. Nolin, of East Sherbrooke, will take place on the 9th of May.

Miss Ruby Ward, who has been Miss Lambert's guest at Kingston, for the past two weeks, leaves for Napanee to spend a week with Miss Emsley, before returning to her home in Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Gwladys Louise Dickson to Mr. Geo. A. Jordan, for which no invitations have been issued, will take place very quietly at half past six on Wednesday evening the 10th inst, in St. Mathias Church, Westmount.

After the enforced rest of the Lenten season everyone has been looking forward with keen interest to th dance to be given in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital, which came off so successfully in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor Hotel last evening. The guests, who included nearly all of Montreal's social world, were received by Lady Tait, convener of the Ladies' Society for the relief of the Crippled," who were responsible for last evening's enjoyable function. The decorations were simply but prettily carried out, the orchestra was excellent and the floor in splendid condition, all combining to make the evening a memorable event to those who danced for Sweet Charity's Sake and to the many little people who will shortly receive the many benefits and comforts to be derived from a substantial cheque from the ladies who have shown such interest in their unfortunate condition.

Y.W.C.A.

The regular business meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, was held on Thursday, May 4th. Mrs. Jas. Macfarlane, the president, occupied the chair and there were present Mesdames Crane, Porter, Learmont, Trenholme and Reid, also Misses Ames, Cramp and Sippell.

The House Committee reported 22 admissions during the month of Apdil, 7,717 meals were served or an average of 85 persons per meal. Twelve Associate members were enrolled. Number of books circulated, 165. The missionary, Miss Forester, reported ninety visits. Aggregate attendance at the School of Cookery classes, 515. Th eclasses of the Educational Department are gradually closing for the season; two Bible classes are held weekly. The Victoria and Alexandra Clubs had held their closing exercises at Easter time, by combined gifts, $7.00 each had been donated to the Fresh Air and the Association Building Funds.

Some interesting cases were reported by the Travellers' Aid representative, Miss Currie. During the month some fifty travellers were assisted.

The prayer meeting which preceded was conducted by Mrs. T. G. Williams. These special services of prayer for a revival in our city which have been held for the past two weeks will still be continued and all women are invited to be present on Thursday mornings at half past ten o'clock.

THE CRECHE.

A largely attended meeting of the lady patronesses of the Creche was held on Tuesday at the convent, Dorchester Street. Dr. Lachapelle lectured on "Children's Diseases, Their Treatment and Cure." At four o'clock benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was sung, Miss Chamberland presiding at the organ. The soloists were Misses Papin and Milette. Under the direction of Miss Bourque, the Rev. J. N. Dupis delivered a short oration on "The Virgin Mary." At the council meeting a legacy of $2,000 was most gratefully acknowledged, from the estate of the late Mr. Martin, merchant. It was decided that on Sunday the 14th inst., the members of the society would visit the infant's summer residence at Sault au Recollet where a solemn benediction, presided by Mgr. Racicot, will take place.

The councillors present were: Mesdames Laporte, president; Lamoureux, treasurer; Mde. Dr. Hugenin, (Madeline secretary), Lady Lacoste, Mdes. Rottot, Monet, Mathieu, Senecal, Campbell, Martin, Prefontaine and about twenty others.

Sunshine Work

BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

Four boxes of books have been sent from the club for the circulating library among the miners in the Sandon, B.C., district. One box to Megantic and a box to invalids in the city. Books and magazines are acknowledged from Miss Huest, Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Miss Ross, Mrs. Douglas Armour, Mrs. Ramsey, Peel Street, Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Cuttle, Miss Wright, Mrs. D. A. Lewis, Mrs. Austin.

Mrs. G. W. Moss, University Street sends $1.00 for postage.

"Is the world growing better?" was the subject of a debate at a recent meeting. The affirmative was taken by Messrs. Allan Elliott and G. Cushing, of the Philatelic Club, and the negative by Messrs. Alex. Sclater and Sydney Stevens of the Boys' Sunshine Club. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative.

The boys would be pleased to receive books or magazine, as several requests have not been fulfilled.

Any one having books to send, if they would kindly telephone either Alex. Sclater or Sydney Stevens, secretaries, the books will be called for.

ALDEN CLUB.

The Alden Sunshine Club, of Westmount, through Miss Macdonald, wish to acknowledge clothing for an invalid from Mrs. Pillow, Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Allan Macdonald, Mrs. Thos. Henry and Mrs. J. Hall.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

At the closing meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Sunshine Society, on the 28th April, a vote of thanks was proposed to all those who had so kindly helped the members, by sending packages for the Rummage Sale on the 11th April, and also to the following ladies: Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Osgoode, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Macdonald and from 92 St. Luke Street, 498 St. Urbain Street, 168, Hutchison Street, for the parcels of books and magazines for distribution. After a balance was reserved in the treasury, the funds were donated to several of the city charities, among them Parks & Playgrounds Association, Montreal Pure Milk League, the Brewery Mission and the Good Will Club.

Anyone wishing information regarding Sunshine work or the starting of new branches, kindly communicate with Miss Mina Macdonald, organizer of Canadian Sunshine Societies, 4876 Sherbrooke Street, Westmount.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the annual meeting of the International Sunshine Society, to be held at Niagara Falls on May 18, 19 and 20.

LEGISLATURE PASSED SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

House Was in Session One Hour — Number of Bills Get Third Reading.

Quebec, May 6.—(Special)—The Legislature was in session one hour yesterday. After Speaker Weir took the chair the rules of the House were suspended to allow the introduction of a batch of new bills which received their first and second reading and then were sent to the committe on private bills. The House in committee of supply passed all the supplementary estimates for the current year, and all the estimates for charitable institutions.

A number of public bills to amend the civil and municipal codes were read, and afterwards a bill from the Legislative Council, an Act to amend the notarial code received its third reading.

Mr. Delage, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Yukon Trust and Loan Company, moved in amendment that the name of the company be the Yukon and Mortgage Company. Mr. Decarie approved the amendment, which was carried and the bill passed in its original construction.

Mr. Monet asked: (1) What public buildings are in course of construction at the expense of the Government in this province. (2) What public buildings have been built at the expense of this province since 1890? (3) Were tenders called for by advertisement in the newspapers, in accordance with article 1773 of the revised statutes for the erection of each of such buildings? (4) If not in what case were tenders not called for through the newspapers?

Hon. Mr. Gouin replied: 1. The Sherbrooke Court House, the Annex to the Montreal Court House, the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School. 2. The Court Houses of Montreal, Bryson, Hull, Rimouski, Valleyfield and an annex to the McGill Normal School, Montreal; to the Laval Normal School, Quebec; the residence of the Governor of the Common Jail, Montreal, and the porter's lodge, Spencerwood.

3. For the Court House of Montreal and Bryson, for the annex to the McGill Normal School, and for the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School tenders were called in certain newspapers.

In all other cases tenders were called for by circular letters.

The House in Committee of the Whole passed the following private bills, which received their third reading:

An Act to incorporate La Socite de Secours Mutuel, La Prevoyance.

An Act to amend the charter of the Canadian Electric Light Company and to authorize the recall of the second issue of bonds.

An Act to revise and consolidate the carter of the town of Grand Mere.

An Act to incorporate the town of Marieville.

An Act to authorize the Bar of the Province of Quebec to admit Antonio Perrault among its members after examination.

The House adjourned at four o'clock until Monday.

TO SUCCEED LATE MR. GOODERHAM.

Toronto, May 6.—At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Toronto yesterday, Mr. W. H. Beatty, vice-president was elected president in succession to the late George Gooderham and W. G. Gooderham was chosen vice-president. Mr. Beatty, who is the head of the law firm of Beatty, Blackstock & Co., has been a director of the bank since 1882. Mr. Albert E. Gooderham was elected to fill the vacancy on the board.

GENUINE BARGAIN IN A PIANO PLAYER

A fine Piano Player by one of the leading American makers, perfectly new and fully guaranteed; will be sold at about half price to a quick cash buyer.

J. W. SHAW & CO., 2274 St. Catherine street, the sole agents for the celebrated "Gerhard" Heintzman and reliable SHAW Pianos. 105

LATE JAMES HARPER.

The remains of Mr. James Harper were yesterday interred in Mount Royal Cemetery, the funeral taking place from the family residence, 22 Prince Arthur street, where a brief service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell. Owing to the express wish of the family, the funeral was private, but several acquaintances representing St. Gabriel Church, the Caledonia Society, the Burns' Club, St. Andrews Society, the Typographical Union, the Veterans' Association, the Press Association and the city newspapers, were present.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor of St. Gabriel Church, of which Mr. Harper was for many years an active and consistent member, will conduct a memorable service to-morrow morning.

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00; guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street. —Adv.

OBITUARY

Hamilton.—Fred Matthews, steward of the Hamilton cricket grounds for the past twenty-five years, died suddenly as he was being taken to the City Hospital.

Windsor, Ont.—Jas. L. Harcourt, for five years manager of the Windsor branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, resigning three years ago on account of ill health is dead. He was a brother of Hon. Richard Harcourt, ex-minister of education.

El Paso, Texas.—F. F. Adams, a banker of Rochester, N. Y., who was on a tour in Mexico with Arthur Stillwell and a party of about 75 capitalists, is dead of heart disease. His death occurred on the special train bearing the party.

Berlin.—Professor Emil Stengel, husband and teacher of Marcella Sembrich, the singer, died here yesterday as the result of an operation.

Kingston, Ont.—The deaths are announced to-day of John Bower, 70; and Mrs. W. Hazlie, aged 77.

"THAT NEW WRAP"

Why it's last season's wrap dyed by us and made good for another season's wear.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que. 2482 St. Catherine St., and 263 Notre Dame st. west.

Phones: Bell (Up) 3041, Merchants 33, Main 1897.

The Decisive Test of Merit

YOUR "TEA POT"

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is Incomparable in this particular
(this claim is easily proven)

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN—Sealed Packets only 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per pound. Full Weight.

NEWS FROM PAPINEAUVILLE.

Papineauville, Que., May 6.—(Special.) A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Percheron Horse Breeders Association, was held here recently. The officers of the association are:—President, A. O. Belanger; E. J. Laflamme, treasurer, both of this place; John Newton, of Plaisum, secretary.

Managing committee—John Tweedie, Esq., J.P., O. Olivant and H. Gauthier.

The other members are:—A. Perroton, Esq., warden of the county of Labelle, and John Smith, of Plaisance, H. D. Cochrane, J. A. Banning, Geo. Wellings, S. Campbell and Jos. Schryer, of Lochaber, and P. Reginval, merchant, of Papineauville, where the stallion will be in charge, while here.

Mr. Henry Gravelle died at the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, Ont., after a long illness. He was the youngest son of the late Andrew Gravelle, farmer here, and was about thirty-seven years of age. His body will be brought here via the C.P.R. for interment in the Protestant cemetery, to which faith deceased belonged.

The Bell Telephone Company will open an office here next month. A large party is putting up poles between Buckingham and Monte Bello.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

Cut this out and keep till last Picture appears, then fasten the series together, fill in your answers, and send to Herald Office.

HERALD'S PUBLICITY CONTEST.

NO. 40.



This picture represents.....

.....

.....

Address .....

A good advertising catch phrase for this firm would be:

.....

Submitted by.....

Address .....

.....

HERE ARE THE PRIZES:—

1.	PIANO—W. H. Leach & Co.	$350.00
2.	HIGH GRADE TYPEWRITER—Canadian Typewriter Co.	135.00
3.	THE CHOICE OF ANY TWO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL COURSES—International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa.; value $50 each	100.00
4.	LADIES' GOLD WATCH—Johnston Bros.	50.00
5.	"SOUVENIR" COOKING RANGE—E. Cavanagh Co.	50.00
6.	COLLEGE COURSE—Moon's Business College	40.00
7.	RUFF OR MUFF TO CHOICE—Alex. Nelson & Co.	35.00
8.	DINNER SET—W. H. Scroggie, Ltd.	25.00
9.	SUIT OF CLOTHES—J. H. Blumenthal & Sons.	25.00
10.	SUIT OF CLOTHES—Chas. A. Workman	25.00
11.	SUIT OF CLOTHES—Campbell Clothing Co.	25.00
12.	CASE OF BOVRIL—Bovril Ltd.	21.00
13.	SET THACKERAY'S WORKS IN FULL LEATHER WITH CASE—A. T. Chapman	20.00
14.	3 FILLED BOOKS GREEN CASH RECEIPTS	15.00
15.	CHOICE TO VALUE OF 2,500 SNOWSHOE TAGS—American Tobacco Co., Premium Department	15.00
16.	CHOICE TO VALUE OF 2,500 SNOWSHOE TAGS—American Tobacco Co., Premium Department	15.00
17.	LEATHER BOUND TRUNK—Jas. Sager	12.00
18.	SET OF CARVERS IN CASE—L. J. A. Surveyer	10.00
19.	TABLE CLOTH AND NAPKINS—Haycock & Dudgeon	10.00
20.	MORRIS CHAIR—J. S. Prince Co., Ltd.	10.00
21.	PICTURE—Geo. R. Heasley	10.00
22.	SILVER SUGAR BOWL—Geo. G. Robinson & Co.	9.00
23.	HALF DOZEN GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Royal Stores	6.00
24.	RIFLE—T. Costen & Co.	5.00
25.	SILVER MOUNTED SILK UMBRELLA—Royal Stores	5.00
26.	McGILL FOUNTAIN PEN—A. T. Chapman	1.00

RULES OF THE CONTEST

Beginning March 21st and continuing for a period of Fifty days, there will be published in The Montreal Herald a series of pictures which will represent the names of business firms that may be from time to time advertised in the columns of The Herald.

The prizes will be awarded to the persons correctly reading the largest number of pictures. In case of a tie the next point to be considered will be the best suggestion for an advertising phrase or catch line for each firm; then in case of another tie, the general taste and correctness in writing, spelling, etc., displayed by the contestants, will be things considered.

These questions will all be decided by the judges, who will be three prominent Montreal citizens.

All answers must be upon Herald coupons, which will be printed with each picture. Only one answer allowed upon a coupon. Pictures and coupons must not be detached and must be gathered together in numerical order and firmly fastened at the top with fastener or some other means.

Answers MUST NOT BE SENT until after the publication of the last picture. All solutions must be in the hands of The Herald's Publicity Editor not later than two weeks after the appearance of the final picture. The last hour for receiving answers will be made known in the columns of The Herald during the contest, and no answer will be received after that hour. Delays in mails or otherwise will be no excuse.

Contestants may send in as many sets as they please, but each set must be in a different envelope. In no case will two prizes be awarded to the same person.

All solutions must be in the handwriting of the contestants. Any form of penmanship will be allowed if done by hand. Machine writing or printing will not be accepted.

Everybody is eligible to participate in the contest, excepting employes of The Herald and their families.

To avoid all chances of dispute in correctness of firm names, The Herald has published a small booklet of firms having advertising contracts with it. This booklet can be had at the low price of 10 cents, and will be mailed on receipt of this amount and two cents for postage. This will be found of especial value to country readers who may not be familiar with Montreal business firms. No picture will be used of any firm whose name does not appear in this booklet.

Back numbers of The Herald or the puzzle pictures can always be had at one cent a copy.

YOU CAN BEGIN THE CONTEST AT ANY TIME.

Read the conditions of the contest carefully, follow the instructions and you will have no difficulty in getting full credit for your answers.

Contestants will please bear in mind that the pictures cannot in all cases indicate the full name of an advertising firm or company. For instance, a picture may represent "Smith & Company," while the full name of the firm is "John Smith & Company." In all such cases, the full name should be given.

Enter the contest now. If not at present a reader of The Montreal Herald subscribe at once for the paper without delay, so as to be prepared for the contest from the start. Subscriptions for a period extending from the beginning of the contest to the decision of the judges, will be accepted from any person outside the City of Montreal for Fifty Cents —Send at once.

These Rules will Appear Only once a Week.

BACK NUMBERS CAN ALWAYS BE HAD. Requests for back numbers or the booklets must be accompanied by the price and stamps for postage.

HAMILTON'S

SILKS, DRESS GOODS and WASH FABRICS

play the leading role in attractions for Monday, and the dominant feature will be the values. We have been more than usually fortunate in our purchases this season—some of them represented here for Monday's shoppers.

WE CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY SUCH VALUES AS THESE.

29c FOR **45c** JAPANESE SILKS, 27 inches wide, especially suitable for Waists and Shirt Waist Suits, two colors only—Black and White—that accounts for such a low price.

35c for **$1.00** CANVAS DRESS GOODS. A beautiful Canvas Voile Material, 46 in. wide, imported to sell at a dollar a yard, as the importer had but Black and White and Blue and White, we got a big concession in price to clear them.

49c FOR **75c** BLACK SIGILLIANS. This is another of the lucky deals we made lately. 54 inches wide; the heavy coarse grain Sicillian that's so much in demand now.

15c FOR **25c**, SCOTCH GINGHAMS, Anderson's Ginghams at that— the best that Scotland's best maker produces. We cleared out an importer's entire stock. A big quantity. 'Tis true, but look at the saving in price.

10c FOR **22c**, ORGANDIE MUSLINS, We purchased them at a bargain because there's but one color—Black grounds with white designs; there's lots of Ladies' looking for such; a saving of 12c a yard should be a big inducement.

10c FOR **20c**, WHITE INDIA LINENS, 42 inches wide, very suitable for Ladies' and Children's Wear. Have only 9 pieces—wished we had a hundred. We'd sell them all out in a day.

People Moving or House Cleaning

will find it to their interest to pay a visit to our House Furnishing Department, "3rd floor." Special values now offering in Oilcloths, Linoleums, Carpet Squares, Floor Rugs, Curtains, Curtain Poles, Curtain Muslins, Quilts, Window Shades, etc., etc.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES in Japanese Mattings, the cleanest and most sanitary floor covering for country or seaside Residences. Special quotations for whole pieces of 40 yards.

Hamilton's Programme of Bargains for

Next Week's Morning Shoppers. One Special line offered each morning at 9 o'clock, as designated below. We do not guarantee quantities to last later than noon.

Monday	Mill Ends of English Bleached Sheetings, 2 to 10 yard lengths. 2, 2¼, and 2½ yards wide. Regular 35c. While they last, yard 15c
Tuesday	Perrin Freres and Alexandre's Kid Gloves; every pair stamped and guaranteed; all colors. All sizes. Gloves selling to-day at $1.00 pair. While 200 pairs last 75c
Wednesday	Ladies' "Sample" Blouses, trimmed Lace Embroidery and Insertion, worth up to $1.50, as they are all more or less mussed or soiled, your choice at 39c
Thursday	25 pairs Heavy Scotch Net Curtains, size 36x90 inches, especially suitable for Bedrooms. "Not more than 2 pairs to a customer." While they last, pair 55c
Friday	500 "Samples" of Tweeds, 1¼ to 1½ yard lengths, for Boys' Suits, and pants, in 3 big lots, at 5c, 10c and.. 15c
Saturday	50 large size Chip Clothes Baskets, the size and quality sold at 35c, while the 50 last, "only two to a customer" 19c

OUR MID-MAY SALE

Will create a sensation, as great as our recent Silk Sale. The Announcement and Details will appear in this week's newspapers. Watch for it! Don't miss it!

THE HAMILTON COMPANY, Cor. St. Catherine & Peel Sts.

D. GAGNON & CO.

Carpets & Floor Oilcloths

Now in great demand. Will be sold all next week at special low prices. Our prices all the limit of Bargains.

Our Stock is all FRESH, NEW DESIGNS and DURABLE QUALITY.

No one can do better. Very few will do as well.

CASH CUSTOMERS—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR VALUES, COME RIGHT TO US.

TAPESTRY CARPETS, new designs—30c, 35c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c.

HEMP CARPETS, new designs.—10c, 12c, 13c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c.

CARPET SQUARES, at $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.

TAPESTRY CARPET SQUARES, at $12.00, $15.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00.

CARPETS, DOOR MATS, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

SHEEPSKIN DOOR MATS, large variety at $1.10 each.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS

A very large quantity of floor Oilcloths, are now in stock ready for your inspection.

A beautiful range of New Designs, in all widths, at 25c.

A large variety of very strong Floor Oilcloths, all widths, at 35c.

Other lines of VERY HEAVY FLOOR OILCLOTH, at 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c.

Send your address or ring up Telephones: Bell East 3509, Merchants 154, and we will send a clerk to measure your rooms. Lace Curtains—Sets or by the yard. Portieres, Window Shades, Poles, etc. Bargains all over the Store next week.

D. GAGNON & CO.

165 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

cor. Dorchester.



CHILDREN'S SHOES

We have in stock some very new and pretty styles in Blucher and Gibson Ties—Black, Tan and Patent Leathers. Prices are exceptionally low for the quality.

Ronayne Bros.

2027 Notre Dame St.

We Give Green Cash Receipts — Chaboillez Square.

OPEN-AIR REVIVAL TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK

New York, May 6.—Arrangements are being completed for the unique open-air evangelistic campaign, which the ministerial promoters thereof hope will will sweep the city from Coney Island to the limits of the Bronx. Unless present plans miscarry the movement against vice and religious indifference will begin next Tuesday. From cart tail-ends clergymen of all denominations, who have banded themselves together for this work, will preach in the open streets to Wall Street men, Sixth Avenue shoppers and factory girls—all who will stop to listen. Mayor McClellan has been asked for permission to hold a meeting every day on the City Hall steps, beginning May 9, and ending probably about May 15.

The waggon campaign, however, is only a preliminary movement, a skirmish, as it were, as it will be followed by monster tent meetings in all parts of the city. Among the clergymen who will take active part in the campaign are Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth Church; Dr. Mottet, Church of the Holy Communion; Dr. J. G. Fagg, Marble Collegiate Church; Dr. Charles Cuthbert, president of the Union Theological Seminary; Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Calvary Baptist Church, and Dr. J. F. Carlson, Central Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn.

The banding together of the clergymen whose names appear in the list marks in a novel way a breaking through the barriers of denominationalism. The financial part of the enterprise will be borne by the various churches, but no part of the campaign will be managed by any particular denomination.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

REASON No 13
WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Red Rose Tea

Because no premiums, prizes or coupons are ever given with Red Rose Tea, either to the merchant, clerk or consumer.

You don't get a premium with a pound of butter. Why? Because the butter is worth what you pay for it. Just so with Red Rose Tea; the tea itself is worth the full price.

A pound of tea is not worth the price when a premium is thrown in free. A premium costs something. You must pay for it.

If you are doubtful, use a pound of premium tea, then try a pound of Red Rose. You will soon discover why premiums cannot be given with Red Rose Tea, and if you like a rich, flavory, pure tea, you will use Red Rose in future.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N.B.
BRANCHES: TORONTO WINNIPEG.

CASH 10 RECEIPT — Moving is Over — CASH 10 RECEIPT

DO YOU NEED
Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, etc.

Tapestry Carpet, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c.
Stair and Hemp Carpet, 8c, 10c, 15c, 25c.
Curtains, 3½ yds., 75c, $1.25 to $5.00.
100 prs. Curtains, 3½ yds. x 48 in., $1.39. Very special at 99c.
10 doz. Black Sateen Skirts, two special at 40c and 99c.
4 yds. wide Oilcloth, 40c, 50c, 60c.
English Oilcloth, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c.
Curtain Net, 5c, 8c, 10c, 13c, 15c, 25c.
Curtains, with frill, 12½c, 15c, 20c, to 50c.
Poles and Ornaments, 15c, 25c, 35c, to $1.00.
Ladies' Umbrellas, $1.25 for 75c.
White Blouses, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 to $5.00.

We redeem Cash Receipts filled books for Dry Goods,.
Double Cash Receipts, in every Dept. every Thursday and Friday.

AT OUR 2 STORES
E. LAMY - LAMY & GELINAS
1862 St. Catherine — 1558 St. Lawrence

QUIET MOMENTS

Jesus and the Spirit.

"I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter." The prayer meeting topic for the next meeting treats of the way into the Kingdom through the Holy Spirit. In the discourse in John from which this text is taken Jesus tells what the Holy Spirit will do for his disciples.

He speaks of the Spirit as another Comforter. This is significant. Jesus had been their guide, confidence and strength. Beholding his miraculous power and his favor with God, they had felt safe in his fellowship and under his care.

And now that he is going, and fears are rising in their hearts, he allays their apprehension by the promise of another who would do the same for them.

The word Comforter has been objected to as a translation of the Greek Paraclete. Its meaning is too narrow, it is said. It is too much confined to consolation. But this is not true when we get back to the old English meaning of the word, or better still, to its Latin original. For it comes from the Latin comfortare, and this from cum and fortis, the latter meaning brave, strong, as were the Roman soldiers, the conquering legions. So that in its first significance, to comfort means to make brave, very strong, soldier-like, hero-like. There is power in it, the tread of the irresistible, the ring of victory. Our word fort is from the same source. Notice what great words it covers in Webster's list of synonyms: to fortify, to corroborate, to invigorate, to cheer, to solace, to console, to inspirit, to gladden, to recreate, to refresh, to animate, to exhilarate, to confirm, to strengthen. These things the Comforter was to do; and these things the Comforter did. He confirmed the disciples, fortified them, corroborated what Jesus had taught them, refreshed them, made them glad, filled their hearts with joy, and their mouths with songs; gave them courage, and sent them out over the pagan empire of Rome with a conquering power greater than that of the famous legions. The acts of the apostles and the annals of the churches tell the story.

But a question is likely to rise. When Jesus says: "I will not leave you comfortless," he adds, "I will come to you;" and again he speaks of manifesting himself to and abiding with those that love him. Does he mean by this that there shall be two comforters, or that by the spirit his presence and person are made real to us? The latter is what he seems to have meant. Canon Gore says in his Bampton Lectures: "The spirit is the life-giver, but the life with which he works in the church is the life of the incarnate one, the life of Jesus. He accomplishes the inward presence of the incarnate Christ."

Believers are not left simply to a historical knowledge of Jesus, such as they have of Caesar or Napoleon, but the spirit makes him so real and present to them, that he is as one ever abiding with them. It is in this sense that Christ is with his people alway, even unto the end of the world.

In his influence upon and in believers the spirit does not work, by sheer force of miraculous power, but through the works, words, example and life of Jesus. To the martyr he presents the Jesus of Gethsemane, or the Jesus on the cross; to the dying saint the risen Lord; to the teacher or leader wearied by the dullness or inconsistency of his flock, the patient Christ; to the sin-troubled heart, the crucified Saviour, and to all prodigals, all seekers, and all believers, he presents the words of the great teacher with new freshness and living power.

There is a sense in which the knowledge of Jesus given by the spirit is better than that of the eyewitness of his career in the flesh. The minds of the disciples were full of misconceptions regarding Jesus while he was with them. It was not until the spirit had fully come that they understood the events through which they had passed. Before, they were like men following a guide in a dumb, uncertain kind of way, but now they have a vision so clear, a conviction so strong and a faith so complete as to make them leaders of men, 'the light of the world.'"

Therefore there is something better for all Christ's followers than to have been eyewitnesses of his works, and that is, to have in their hearts the Comforter whom he promised.—The Advance.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

THE LATE REV. M. WATSON.

The funeral of the Rev. Murray Watson, of Avoca, Ont., who died at the Western Hospital on Thursday last, took place this morning from St. Paul's Church to the Mount Royal Cemetery.

Mr. Watson, who was forty-five years of age, graduated from McGill University in 1885 and later studied theology at the Presbyterian College. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at St. Lambert for several years. He is survived by a widow and several sons.

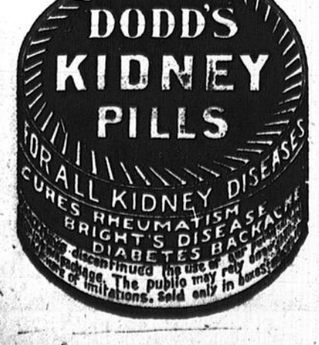
LITTLE LIVES LOST.

The annual report of the Registrar-General for Ontario shows that in that province alone, out of every one thousand children born one hundred and eleven die before they reach the age of one year, and in every province of the Dominion there is the same appalling loss of precious little lives annually. Most of these deaths are due to disorders of the stomach or bowels, and most of these little lives could be saved if mothers kept always at hand a simple remedy, to give the little one at the first sign of trouble. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets, which cures constipation, diarrhoea, indigestion, simple fevers, teething troubles, worms and other minor ailments, which, if not treated promptly become most serious. And the mother has a positive guarantee that these tablets contain no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. They are equally good for the new born baby or the well grown child. Thousands of mothers say Baby's Own Tablets have saved the lives of their little ones. You can get the Tablets from any druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE LATE MR. W. S. EVANS.

Mr. W. S. Evans, of 28 Argyle Avenue, died at his home yesterday afternoon after an illness of two years' duration.

Mr. Evans, who was seventy-four years of age, came to this country from England in 1842, and was for many years a prominent figure in the business life of the city. He was a large shareholder and adirector of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Company. He took an active interest in charitable work and was a director of the Western Hospital and a member of the board of management of the Montreal Protestant Hospital for the Insane. He was an elder of Knox Presbyterian Church and also a past master of St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons.



WITH THE FARMER.

Care and Training of Colts.

A well-bred, well-developed and thoroughly broken horse is rarely found and commands a long price and affords more pleasure to its owner than does any other animal of the domestic class. Bu to produce such a luxury depends almost entirely upon breeding, care and management.

Colts can be fitted for the market with as great or greater profit, than can be realized from raising any other class of stock. A good mother will feed it until five months of age, and with the care that any good farm or driving horse should have she will do her share of the farm work without injury and even with benefit to herself and offspring. By thus using the dam the colt becomes gentle, tame and accustomed to sight-seeing, and the rattle of farm wagons and machinery, and thereby really becomes half educated, while at the same time he is developing growth, strength and action.

At five months of age the colt should be taken from its mother, and right here is a hint worth remembering. Separate by putting each in a box stall, a ground floor preferred, and in sight of each other. This little precaution prevents much uneasiness and worry. Keep separate only twelve hours before letting together only for a few minutes, then separate and repeat this once in twelve hours for the first two days; then let together once in twenty-four hours for the next two days, and once in forty-eight hours in the two days following, and the colt will be weaned without injury to dam. Feed dry hay without grain and always furnish needed water to the dam during this period. Rowen and a few oats is the best feed for the colt. If the colt is weaned in autumn, it is unwise to turn it to grass until the next spring.

Young colts should not be shut in close quarters during the winter months. Sun, air, and even snow and wind are preferable to confinement. The first year's care and feed of the colt cuts an important figure in its future. Well-cured rowen and early cut hay with a quart of oats and free access to water and salt, supplemented with good pasture feed for summer, are the essentials for promoting growth during its first year.

The second and third years of a colt's keep can be furnished very cheap and yet have them grow and thrive. A roomy yard and a place to run under cover during storms are the requisites for winter quarters. Hay alone and even the leavings of the dairy or sheep will oftentimes furnish food for colts of this age.

Dutch Belted Cattle.

Dutch-belted cattle originated in Holland several centuries ago and are owned there by the nobility, who do not permit any to leave their country. More than fifty years ago a few were allowed to be brought to the United States, and from these have rescended all the cattle of this breed found in this country. These cattle are sometimes spoken of as Improved Holsteins or Belted Holsteins, but they are not related to the Holstein Friesians, although some authorities claim that the Holsteins sprang from this race.

In color, Dutch-Belted cattle are jet black, with a belt of pure white entirely encircling the body. They may also have white fore feet, white hind feet and legs up to the gambrel and a white switch, though probably no Dutch Belted animal ever had white at all these points.

Dutch belted cattle are strong in constitution, are intelligent and the bulls seldom become cross. The cows have long thin necks, thin horns, straight back, high and broad hips, prominent, calm eyes, thin soft skin and silky hair and shapely, well-placed udders. In short, they have the milk form, and it is for the production of milk that Dutch-belted cows are famous in the few sections of this country where they are found. At the World's Fair, Chicago, the Dutch-Belted cow, Lady Baird, No. 82, yielded thirty-two quarts of milk per day, and was not equalled by any other cow on exhibition, of any breed whatever.

Indigestion in Hogs.

Under this head comes the seat of almost all hog diseases. If the digestive organs are kept in proper order, few, if any, troubles will occur. With pigs the progeny of healthy parents, not overfed or underfed, their food frequently changed (as variety in itself is a medicine), little trouble should arise. Use, as I have said, a laxative food without any heating constituents until your pig is three months old, and you are not liable to have much trouble from this source. If it is winter season when the hogs are confined use a teaspoonful of sulphur to each hog three times a week in its food. Throw in wood ashes with a little salt in it for them to pick over, or what is better still, have a side mixture of one pound of sulphur and one pound of salt and a half bushel of charcoal ground up, and let the hogs have liberty to take it when they want it. There is no better preventive then this to hog troubles. You might add to that one pound of sulphur of iron or coperas. This will not only keep hogs healthy, but will cure, except in cases of indigestion of long standing, in which case you may have to resort to using the same medicine as prescribed for thumps. I have also found very useful in hog troubles some of the stock foods made and sold in Canada.—F. W. Storey.

The Dairy Industry.

Dairy Cow Feeding.

Profit is wha twe receive for a thing above the expense or cost of producing it. In dairying, we must seek to lower the cost of production in every way possible. The prices we get for milk seem to be pretty well established. We cannot hope to get very much more at best for our product. And, to be candid about it, the wage earner can not afford to pay more. Five cents a quart is a good price for milk, but even at five cents per quart, a great many cows are kept at an expense to the owner. Then, how are we to make a success in the business? The only way I see that it can be done is to keep good cows, of a good milking breed, weeding out the boarders; and then look strictly to the feeding problem. It is of the latter phase that I wish to speak just a few words.

We must supply our cows with a cheap milk producing food. Mill feeds have gotten to be so expensive, if we depend on feedinf much of it we will come out the "little end of the horn." I believe we can raise, right on our farms, feed stuffs which will enable us, with good cows, to produce milk at a good profit, even at present prices. I have fed no feed this winter but what I have raised on the farm and my cows are looking well and are doing fairly well. I may not have an exactly balanced ration, but I figure that my feed bill runs about eleven cents per head a day, and in the course of time I expect to reduce this considerably.

I consider the silo one of the cheapest factors in supplying the winter feed. We often hear from the housewife the expression: "Oh, I don't know what to get for dinner!" The question is often just as perplexing for the man who is trying to dish out something for the cows, which they will relish. But, with good silage on hand, worry is almost obliterated. Can silage serve as a basis to which may be added some other grains, as you like. I find that the cows do well on less roughage while being fed on silage, and that they prefer the silage to fodder, clover, hay. I have heard it said that it will taint milk and butter if fed before milking. As to butter, I cannot say, as we sell milk, but if it ever has effected the milk in the way of tainting I have never learned of it, and I always feed the silage and milk while they are eating. We get foaming milk form all the cows, even the strippers something which does not always occur in cold weather on dry feed.

Most cows will like silage the first time they taste it; a few will mince as it for a few feeds, but a few feeds only. It is best not to feed too heavily to a cow just learning to eat it. I have had cows eat greedily of it the first few feeds and then become turned against it, but a little bit in their trough for a few feeds and they are all right again. For a cow, though, which is used to it, nothing under eighteen or twenty pounds to a feed will gorge her.

There is no stock about the farm that will not eat silage. My horses are very fond of it and I feed them some most every day. There is practically no waste to it. Sometimes a few long pieces of hard silvers which were jerked through the machine without cutting is all that is left in the troughs, and most animals do not leave even that much. I would say to those who may build a silo, be sure to guage the size of your silo, to the number of cows to be fed. A few inches should be taken off the top every day, especially in the early winter while it is full of heat. I started this winter with ten cows on a fourteen foot diameter silo. I found they would not eat enough to allow me to go over the top each day and it would soon take on a peculiar smell. We increased the herd to fifteen and find that the number is as small as can be accommodated.

Now, as to cost of feeding: Rating my silage, which was heavily eared at $4.00 a ton, I estimate that each cow eats six cents worth a day; clover hay, at $10.00 a ton, each cow eats three cents worth a day.

Dairy Hints.

Do not wait for the cream to begin to rise on the top of the pail before straining milk. Take it right into the house, and strain.

Dehorning cows after they have reached maturity, is a pretty serious matter. Better attend to it when they are calves. A five-cent stick of potash rubbed on their horns then will do the job for five or six calves and the pain will be comparatively nothing.

It doesn't pay to buy poor tinware of any sort—pails, pans or cans. The tin soon wears off and away goes your money and the pails and pans, too.

Use, Don't Abuse the Incubator.

So few persons begin using incubators with even a knowledge of the rudimentary principles of artificial hatching and rearing of fowls that the great wonder to me is that as many succeed as do. If people went headlong into almost any other business, they would expect nothing short of failure. However, in this work, the ythink any fool can succeed, and that without experience, guide or study.

The poor incubator is put in all sorts of places from the barn or cow-shed to the attic or cellar. It is run in all sorts of weather, temperature and degrees of humidity. It always gets the blame if the eggs do not hatch or if the chicks die after they are hatched. Now, after twenty years' experience with incubators and brooders I purpose telling in as few words as possible a few things that the machive can do and a few of the many things that no machine should be expected to do. It will pay you to spend a little time in studying this subject if you contemplate using the incubator or brooder in raising poultry.

A good incubator can be run successfully if you use some knowledge and care. A good incubator, if properly run, will hatch almost as many and as healthy chicks as a good hen. The incubator will hatch when you want it to—the hen will sit when she gets ready. A good machine will not cost more to run it than hens enough to do the same work.

Eggs must be from good, strong stock, fertile and fesh to hatch well. Eggs must not be subject to chills, jarring or other rough usage, impure air, too great heat, too much moisture, nor, as a rule, to continuous heat, to hatch well. The temperature of the room in which a machine is run should vary as little as practical, about sixty degrees Fahrenheit is a good temperature. Hot air machines are more readily heated and cooled down, but hot water machines will stand greater variations in outside temperature, as the egg chamber will be slower to respond to either heat or cold from without. Neither hot air or hot water machines will do good work in a hot room. For late hatches it is always best to run machines in a cool, dry cellar.

No machine can make good hatches from poor eggs—those lacking in fertility or high egg quality. No machine can hatch chicks strong enough to live if not properly brooded afterwards. A hen could not do it, and a machine cant' do it, either. Few people there are who do not have to learn by hard experience that brooding chicks is the greater science of the two, and must be mastered before any great degree of success is assured.

We will just glance at the brooder for a few minutes. Overheating causes death; underheating causes death in another way. No need to stop to inquire about the deaths, but learn to heat a brooder as nearly like a hen warms her chicks when she has just finished a hatch as possible. Starting with a good, warm floor heat of close to 100 degrees Fahr., with a top heat of about the same, gradually reducing the heat as the chicks grow until when a week or ten days old the chamber is slightly less than blood heat, will insure comfort. The chicks are the individuals to consult. Your thermometers will help you. Make the little fellows comfortable at all stages.

Bowel trouble comes from cold usually; once in a while from a scorching either before or after hatching. You cannot feed or dose to cure bowel trouble if it is the result of cold or heat. You might as well bid the poor little chick good-bye at once, and resolve, in the future, to use more brains and care. Provide proper heat, air, sunshine, exercise, food and water and the chicks will thrive. They may do without some of the items mentioned for a time and still do fairly well, but they will do best when all are present at all times.—Coleman's Rural World.

HOW PNEUMONIA STARTS

You catch a little cold to-day, by to-morrow it has reached the throat, next day the lungs are affected and you wish you had used "Catarrhozone" which kills colds in five minutes. In the first place Catarrhozone soothes the irritated membranes and relieves congestion,—then it cuts out the phlegm and destroys the germs. It enables the blood to retain a natural supply of oxygen, lung-food and vitality. In any cough, bronchitis or lung affection it's guaranteed to positively cure. Decline any substitute for "Catarrhozone."

Cured Her Drunken Father.



This young lady says:—"My father often promised to stop drinking but returned to it worse than ever. After a terrible spree, he said, 'It's no use, I can't stop drinking.' I decided to give him the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and did so in his coffee, tea and food entirely without his knowledge. One package removed all his desire for liquor. It is now 15 months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure the cure will last."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet, giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address—THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 23 Jordan Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Also for sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame St., and J. H. Harte, 2450 St. Catherine Street.

ENGLISH CUTLERY
—FOR—
Wedding Presents.

The Cutlery we are displaying this season has been specially made for us by leading Sheffield manufacturers. Every article has the name "Hemsley" stamped upon it. A sure guarantee that the quality is the best.

No. 11007—Set of Carvers, consisting of Joint Carvers and Steel, with Real Buckhorn Handles, complete in case $5.00
No. 11000—Set of Carvers, consisting of Joint Carvers, Game Carvers, and Steel, with Real Buckhorn Handles, complete in case $8.35
Dinner Knives, Steel Blades, Xylonite Handles, per doz. $6.00
Dessert Knives, Steel Blades, Xylonite Handles, per doz. $5.00

The Blades of the Knives are made of hand-forged double sheer steel. The handles are made of Xylonite, which is a perfect imitation of Ivory and guaranteed not to crack or loosen.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

R. HEMSLEY,
Goldsmith and Silversmith,
255 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Mail Orders filled promptly.

Now is the time to train all the calves to lead. A cow's value is increased many times if she will lead like a horse.

Which Was the Successful Man?

The two men were born the same year and not far from the same place. They are far enough apart now.

Pompey Seizeall is a self-made man. He has been wonderfully successful. He has his brown-stone front, and servants and carriages, and a brand-new coat-of-arms, and much, very much in moneys and securities. It is true, young Plodder lost his farm, but "a man must have his own, you know," and widow Cruise and the five children were turned out of the little home, but "business is business"; and many workmen did toil long hours for scant pay, while wives and babies suffered, but "other men would do the work if they wouldn't." And so the wealth accumulated, and Seizeall was marked as a man who had made a success of life.

But one is not so sure about Dr. McOthers. He had a splendid chance. There were university, medical school, hospitals, influence—and all as good as thrown away. It is true three hundred leagues of rock-ribbed, storm-swept, wave-washed coast have learned to know his face, and thousands of women and little children bless him, and the bearded lips of strong men tremble as they speak of him; it is true he has clothed the naked, and fed the hungry, and healed the sick, and brought joy and hope and light where was only sadness and gloom, but—the man hasn't made a dollar, not a dollar in fifteen years. Seizeall has taken much out of life; McOthers seems to have taken nothing—he put all into it.

Seizeall and McOthers, which has made life a success?

They Never Knew Failure.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

HONORED THEMSELVES IN CONFERRING HONORS

So Says the Presbyterian Review in Referring to the Recent Degrees Conferred on Montreal Ministers.

The Presbyterian says in its Montreal notes, "We have great pleasure in extending congratulations to Drs. Fleck and Scott on receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. The distribution of college honors is not always easy to determine, and there is no regulation by which they are determined. Perhaps the best and safest rule would be to grant no degree that can at all be reasonably withheld. Such a rule would tend to enhance the value of the degree and make it a most enviable distinction. It is doubtful if either of the honors conferred on Montreal ministers last week could have been withheld much longer. They were both worthily bestowed and the colleges honored themselves in conferring honors.

"Dr. Fleck has rendered a service of long and faithful ministry, constant in its superior quality and intense in its spirit and purpose. Queen's has perhaps anticipated the action of other colleges that might have craved the privilege and has shown its usual alertness in selecting so deserving a subject for honors.

"We congratulate Dr. Scott in that his own Alma Mater has recognized, not too early, the merits of one of her Alumni. Dr. Scott, first as a pastor, then as pastor and editor and latterly as editor of the Church Record has rendered the church a splendid service. None could be more constant in aim to make the Record an organ of which the church need not be ashamed. With a mind subtle in its grand quest for thought, with a pen simple in the expression of it, and a judgment sane and sober in its deliberations, Dr. Scott has made the Record a faithful exponent of the church's life."

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

Office Boy (to editor)—There's a lady outside, sir, with some poetry. Editor—How old is she? "'Bout seventeen." "Show her in."

"I have never met," he said, "more than two really lovely women." "Ah!" she said, looking up innocently into his face, "who was the other?"



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
$48.90
TO
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland
Until May 15th, 1905, Second Class From Montreal
Lower rates to many other points.

OTTAWA TRAIN SERVICE
Lv. Windsor Stn. 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., ‡10.00 a.m., ‡4.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger 8.20 a.m., 5.35 p.m.
*Daily. Sundays included. ‡Sundays only. Other trains week days only.

TICKET OFFICES 129 St. James St., Windsor St. Stn., Place Viger Stn.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SPECIAL EXCURSION
SS. VANCOUVER, MAY 11th, 1905.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP $27.50
WATER—MONTREAL TO PORTLAND.
RAIL—PORTLAND TO MONTREAL.
Above includes Cabin Passage, First Class Rail, and Pullman tickets.
SS. Vancouver scheduled to arrive at Portland May 15th.

CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS
GOING—Saturday or Sunday, by any train.
RETURNING until Monday by any train.
—AS FOLLOWS—

ABENAKIS SPRINGS	$2.00
BELOEIL	.80
BLUFF POINT (Cliff Haven), N.Y.	3.15
BURLINGTON, VT.	3.15
CORNWALL	2.25
HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.	1.95
MASSENA SPRINGS	2.80
OTTERBURN PARK, (including one admission to Park)	.95
PLATTSBURG, N.Y.	3.00
QUEBEC	4.00
ROUSE'S POINT	2.05
SHERBROOKE	3.45
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE	.80
ST. HYACINTHE	1.30
ST. JOHNS	1.10
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ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
FROM and to MONTREAL.
(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)
FOR VAUDREUIL, and Int. Stations — Lv. Montreal, 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 7.00 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.39 a.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6 p.m.) 6.22 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations—Lv. Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 6.22 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
FOR BROCKVILLE and Int. points — Lv. Montreal 9.30 a.m. Returning arr. Montreal 8.10 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
ENGLISH MAIL SPECIAL
MONTREAL—RIMOUSKI
Commencing Friday, May 5th, and continuing every Friday thereafter during season of navigation, special train will leave Montreal 7.45 p.m. for Rimouski. Passengers taking this train connect at Rimouski with Allan Line steamers for Liverpool.

Gaspe and Bay Chaleur Points
Upon opening of navigation passengers leaving Montreal by the Maritime Express, at 12 noon, Tuesdays and Fridays, will connect at Campbellton with S.S. Lady Eileen, for Gaspe and all points on the Bay Chaleur.

CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN
THE
"Maritime Express"
Leaves Montreal 12.00 noon, daily, except Saturday, for all points in the Lower Provinces.

For tickets, full information, etc., apply to
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James St., or Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad
WINDSOR STREET STATION
Trains Leave as Follows:
8.50 A.M.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Troy 4.20 p.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.29 p.m.
7.10 P.M. — NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.17 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.27 a.m.
Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.
Secure accommodation and tickets at 141 St. James Street, and Windsor Station.
T. M. FALLON,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY CO.
LACHINE—From Post Office—20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 8 p.m., 30 min. service 8 p.m. to 12 midnight. Last car, 12 midnight. From Lachine—20 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 8.45 p.m., 30 min. service 8.45 p.m. to 12.45 a.m. Last car, 12.45 midnight. SAULT AU RECOLLET—From St. Denis Station to Henderson Station every half hour, 6 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., every hour 8.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. Extra car daily from Chenneville St. to Henderson Station at 6.10 p.m. For Sault au Recollet, take St. Denis cars to connect at St. Denis Station. MOUNTAIN—From Mt. Royal Ave.—20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Ave., Westmount—20 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 12.10 a.m. CARTIERVILLE—From Snowdon's Junction—40 min. service 6 a.m. to 12 midnight. From Cartierville—40 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. Extra cars will be run on all lines as required.

Spring sun searches and reveals the shabby appearance of everything. It shows that your steps need painting, and
CAVANAGH'S
is the place to get the very best paints.
Cor. Notre Dame and Seigneurs st.

Mexican etiquette puts on the newcomers the responsibility for making all the social advances.

Mr. Finnigan—Shure, yer riv'rence, what do you want wid a collection to buy coals for the heatin' ov the church? His Reverence—Well, why should I not want a collection? Do you think I get coals for nothin'? Mr. Finnigan—Och; ye can't come over me that way. Shure, doesn't I know the church is heated by steam?



ALLANLINE
ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL
Calling at Moville.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
6April - Virginian, new,	22 April.	24 April
13 Apl. - Tunisian - - -	29 April,	1 May

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Ionian - - - -	5 May	Tunisian - -	2 June
Victorian - -	12 May	Victorian - -	9 June
Bavarian - -	19 May	Bavarian -	16 June
Virginian - -	26 May	Virginian -	23 June

New Turbine Steamer Victorian, on her trial trip, March 16th, made 19½ knots per hour, 18 knots will enable her to make the trip from Montreal to Liverpool under 7 days.
Tunisian's record passage, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 4 hours. Bavarian's record run, 6 days, 3 hours, 12 minutes.
Accommodation and cuisine unsurpassed. Polite attention. No vibration. Electric lighting and steam heat throughout.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $70 and upwards, according to steamer and location of room. Second Cabin, $42.50 and upwards.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, $27.50 and $28.75.
MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.
Corinthian.....10 May Pretorian.....17 May
Saloon, $60; Second Cabin, $40; Third Class, $26.50.
H. & A. ALLAN, 55 Common St., Montreal.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co's.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
MONTREAL (via Quebec) TO LIVERPOOL

LAKE CHAMPLAIN	May 11 June 15
LAKE ERIE	May 25 June 29
LAKE MANITOBA	June 1 July 6

RATES OF PASSAGE—FIRST CABIN—To Liverpool, $65.00 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, to Liverpool, $40.00; to London, $42.50. Round Trip at reduced rates.
Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $26.50. From Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $27.50.
MONTREAL TO LONDON.

xxMONTREAL	May 6
*MONTROSE	May 13
xxMONTEZUMA	May 20
xLAKE MICHIGAN	June 3
xMOUNT TEMPLE	June 10

xx Do not carry passengers.
*Carrying Second Cabin passengers only.
x Carrying Third Class Passengers only.
Second Cabin to London $40.00.
Third Class to London $26.50.
Apply to
Canadinan Pacific Ry. Co. Atlantic Steamship Line
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO, (LT'D)
Proposed Sailings, Manchester Liners, Lt'd,
MONTREAL AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.	From Montreal.
15 April....*Manchester Trader	May 12
27 April.....Manchester Shipper	May 20
11 May.....Manchester Importer	June 3

Some of the above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE.
Montreal to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban:
*Wyandotte from Montreal .....May 18
Birmingham from Montreal .....May 25
*Fitted with cold storage.
For further particulars, apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents,
MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
SS. "CAMPANA"
Next Sailing from Montreal (Victoria Pier),
MONDAY, 8th MAY, at 2 P.M.,
and afterwards on every alternate Monday during season, leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, GASPE BASIN, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.
Excellent accommodation for passengers.
No cargo received after noon of sailing day.
For Freight, Passage and Stateroom, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners St., City.

REFORD AGENCIES
DONALDSON LINE.
GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

	From Montreal
Kastalia (cold storage)	May 4
Tritonia	May 11
Marina (cold storage)	May 18

THOMSON LINE
LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.

	From Montreal
Fremona	May 6
Hurona (cold storage and cool air)	May 13

LEITH SERVICE.
Jacona .....May 10
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
Escalona .....May 27
LORD LINE.
CARDIF SERVICE.
Lord Lansdowne .....May 20
THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, Limited,
25 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Ottawa	May 13	Ottawa	June 17
Kensington	May 20	Kensington	June 24
Canada	May 27	Canada	July 1
Southwark	June 3	Southwark	July 8
Dominion	June 10	Dominion	July 15

The Canada is the fastest steamer in the Canadian trade, holding a record of 5 days, 23 hours and 48 minutes, between Inishowen Head and Father Point.
Midship Saloons, Electric Lights, Speed and Comfort.

First-class....$70.00	And upwards, according
Second-class..$40.00	to steamer and berth.
Third-class....$27.50	To principal British ports.

For all particulars as to freight and passage apply to local agent, or to,
DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

"DAVIES LIMITED"
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, during the present Session, for an Act permitting "Davies Limited"
(a)—To establish and operate in the City of Montreal a packing house and rendering establishment;
(b)—To kill therein cattle, hogs and other animals for the purposes of said business; and
(c)—To sell meat killed therein in the City of Montreal;
Notwithstanding By-Law No. 129 of the said City.
Montreal, April 5th, 1905.
McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & SURVEYER,
Attorneys for Applicants.

POWERFUL STRANGE FORCE

Will This New Discovery Do Away With the Mails and Wireless Telegraphy?

Would Be But Little More Startling Than the Marvellous Things Done by People Who Have Tried This Wonderful New Force.

HOW PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN USE IT TO INFLUENCE THE MINDS OF OTHERS—ANY ONE CAN DO IT—DISTANCE NO BARRIER—ONE PERSON'S CONTROL OVER ANOTHER NOW FULLY EXPLAINED.

Every Man, Woman and Child in Canada Can Have "The Secrets of Magnetic Force, Health and Power" Absolutely Free.



Are you in the grip of a Uric Acid Disease? This will cure you; prove it free.

New York.—Special Correspondence.—Prof. F. T. McIntyre, a well-to-do scientist of this city, has created a sensation in the scientific world. Through delving down in the realms of nature's mysteries he has discovered a delicate but powerful law that seems destined to revolutionize the theories of the most noted authorities on Mind Force. Many people look upon him as a man possessed of divine power, for he has told them how to influence people far and near and to heal themselves and others of all ills as if by magic. He tells them how to protect their thoughts, develop a powerful mentality and build up the mechanism of the body and brain. Doctors and magnetists who have tested the workings of this new discovery admit that it surpasses anything in the history of psychic power.

In explaining the method to a reporter Prof. McIntyre said: "I am convinced that everybody can accomplish the things I have done if they understand the system. It would be a grand thing if every man, woman and child in this country learned the use of this wonderful force. There would be no more disease, immorality, drunkenness, poverty or failure in life. There is no reason why we should not be able to prevent murders and suicides, separations and insanity, for through the use of my discovery almost any phenomena seems possible. I have sent free illustrated pamphlets to people in many parts of the world which explain the principles of my new discovery, and I find they can do the same wonderful things that I have done, and for which many persons think I possess some special power. I have sent these printed pamphlets out without any charge whatever, as I am anxious to have every one test the wonders of this new discovery. The letters received from each person who tries it are the same. They all are loud in their exclamations of surprise, and say they never dreamed such things possible. Many offer me fine presents, but I refuse them. I am working for the uplifting of mankind and science. The kind letters received from grateful hearts more than pay for my services. I will send a copy of my free book to every person who writes me without any charge whatever."

Prof. McIntyre handed the reporter a basketful of letters from people in many parts of the world. They were indeed startling. Mr. James Kubal, a prominent business man of Chicago, living at 5647 Halstead Street, writes the following:

"I never dreamed such things possible. If I had only known of this sooner. The system has made a different man of me. I shall give up business and make more money through the use of this system than I can in my business. It has brought back my sight, I can see without glasses, and work without them, too. It has overcome my backwardness, and I can now handle my customers in fine shape. I did not know I was so full of magnetism. I think your system wonderful."

Mr. Eugene Devenson, Baton Rouge, La., writes: "Having tried your system, I unhesitatingly pronounce it to be and to do all you claim for it."

Rev. E. G. King, pastor Christian Church, Upper Lake, Cal., writes: "I cannot recommend your system too highly, and am willing to answer any inquiries in regard to it."

Dr. H. A. Loundsburg, Wheatley, Ont., Can., writes: "I have thoroughly investigated the methods and inventions of Prof. McIntyre, and can say that his system is scientific and surpasses anything in the line of Therapeutics that has come to my notice."

Fred S. Brett, Apartado 285 Guadalajara, Mex., writes: "I have done wonderful things in influencing people with this system. Have had over fifty persons under my control and compelled them to do startling things. I advise everybody to try it. This system is truly marvellous."

Prof. McIntyre then presented the reporter with a copy of his new and finely-illustrated treatise, entitled, "The Secrets of Magnetic Force, Health and Power," which he intends to send absolutely free to every person who desires to try the powers of his new discovery. This is truly a generous act of this great scientist, and every person who reads this should take advantage of his kindness and liberality. His name will certainly go down in history as one of the greatest benefactors the uhman race has ever known. Send your name and address to the professor and ask for a copy of this wonderful treatise, free. Your request will be kept confidential. If you wish it sent free and at once, write to Prof. F. T. McIntyre, Dept. 749, 120 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, N.Y.

You will be amazed at the workings of this truly wonderful discovery. It will open the way to success in life, enable you to control and sway the minds of many, startle your friends far and near, and make for you a position in life. It is more than words can explain. Send to-day. A postal card will bring it.

ODE TO DR. OSLER.

New York, May 6—At the annual dinner of the McGill Alumni Association, on Thursday evening a farevell ode to Dr. Osler was sung by his classmates, ending with these lines:

"At duty's call you leave us,
To be an Oxford don;
'Tis honor to us all, Will,
To see our boy 'get on.'
No maiden is more modest,
And we love you for that, too,
Knowing all your great achievement
And your eart is staunch and true,
But we know you'll fight for right there,
So when the time shall come
Though, Willie, we shall miss you,
We'll welcome you home!

KNOCKED OFF A BICYCLE.

Nichols Dehitis, a young man twenty-two years of age who lives at 22 Union Avenue was knocked off his bicycle by an express waggon near the corner of Notre Dame and Murray streets yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, suffering from a broken nose, and several gashes and bruises.

WE WISH TO BUY

Trinidad Electric Co. Stock
Montreal Arena Stock.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Trinidad Electric Bonds, 5 per cent.
Demerara Electric Stock.
Frontenac Cereal Co., Preferred.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,

Main 505. 205 St. James St.

PLAN DIVERSION TO ASSIST FLEET

Russian Torpedo Boat Destroyers Make Sortie From Vladivostok

Tokio, May 6.—Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers, from Vladivostok appeared west of Hokkaido, off Subu, yesterday. They seized and burned a small sailing vessel and imprisoned the captain and disappeared to the northwest. They were evidently returning to Vladivostok. There is a possibility that they have destroyed other small craft, although no reports to that effect have been received. The object of their visit is not clear. It is thought that probably they hoped to torpedo the Japanese patrol at night, and it is also suggested that the Vladivostok vessels plans a diversion to assist the fleet of Admiral Rojestvensky.

CREW ESCAPED.

Tokio, May 6.—Noon.—Although none has been sighted it is believed the larger vessels of the Vladivostok squadron accompanied the torpedo boats which appeared west of Hokkaido yesterday. It is doubted that the torpedo boats would venture across unescorted in the heavy sea which was running when they burned the sailing vessel.

All the crew of this vessel except the captain, who was captured, succeeded in landing, but a steamer dispatched to the rescue of the burning derelict was forced to return on account of the storm. The Russians poured kerosene on the deck of the sailing vessel and withdrew after having ignited the oil. The torpedo boats have not been reported to-day.

SPIRIT LAMP BLEW UP IN A SCHOOL ROOM

Teacher Severely Burned at Lachine Academy While Preparing to Make Coffee—Prompt Action Prevents Fire.

As the result of an explosion of a spirit lamp at the Lachine Academy yesterday noon one of the teachers was severely burned, and another teacher and a pupil received slighter injuries.

A boy named Lancaster was lighting the lamp to make coffee for luncheon when the liquid exploded bursting the lamp to fragments and scattering the burning alcohol over Miss Davies, one of the teachers, her sister and the lad who applied the match. The elder Miss Davies who lives in Montreal West was severely burned about the hands and arms.

The fire was quickly extinguished through the presence of mind and prompt action of Mr. Jackson, the principal and the other teachers. No damage of any account was done to the school.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS UNPOPULAR

Col. Henshaw States That Bermuda Wished to Retain the Garrison.

Somewhat sunburned, and looking very fit, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw of 210 Peel street, vice-president of the John McDougall Caledonian Iron works firm, returned last night from a three months' pleasure trip to Bermuda.

"I think I spent as pleasant a holiday in the great British winter-resort as anyone could wish," said he to a Herald reporter this morning, "and by great good luck, I managed to find the time I spent there, the best part of the year for recreation. The average temperature was about seventy, and the whole Island was a veritable flower-garden. Now, the weather has turned raw and cold—the winter is just beginning.

"A feature of my visit, so far as I was concerned, was the removal of the troops, ships and naval supplies from the Island. I fancy that this move was along the same lines as the recent removal of troops from Esquimalt and Halifax—although why these imperial forces were done away with I could not well make out.

"The people did no like this policy at all—it seemed a sort of mystery to them, to see the familiar red-jackets and blue-jackets taken away. But I suppose that it will inculcate a spirit of sturdy reliance."

Col. Henshaw spoke of trade relations between Canada and Bermuda. "Bermuda has nothing that we want, except the climate, and they cannot export that, you know. The only things they send out are potatoes and onins, for they grow an enormous quantity of these vegetables. But the place is primarily a huge health resort, and is ever increasing in popularity. I stayed at the Hotel Princess, Hamilton, and there were thousands of persons who spent their time in boating, surf-bathing, golfing and such amusements. So great has the demand for steamers become to take people over to the Island that the present line is entirely inadequate for the service and several new steamers will be put on next winter. "I had a beautiful time, and never felt better in my life—it was summer all the time while here, I see, you people have had a deal of trouble with snow."

TORONTO PASTOR WAS CALLED TO ST. JOHN

St. John, N.B., May 6.—(Special.)—The congregation of St. John's Church on Friday evening, by a unanimous vote, extended a call to Rev. Gustav Adolf Kuhring, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, to come here as successor to the late Rev. John Desoyres.

When the meetings were first called over twenty names were before the members. Those from one reason and another were gradually narrowed down until at last night's meeting but five remained; Rev. F. E. Howitt, St. George's Church, Hamilton; Rev. G. C. Wallis, Lunenburg, N.S.; Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, Lyndhurst, Ont.; Rev. Stannage Boyle, Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal; and Rev. G. A. Kuhring, of Toronto. Rev. Howitt, Wallis and Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew their names, and therefore only Rev. Mr. Boyle's and Mr. Kuhring's names could be considered. On the first ballot Mr. Kuhring received forty-one votes, and it was seen that he was the choice of a large majority, so his election was made unanimous.

In addition to the shopbreaking at G. W. Clarke & Co.'s fancy goods store on St. Catherine Street during Thursday night, it appears that several other places of business in the uptown district were visited by burglars, and it looks as if a gang were at work in the city.

THE WAITERS MAY STRIKE TO-DAY

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Ass'n Now in Secret Session.

According to information received this morning from Mr. John Ince, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Association, there is likely to be trouble to-day between the management of the Queen's Hotel and the waiters employed in that institution.

The union is in session at present, and it is probable that this afternoon an order to strike will be issued to the Queen's Hotel waiters. The employes implicated in this strike will number over two hundred.

As stated by officials of the union, the waiters at the Queen's were dissatisfied last autumn, but actual trouble was everted by the promise of the management to give the waiters $30 per month in the summer season. This demand was embodied in a communication sent to the manager of the hotel last week, but Mr. Donat Raymond, who is in charge of the house, wished to compromise on a basis of $25 per month and a bonus of $5. The union professes to be entirely dissatisfied with this method of settling matters and will probably take extreme measures to-day.

The case of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Association vs. the Queen's Hotel, for employing American cooks will probably be eard on Monday.

ROBLIN TO RUSH ON A FAKE ELECTION

Lists Overwhelmingly Conservative and No Time for Registration.

Winnipeg, Man., May 6.—(Special.)—In various quarters which should be well informed there are circulating statements to the effect that it is the intention of the Roblin Government to hold a general election this summer. The heads of the Conservative party figure that a fake revision of the lists to be held on June 1st, will give them an overwhelming party advantage, and an advantage that cannot possibly recur at any other time during the life of the Roblin Government. The lists as at present constituted are enormously in favor of the Government, and no possible effort on the part of the Liberals can hope to give them anything like even chances for an appeal to the electorate in the seven and a half hours that is all the time allowed for registration.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE ALMOST INEVITABLE

Unless Railway Officials Seek Conference It Will Start Tuesday

Toronto, May 6.—(Special.)—Relations between the Grand Trunk and their machinists are strained almost to the point of breaking. One move alone can save the situation and in the light of past negotiations that will not be made. Should either W. D. Robb, superintendent of motive power, or W. Kennedy, mechanical superintendent at Toronto, intimate today by message or wire that they are prepared to confer with the men, the situation may yet be saved. That this will be done seems highly improbable.

Yesterday for the second time a deputation, headed by Alex. H. Champion, second vice-president of the International Union, called at Mr. Kennedy's office. They were told he had not returned from his trip to Stratford and Windsor, and consequently their visit was fruitless. They next tried to secure an interview with Mr. Robb at the King Edward Hotel, and called twice during the morning without result. During the afternoon Mr. Robb left for the East.

"We have gone to them; now they must come to us," was Mr. Champion's statement. "Nothing but an earthquake will now prevent a strike," he added, "unless either Robb or Kennedy intimates on Saturday that they desire to see us." Should the strike occur, and it now is threatened, as at no time since the rumblings of discontent were heard some weeks ago, it may be expected early next week, probably on Tuesday.

APPOINTED INSPECTOR.

Otawa, May 6.—(Special.)—Harold George Brunton, of Regina, has been appointed an inspector of Northwest Mounted Police in place of Inspector E. Gilpin-Brown, deceased.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday, John A. Riddell, broker, was fined $5 for fast driving in an automobile on Dorchester Street.

Steady Nerves

Prove a sound digestion, which is Promoted by the daily use of

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT
(a la Quina du Perou)

BIG BOTTLE $1.00.
SIX BOTTLES $5.00.

All Druggists Everywhere.

TO RESTRICT NUMBER OF MICROBES IN MILK

Local Board of Health Plans to Get Together With Provincial Board and Milkmen and Arrange Measures.

At the Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon a report was adopted recommending that the quantity of butter fat required in milk delivered to consumers in the city be increased from 3 to 3½ per cent. The report, of course, must be finally adopted by the City Council before it comes into force.

There are several suggestions in the report intended to ensure greater cleanliness in the milk supplied. The principal suggestions are: That all dairymen shipping milk to the city be compelled to secure certificates from the Provincial Board stating that the barnyard, stables, water supply, cows, milkers and utensils are in a clearly and hygienic condition. That all cans be sealed before leaving the dairies and not opened till their arrival in the city. That refrigerators be used for the transportation of milk.

MUST COUNT THE BACTERIA.

There is also an important clause referring to the number of bacteria in milk. It is recommended that when delivered to the consumer milk should not contain on an average over 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre from May 1 to Sept. 30, and not over 60,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre during the rest of the year.

Figures were given to show that if the proper hygienic requirements were attended to the bacteria would not be in excess of this number. Other figures quoted show that in the large continental cities the milk supplied the poorer classes contains over 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

As the dairies are outside the city limits these suggestions can be best acted upon by the Provincial Board of Health, and it is intended that they shall be discussed with the Provincial Board in the near future. A conference of milkmen will also be called to consider the matter.

A letter was read from Mr. J. L. Archambault, K.C., city attorney, giving it as his opinion that the city has the power to regulate the use of wall paper and to prevent the use of several layers of it in the one room. No action, however, was taken in the matter.

Mr. J. Lacroix was appointed architect of the public baths to be erected at Hochelaga and was asked to prepare an estimate of the additional cost of building a bath that could be used all the year round.

OTTAWA TO BE HERE SUNDAY.

Dominion Liner Will Reach Montreal To-morrow Evening—Passed Fame Point This Morning.

The Dominion Line Steamship Ottawa was reported at Father Point this morning at 7.20. The Ottawa is due at Quebec to-morrow morning and will be in Montreal to-morrow evening.

The Ottawa is the old Germanic, renamed. The present trip is her initial voyage to Montreal and considerable interest has been manifested in her arrival.

Considering the conditions prevailing at present in ocean and gulf navigation the Ottawa has made a creditably quick passage.

CANADIAN ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION.

The committee which will entertain the visiting members of the Canadian Electrical Association, June 21 to 24, have met for preliminary arrangements. The committee is composed of Messrs. Alfred Collyer, W. F. Dean, R. Owens, E. F. Sise, C. F. Sise, H. Bayne, chairman; H. T. Fuller, Eric McDougall, R. E. T. Pringle, F. Wills Fairman, K. W. Thornton, president C. E. A.

Members of the Mountain View Social Club meet to-night at 8 o'clock for the election of officers.



Puzzle Picture No. 38—Wisdom Competition.

FIVE CELEBRATED POLITICIANS

THE BUTTON BOY IS MAKING LIGHTNING CARICATURE SKETCHES OF FIVE OF OUR LEADING PUBLIC MEN, BOTH LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF HIS STAUNCH LITTLE FRIEND THE GREEN MAN. WRITE THE NAMES NEATLY OF EACH OF THESE MEN BELOW THEIR PORTRAITS, AND KEEP YOUR ANSWERS UNTIL THIS COMPETITION HAS CLOSED. THIS PUZZLE IS A TEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF YOUR COUNTRY AND ITS POLITICS.

COPYRIGHTED CASH 10 RECEIPT OF THE TRADERS ADV CO NOT TRANSFERABLE

OUR GREAT

CLOTHING, MANTLE AND MILLINERY TRIUMPH

Is still attracting great crowds to our stores daily. To keep pace with the ever-increasing trade we have been obliged to add many new lines to our stock. The result is the most complete display of Men's and Women's Summer Clothing that could possibly be gathered together under one roof.

Next week we will inaugurate a GREAT GENERAL SALE in all departments, so that our patrons may have a chance to see the new Summer styles.

COPYRIGHTED CASH 10 RECEIPT OF THE TRADERS ADV CO NOT TRANSFERABLE

Filled Books of Green Cash Receipts will be redeemed in any department for $5.00 worth of merchandise.

A GREAT FLOWER SALE

We have just received from New York a large and varied assortment of Flowers. This group comprises all kinds of Silk and Linen Flowers, including Roses, Poppies, Pansies, Nasturtiums, Foliage and many other beautiful creations of the world's greatest milliners. $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Flowers for 25c

A Handsome and Useful Souvenir will be given away FREE with every purchase in any department All Next Week.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS

$15.00, $16.50 AND $18.00 HATS FOR

$8.95

Every woman likes to know that she is wearing a becoming Hat, and if the Hat has been secured at a moderate price her satisfaction is sure to be increased greatly. We have only 25 very handsome Ladies' Hats, fresh from Paris, with all the latest trimmings, shapes, etc. Our price will be all next week $8.95

TAFFETA SILK BLOUSES

$6.50 BLOUSES ON SALE MONDAY FOR

$5.00

$6.50 Blouses on sale Monday for $5.00. The Taffeta Silk Blouse promises to become very popular this summer. We have them of superior quality Taffeta Silk, in black, navy and brown, finished with deep tailor stitched pleats back and front, silk ornament and tab collars. Our sale price Monday $5.00

100 LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS

WORTH $5.00 AND $5.50 FOR

$3.50

All the newest spring fancies have been embodied to make them irresistibly attractive to women who follow the fashion. We have only a very limited number of these Skirts to sell for $3.50

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS

$7.50 TWEED SKIRTS FOR

$5.00

No woman should be without one of these neat Skirts, especially when they can be obtained at $2.50 less than their regular price. We have only a very limited number of very fine All-wool Tweeds, made in light and dark effects, with full kilted skirts and filled seams. $7.50, for $5.00

FOR ONE WEEK.

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252-258 St. James Street.

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1835 Notre Dame Street.

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FIT-REFORM

Spring Tweeds

Straight from the Land of The Thistle. Woven in Scotland's best mills, expressly for Fit-Reform.

The patterns are those striking blends of elegant colorings, for which Fit-Reform is famous.

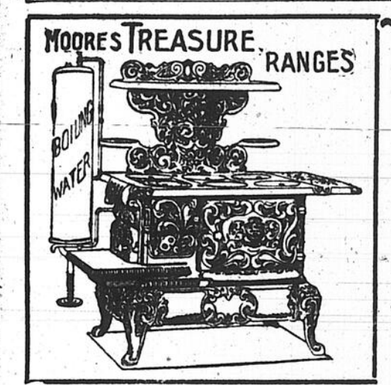
Made up into the new spring single and double breasted Sack Suits —by the Fit-Reform tailors—to delight the well dressed man.

$15, $18, $20 up to $30.

Fit-Reform

Only one Fit-Reform Wardrobe in this city—

2344 St. Catherine Street.



Hints

To Household Economists From Our Big Furniture Store

Many a little household starts up about this season of the year with economy as its firm resolve. We want you to let us and our House Furnishing Store help you. We have lots of really nice things here at modest, helpful prices. We take a pride in providing such opportunities for you. No store in Canada works so hard to give you tasteful furnishings reasonably, or even say, generously.

Note this difference, please: Other stores may grant credit to a chosen few—we offer credit to every one on the same plan. You need not ask us for credit as a personal favor—we ask you to deal with us on credit of a most accommodating sort as a regular, everyday, business proposition, and when you accept our offer the obligation for the courtesy of your furniture trade is all ours—every bit of it.

Besides, we make no distinction in opening charge accounts between the well-to-do employer or his honest employee. Hundreds and hundreds of our charge accounts are with persons having small incomes or earning moderate salaries, such as clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, mechanics, railway employes, people in all walks of life, who, by paying small amounts regularly each week, have established a credit that is the same as cash capital to them for ever after.

Metropolitan House Furnishing Co.,

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

1678 and 1680 Notre Dame Street

OPEN EVENINGS.

W. P. SCOTT,

MONTREAL.

Decorator.
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2422 St. Catherine St.

BATTLESHIPS ARE SHAKEN BY FIRING THEIR BIG GUNS.

All the gunnery tests of the New Zealand, the new battleship of the King Edward VII. class, were satisfactory, except the firing of the heavy 12-in. guns in the after-barbette.

When these guns were discharged the concussion was so great that the furniture in the wardroom was pitched about in all directions. The stove was thrown from its position, and considerable damage was done through breakage, while the greatest inconvenience was experienced by the crew.

In view of the abnormal signs of weakness which it is alleged have developed in the batteships Triumph and Swiftsure, purchased some time ago from the Chilian Government to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians, special observation was kept to see that no straining of structure took place during the firing. In this respect the tests were eminently successful.

The New Zealand is a sister ship to the Dominion and Commonwealth.

ANOTHER GIANT LINER.

Another mammoth liner has been added to the list of giant ships which sail between New York and Europe. It is the Hamburg-America liner Amerika, of 22,500 tons, which was launched at Queen's Island, Belfast, yesterday, by Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

The new liner, which will provide accommodation for 3,000 passengers and 530 crew, is intended for the Hamburg to New York route, and is expected to begin her sailings next September. She will have a speed of twenty knots.

Her length is 670ft., beam 74ft., and depth 52ft., her height to the boat deck being 77½ft.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Merchants' Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians: Carding machine, F. N. Pitts; electrical ozonizer, C. A. Sahlstrom; making wood-pulp, Geo. S. Cushing; grinding mill, Geo. S. Cushing; potato-seeder, Richard Michell; portable steam radiator, Helen H. Cooke; vehicle tire, P. E. Doolittle; vehicle tire, P. E. Doolittle; fire escape, Thos. M. Crowe; means for receiving and loading ash-dumps of locomotive engines, C. R. Ord; harness tug securing and releasing device, William Goetz; fish cleaning machine, John Kellington; manuscript-holder and lighting appliance, W. S. Morris; portable fruit gathering platform, W. V. Brown; apparatus for use in uniting iron and steel plates, William Cross; sectional filing cabinet or the like, Hy. Upton.

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Over $30.00 and not exceeding $50.00 ..... 15c

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL OFFICES.

BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

A BRITISH PEER WHO WAS ALSO A PARISH PARSON.

The Rev. the Earl of Chichester died last week at Stanmer Park, Lewes.

He had attended a meeting of the local board of guardians on Thursday, and the same evening conducted a service. He was taken ill next morning, and expired shortly after midday, at the age of sixty-one.

The second son of the third earl, he succeeded his brother in 1902, when he was vicar of Great Yarmouth, the largest parish in the world. In his earlier days, when he was the Rev. Francis Godolphin Pelham, and there seemed little likelihood of his succeeding to the title, he was a curate in St. Pancras, and was well known in the London slums. In connection with his work among the hooligans an excellent story is told.

In a cab-yard one day he began a service with the words, "I think I know which of you stole Mr. ——'s gold watch yesterday, and I shall be glad if you will send it back to me before noon to-morrow." He made no threat, but the next day eight gold watches were delivered to him!

The late earl was a broad-minded Churchman, fond of golf and gardening and had been chaplain to the Archbishop of York and to the Bishop of Winchester. He is succeeded by his son, Lord Pelham, who was born in 1871.

THE PATHETIC STORY OF A TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

There was an extremely pathetic side to a case at Bow street Police Court, London, in which Oscar Leopold Otten, a chemist, was charged with failing to notify the police of his change of address, he being a ticket-of-leave man.

Otten, according to Mr. Harry Wilson, who defended, registered an address in Gower street after serving a term of penal servitude.

He obtained a situation in Hunter street, and went to live there with his wife and family, though continuing to rent a room in Gower street, leaving instructions for the police as to where he could be found.

"If I had given the address where I am now living," said Otten to the police, "my prospects for business would have ben entirely ruined."

Detective-sergeant Simmons said the prisoner regularly reported himself, and since his release from prison he had worked very hard, and had been earning an honest living.

Mr. Wilson: After the Deptford murder case on March 25, was there a special return called for of convicts on license?

The detective replied that there were certain inquiries instituted. The police, however, did not connect the prisoner with any crime, and there had been no complaint about him.

Mr. Wilson said that if ever a man had tried to redeem his past it was the prisoner. He did not give his Hunter street address because his employer was not aware of his conviction, and, therefore, he did not want the police to call at the shop to make inquiries.

The magistrate discharged the prisoner, and immediately on hearing the decision Otten fainted in the dock, and both he and his wife, who had been much distressed during the hearing of the case, had to be assisted out of court.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND ON INDIAN NATIVE TROOPS.

Colonel Sir F. Younghusband, in congratulating the boys of a Soldiers' Home on the excellence of their drill, said no one who had led the recent enterprise to Tibet could fail to recognize the extreme importance of discipline. No one could appreciate more than he did what he owed to those brave Indian troops who accompanied him to Lhassa, or realize how much of the success of the mission was due to their magnificent discipline. They were men of many different races—Goorkhas, show country were not known specially for this particular characteristic. It came as a surprise to the Tibetans, who were accustomed to a lack of subordination, to find that our Indian soldiers did not enter their monasteries and temples or pillage their bazaars. It was then that the Tibetans began to show their remarkable instinct for bargaining and trading. Thus the success of the mission was due to the good order and discipline of the troops more than to any other cause. On May 5 last, when they were expecting to negotiate peaceably with the people, 800 Tibetans came rushing down on the camp without warning. All depended on one sentry at the gateway. He was a little Goorkha recruit of a few months' service, but he was thoroughly imbued with discipline, and was able, first to give the alarm, and then to hold his post till relief came. But for that those in the camp might have been murdered, and the British name would have been lowered throughout Asia. They would see, therefore, that success depended, not on the leader alone, but on every man under him.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTESS EXPLAINS HER POSITION.

The Countess of Warwick addressed a great Socialistic gathering at Northampton recently.

The meeting was nominally for the purpose of welcoming delegates to the Socialist conference which opens today, but crowds of townspeople came to hear a real countess expound communistic ideals.

When Lady Warwick came on the platform she was met with a storm of cheers. She was superbly dressed in brown velvet, with a large picture hat, and wore a great bunch of lilies-of-the-valey in her corsage.

Lady Warwick was not given any special pride of place either at the meeting or in the advertisements. This is, doubtless, due to the fact that Socialism knows no distinction of class.

In her speech, says the Express, she declared her whole-hearted devotion to the cause of Socialism.

"In spite of harsh criticisms of my humble self—and some of them have been very harsh—" she said, "I feel no apology is needed for joining an organization which, whatever its faults, has always been known for strict adherence to principle.

"Loyalty to noble principle has made German Socialism strong, and will emancipate labor in England if equal unity is preserved. The more I go about the country the stronger become my convictions that in Socialism is the only true salvation of the workers."

Then Lady Warwick touched a personal note. When she was ridiculed she said her dress appealed to the imagination of her detractors. So did her red motor-car. "Nevertheless," she went on, "it remains in color and service the true ally of the Socialist party, and is at the service of any genuine Socialistic candidate.

"I am always being taunted," she went on again, "with being the owner of land. I happen to own 3,000 acres in this county, but I cannot help that. The remedy lies with the people to alter the law of entail."

AN ANCIENT GOOD FRIDAY CUSTOM STILL OBSERVED.

Empire—An Ancient Good Friday.

In accordance with an ancient custom, revived some years ago by Mr. Butterwick, the publisher, twenty-one widows, whose ages averaged seventy years, gathered round a tombstone at the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew's, West Smithfield, on Good Friday, and each picked up a new sixpence placed there. Each widow was afterwards given half-a-crown and a bun.

At a room at the Widow's Son publichouse, Devon-road, Bow, hang a number of buns, blackened by age, and a fresh one was added yesterday morning. The legend goes that a widow who formerly kept the house placed a bun in the room every year for her sailor son, who commenced his wanderings on a Good Friday and never returned.

Following the custom which he started last year, the Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, Bishop of Kensington, conducted the service at Wormwood Scrubs Prison yesterday morning.

Over 3,000 hot cross buns were distributed to the children of Sidmouth yesterday. The cost was defrayed by public subscription, following a custom commenced some years ago as a protest against the apathy of the local bakers.

THE ROYAL MAUNDY GIFTS WHAT QUEEN ELIZABETH GAVE

The distribution of the Royal Maundy money took place in Westminster Abbey, on Holy Thursday, in the presence of a large congregation. Prince Edward and Prince Albert of Wales, under the care of their tutor, were interested witnesses of the quaint scene.

The Bishop of Ely (Lord High Almoner) officiated at the ceremony, assisted by the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, and after the first anthem distributed the clothing allowance—£1 15s. to each woman and £2 5s. to each man.

A second anthem followed, and then the Bishop distributed the red and white purses, which were borne round on a tray by a beef-eater. The red purses each contained £1 in gold, and £1 10s. in lieu of provisions, formerly given in kind. "Half a side of a salmon and ling, six herrings, six loaves, and a bowl of wine," was Queen Elizabeth's offering. The white purses contained as many pence as the King is years of age, and the amount is made up with silver pennies, twopences, three-pences, and four pences, which are specially coined for the occasion at the Bank of England.

The recipients of the King's alms are selected from the various parishes in London, and numbered altogether 128.

HOW CANADA IS HELPING TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The trade of British India is increasing by leaps and bounds. Five years' figures suplied in a parliamentary Blue-book published yesterday, show that imports have risen in value since 1899 by £23,250,000, and exports by £34,347,000.

The United Kingdom supplies nearly two-thirds of the merchandise imported, while last year Indian produce and manufactures to the value of £27,060,819 were sent here.

Tea is one of the chief exports, and while the bulk comes from the United Kingdom, there has been an astonishing increase in the consumption of Indian tea by Russia and Canada. The figures are so remarkable they are worth quoting:—

	1899-1900	1903-4
Russia lbs.	467,451	4,546,742
Canada lbs.	1,932,913	8,575,760

LONDON STREET ACCIDENTS NUMBERED 27 THOUSAND.

The Home Secretary, in reply to a question in Parliament by Mr. Scott-Montagu, M.P., has supplied the following figures with regard to the numbeer of street accidents due to horses, horse-drawn, and other vehicles during 1904.

The total number of accidents was 28,070 and the causes of these were divided as follows.—

Horse-drawn vehicles	21,771
Horses	641
Horse-drawn tramcars	1,287
Mechanically propelled tramcars	2,292
Mechanically propelled omnibuses	30
Motor-cars	1,775
Motor-cycles	275

There were 146 fatal accidents, 123 being due to horse-drawn vehicles and 23 to mechanically propelled vehicles, these in 13 cases being motor-cars.

WEEKLY BUDGET OF NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA

Prospects for the lambing season in the Scottish border counties are good.

Lord Dunraven has been returned unopposed for the Croom division on Limerick County Council.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, one of the best-known agriculturists in Lincolnshire, has just died at Fishtoft, Spalding.

Births exceeded deaths by 54,609 in Scotland last year, the rates being 28,647 and 16,847 per 1,000 of the population respectively.

Patternmakers employed on the Clyde have struck work against the refusal of the masters to grant a halfpenny per hour advance.

Lady Warwick's offer to the Social Democratic Federation to pay for the support of an organizer for six months has been accepted.

A Birmingham ironworker named Burris has just succeeded in obtaining work after tramping 2,000 miles about the country in search of it.

Several hundred paviors engaged in the electrification of he Belfast tramways struck work, demanding time instead of piece work.

Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in the Jubilee year and a London Conservative M.P. from 1891 to 1900, has just died in Italy.

A dog otter weighing 25lbs., and measuring fifty-one inches in length has been captured in the Broadland district of Norfolk.

As Mrs. Jackson, the wife of a tailor, of Market-place, Fermoy, was going down-stairs to call her children, she fell backwards and broke her neck.

Mr. Thomas Moore, who has just died at Croft Hall, Shepshed, Leicestershire, har attended the local Baptist Sunday school regularly for eighty years.

Though the 5th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (Militia) could formerly obtain between 200 ad 300 recruits annually, this year only fourteen have been obtained.

An increase of nearly £60,000 in the expenditure last year of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was due to the large amount of unemployed benefit paid.

While spinning for salmon at Waterville, Co. Kerry, an angler hooked a large water-bird, a specimen of the great northern diver, which had seized the spoon-bait.

During some christening festivities at Crubinagh, Tyrone, a farmer named Daly took down a gun, which exploded, and his twelve-year-old son was shot dead.

Mr. Hunter, the chief eengineer of the Manchester ship canal, has been selected as one of the foreign consulting engineers to serve on the Panama Canal Commission.

It is proposed to erect a tablet to Francis Lord Bacon in Liverpool town hall in memory of the fact that he was once member of Parliament for Liverpool.

At his lodgings at Willigton, Durham, the Rev. A. Simpson, curate at the parish church, was found dead in bed with his throat cut from ear to ear. He was thirty-one years of age and very popular in the district.

Among the delusions of a motor-car driver upon whom an inquest was held at Marylebone, London, was that he knew of a motor-car which could go at the rate of a thousand miles an hour and also fly through the air.

"Happy, though married two days," was one of he many labels attached by practical jokers to the luggage of a newly-married couple who left Southport Railway Station on their way to Canada.

Mr. Charles Medley Foster, a wine merchant's agent, who was examined in the London Bankruptcy Court, attributed his present position to he action of the field force in South Africa in throwing upon the market some £250,000 worth of stores.

On the invitation of the Council of L'Entente Cordiale, a body of French ladies and gentlemen are to visit London for a week, beginning May 22. Elaborate arrangements for their entertainment include a dinner at the Hotel Cecil, with Mr. Justice Darling in the chair.

Bob Carlisle, who pushed a wheelbarrow from Land's End to John O'Groats in 1879, is now pushing the same barrow on a 4,000 miles tour through England at the rate of twenty-five miles a day.

After being ordered to remain in his room as a punishment, Francis William Forster, son of the Vicar of St. Mark's, Walworth, was found decapitated on the Great Eastern Railway at Tottenham. An open verdict was returned at the inquest yesterday.

Fire broke out the other day in the stables of Mr. James Stewart, cab proprietor, Bells Brae, Edinburgh, and spread with such rapidity that sixty horses had to be driven out. In the adjoining lanes they gave much trouble. Five of them broke loose and galloped about two miles before being captured.

A remarkable funeral is reported from Kells, near Ballymena, three sisters, Margaret, Mary, and Ellen Allen, having been interred together. One of the sisters fell ill some time ago, and the others sickened while attending the earlier invalid, the three patients passing away within a short time of each other's death.

Mgr. J. S. Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan, is about to join the strictest of all Roman Catholic religious orders—the Carthusians. Each Monk of this community observes perpetual silence, except for one hour per week, abstains always from flesh meat, and except while saying Mass remains secluded in his cell.

The vicar of Hailsham has adopted a novel method of honouring the memory of great men. He recently obtained a cutting from the rose-tree on General Gordon's grave at Khartoum, and planted it in the church-yard. Now he has secured some tree-violets from the Matoppo Hills, where Cecil Rhodes lies buried, with the intention of planting them beside hte rose-tree.

To meet keen tramways competition, the North Staffordshire Railway Company are placing steam motor-coaches on their metals. These will run frequently, and stop anywhere to pick up and set down passengers, as at bridges and level-crossings. Small wayside stations, to be known by the French name of "haltes," are also being erected over the system.

Mr. Lang Todd, a well-known Edinburgh Town Councillor, has died with startling suddenness in London. Mr. Todd was one of a party of Scottish municipal representatives visiting London in connection with Education Bill business, and on the way to a dinner party to which he had invited his colleagues, he was seized with what proved to be a fatal attack of heart disease.

Unable to remove the nipple of an old rusty muzzle-loading gun which had been in his possession for a considerable time, a Bradford wool-sorter named Howson unscrewed the barrel and placed it in the fire, with the object of getting rid of some of the corrosion. Unknown to Howson, the gun was loaded, and an explosion folowing, Howson's sister, Mrs. Winterbourn, was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of.

During the absence of their parents two children named Maglinn, a brother and sister, aged respectively seven and five years, were attacked by a man at Monasterevin, County Kildare. The children were beaten with tongs in a brutal manner, and are in a serious condition. A man afterwards gave himself up to the police, and said that he attacked the children because he was out of work and wished to get into prison.

The picturesque Theodore Napier laid the usual wreaths on the cairn at Culloden moor on April 16. In the course of a lengthy speech he said it was 159 years since the Stuarts lost the battle on that moor, and the cause had been looked upon as almost helpless. But it was not entirely hopeless. They hoped for a second restoration. They had the first restoration in Charles the Second over the Cromwellian usurper, and they looked for a second restoration some day.

For the first time on record the English Football Association finds itself able to divide the whole of the receipts at the semi-final and final Cup ties between the contesting clubs, as the percentages received from the earlier rounds suffice to defray the Association's working expenses. Exactly 101,117 persons attended the final tie, yielding £5,005 as the Association's share. The finalists will, therefore, each get £2,500, plus a share of the semi-final gates, bringing Aston Villa's total receipts to £4,000 and Newcastle United's to £3,200—altogteher unprecedented figures.

The explosion of a lamp, in the lamp room at Selby Hall, Lord Galway's Nottinghamshire seat, caused an outbreak of fire. The hall's valuable pictures—Holbeins, Vandykes, Gainsboroughs, and others—were hastily removed to ensure their safety, and suffered slightly in the process. A picture representing King Charles I. and his Queen, which is reputed to be worth £30,000, was cut from its frame, as it was too large to get through the doorway.

A domestic servant in the house of David Taylor of Walnut street, Hightown, Manchester, found her master and mistress and their two sons, David Fordyce and James, aged respectively fifteen and ten years, dead in bed, death in each case being due from shots from a revolver. There can be no doubt from the circumstances in which the bodies were found that Taylor first murdered his wife and children as they law asleep in bed, and then took his own life. Taylor, who was about fifty years old, went to Manchester from Aberdeen ten years ago, and was the local manager of the Edison Bell Phonograph Company.

A boating disaster by which six lives were lost has occurred at Dunfanaghy, a pretty watering-place on the Donegal coast. A man named Burns, of Londonderry, who was carrying out a plumbing contract at Dunfanaghy, with five companions, hired a boat to row to Downings Bay, and it is conjectured that the boat capsized on the return journey, as it was found floating keel upwards next morning. The bodies of Richard Moore and William Robinson, of Londonderry, and Alexander Stewart, of Dunfanagry, have been recovered. A son of Moore, John Burns, and Robert Montgomery are still missing.

The recent visit of a Glasgow Orange Flute Band to Kilsyth resulted in an extraordinary riot and great damage to property, while a number of persons were more or less seriously injured. In the course of their march through the adjacent villages, the band caused irritation among the Roman Catholic population, who followed the bandsmen into Kilsyth. The windows of the Duntreath hotel were smashed, and an entrance having been forced, the furniture on the ground floor was smashed and the bar looted, all the liquor being carried off or wasted. Ultimately the police, aided by the local priest, dispersed the crowd.

The Independent church at Ballynahinch, County Down, which was established as a result of a split among the Presbyterian party at the last parliamentary election in East Down, has been the scene of a remarkable occurrence. A good deal of dissension has existed recently between the committee and the Rev. George Black, the minister, who, it is alleged, had received notice to quit. Mr. Black convened a meeting to take the opinion of the congregation on the matter but the committee took possession of the church and refused to permit the meeting to be held. Mr. Black's supporters, however, burst the door open with an iron bar, and after considerable disturbance a vote in favor of the minister was passed, but he had to be escorted home by the police.

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All Dealers sell it. Revives Your Floors and Furniture

Gives Two Real Good Reasons

FOR BELIEVING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY AILMENTS.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-five Years Standing and Satisfied Everyone He Recommended Them To.

Economy Point, N.S., May 5.—(Special.)—Geo. S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Plils are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

"I was troubled with lame back for twenty-five years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since.

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Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieves all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieves it takes more to make a complete cure.

ALTAR MADE OF PEARLS.

During a prolonged cruise in the South Seas for the purpose of taking soundings and making surveys, the Australian steamer Tagliaferro, chartered by the United States Government, called at the island of Mangareva.

The ship's company, says the "Sydney Morning Herald," were much impressed by the beauty of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on the island. The candlesticks, it is asserted, are of pure gold, and the altar and reading-desks are composed almost entirely of pearls of great value.

PAIN OVER THE EYES

Headache and Catarrh Relieved in 10 Minutes.

That dull, wretched pain in the head, just over the eyes, is one of the surest signs that the seeds of catarrh have been sown, and it's your warning to administer the quickest and surest treatment to prevent the seating of this dreaded malady. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will stop all pain in ten minutes, and cure.

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Josef Hofmann, one of the world's greatest pianists, was asked by a press representative his opinion as to which is the best piano, to which question he replied:

"There is but one best piano, and that is the Steinway, and no other piano approaches it. I want to give the greatest possible pleasure and satisfaction to my audience. By accomplishing that I gain the greatest reputation, and that is what I want. This end I attain by using the Steinway. I desire you to distinctly understand that there is no money consideration whatever to influence me in my opinion.

"There may be some pianists who are paid for using and praising the pianos they play upon, but certainly I do not belong to that class. Those who sell their services against their own convictions are on the downward path and have nothing more to lose. You have asked me my candid opinion about pianos for the benefit of the public, and I have told you what I honestly think on the subject."

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the Steinway Piano has been placed within easy reach of thousands of new purchasers.

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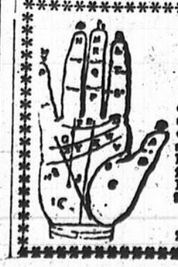
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ONTARIO CAN PROVIDE WORK FOR ALL WHO WILL GO ON LAND

British Journalist's Views of the Sister Province—How Inexperienced Settlers Evolve Into Prosperous Farm Owners.

Under the heading, "New Homes Across the Sea," Mr. H. Whates, in the London Standard, writes:—

TORONTO.

Any man who is unemployed in this province of Ontario is in that condition solely by his own choice or fault. I have been spending an hour in the immigration offices of the Ontario Government at the Union Station here. A train arrived last night. It contained about 250 English immigrants whose tickets carried them no farther than Toronto. They were a strong and healthy, well-clad, and altogether satisfactory class of people, with very few women and children. Before nightfall all of them who are going on the land—and in the present case this means the great majority—will have been found employment and furnished with free railway tickets carrying them to the station nearest the farmer who has engaged them. By midday to-morrow there will not be a single, unemployed immigrant in this city who has not, of his own free will, decided to stay here in idleness. Such as these are left by the Immigration Department to "paddle their own canoe," and as most of them are artisans they appear to have no great difficulty in doing so, provided they disperse into the smaller manufacturing towns of o.. Ontario.

The modus operandi of the Immigration Office is simplicity itself. Applications for labor, experienced or inexperienced, pour into the offices daily. A precise form has to be filled up and the wages stated; and these are never less than $10 a month for an inexperienced hand, and may be double or even treble that figure for a man who is an expert at farm work. These applications are dealt with in the order of their receipt. It is a case of first come first served. The immigrants present themselves at the office, crowding the receptions-rooms, and are dealt with singly by a staff under Mr. Persse, who has thirty years' experience of this kind of work, knows most of the farmers who want help, the kind of farming they do, and can measure the capabilities of an immigrant at a glance.

THE LAND ABSORBS ALL.

The immigrant produces the card of introduction which has been handed to him before sailing by the Emigration Agent in London, or Liverpool, or elsewhere, and is asked whether he will go on the land, and if he has any knowledge of farm labor. A few questions suffice to inform the clerk what manner of man he is, and a situation is forthwith offered him—of a year's duration or for the season, as the case may be; and the amount of pay, which includes board and lodging, is stated. If he accepts, he signs a contract, and is forthwith furnished with a free railway ticket and sent out to find his farmer by the earliest train. With such despatch is the business conducted that scores of men are disposed of in a day. And if a man has a wife, all the better. She will represent an additional ten dollars a month, with quarters and board. If there are young children the problem is a little more difficult. But a family gets placed sooner or later. The land, indeed, is like a great sponge. It takes up every human being offered for absorption.

The scene is one of striking significance. In England, at least when I left it, a man might seek work for weeks and find it not—work at his own trade or of any sort whatever, provided it would yield him bread. Yet here the applications for farm labor, even for "greenhorns," are ahead of the supply. And this, I am informed, is the normal condition of things. Another equally significant scene at the same station was the departure of a settlers' train for the Northwest, a region in which I intend to be before this letter is read. The occupants of this train were chiefly the sons and daughters of Ontario farmers. There is an exodus from, as well as influx into, this province. The rich prairie-land of the Northwest, where money is to be made more freely, has a strong fascination for the young people who have been born and brought up on the farms of the settled portions of the Dominion. I heard of this exodus in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec. It was told to me regretfully, and offered as an explanation for the relatively slow development of these regions—of the enormous areas yet uncleared. Here, in Ontario, I saw it in operation. Yet in Ontario, which is something less than France in point of size, there are a hundred million acres still available for the lumberman, the agriculturist, and the miner. The bearing of this exodus on the emigration question in England will be obvious. It creates a labor vacuum in Ontario and elsewhere which has to be filled. Hence it is that every man who comes here prepared to work on the land can get employment and fair wages, though he may not know the difference between a field of oats and a field of turnips.

ONTARIO'S ADVANTAGES.

For the immigrant, however, it is an important question whether he should remain in Ontario or, if he can afford it, go as far west as possible. There, as well as here, he is certain of work, and wages may be higher; but in Ontario, I am told on all hands, he can learn his business more thoroughly and better equip himself for becoming a farmer and on his own account. The inhabitants of the province regard it, in fact, as a great training school for the agricultural population of the Dominion. As I think I explained in a previous letter, mixed farming is the rule here. A man may become an all-round man in a few years, and by saving his wages accumulate enough capital to start for himself in the Northwest, with far greater advantage than if he had no Ontario experience. If he must go west, this is the best school in which he can learn to ensure success there. Thus runs the Ontario argument. I give it for what it may be worth, and without comment, for I have not yet seen the Northwest.

But I have seen something of old Ontario and been much impressed by the prosperity of the farming class, the solidity and architectural pretensions of the stone and brick houses, their solid and spacious cattle sheds, barns, and such like buildings. Who are the people who own and inhabit them—the people who own the broad acres in which they stand? The answer is the sons and the grandsons of Scotch and English immigrants, with a goodly proportion of men who themselves came here, penniless, any time during the past half century. It is true that this part of the country—I speak of the peninsula lying between Lake Huron and Lake Erie—has no uncleared land, and that much of the farming area commands a high price; but the opportunities for an immigrant acquiring a farm for himself seem to be frequent. He may start for himself first by renting a farm, and he usually ends, I believe, by buying it. At any rate, I have seen farm after farm in the rich country in the neighborhood of Guelph which has passed into the hands of immigrants of this generation.

SETTLER IS SOON OWNER.

I have been driving through one of the oldest and richest parts of Canada, and wherever I went I was shown here and there a substantially-built farmhouse, the home of an English or Scotch family, the head of which came here ten, or twenty or thirty years ago, as the case may be, with no capital but the labor of his hands. This evolution of the immigrant laborer into the landowner is going on now. Unquestionably the immigrant who has brains, capacity, and character becomes in due time the owner of a farm. This is not so markedly the case in the fruit district, where considerable capital is needed, and where the population is leavened by people of gentle birth or by the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, who came here in Washington's time. But in the farming lands lying farther back from the lake it is so frequent as to be regarded by Ontarians as the natural and inevitable course of things. As a general rule, the immigrant who does not rise to the rank of farmer is regarded as a social failure—as fit only to be a hired servant of others, and as being incompetent to make use of the opportunities Ontario offers to an intelligent man. Such facilities for observation as I have had confirm this view.

Of Niagara Falls in the majestic beauty of their winter dress I need not write, but my recent experiences impel me to say a few words about the climate of the lake region. To come here from the East or the North is to pass into a milder air. It is still winter. Snow lies deep on the ground. But the sun is stronger, the winds less keen. It is possible to live in comfort without a fur or skin overcoat, or double suits of underclothing. That, I fancy, is a reasonable manner of expressing the difference of the winter climate of old Ontario from that, say, of the sea coast and river valleys of New Brunswick. The fact is of some importance to the English immigrant. If he settles here he will find a winter such as he can endure without hardships.

VALUE OF SCIENCE TO FARMERS.

In scientific agriculture Ontario is the foremost province of Canada. At Guelph the Provincial Government maintains an agricultural college and experimental farms which are ranked among the finest in the world. Here, under the presidentship of Mr. Creelman, a man of academic distinction as well as a practical agriculturist, a race of scientific farmers is being trained, and year by year is being distributed throughout the Dominion. I need describe neither the college nor its work, and I introduce this reference to it merely for the purpose of saying that the ambitious immigrant should study there.

I was taken through the buildings by a young man who came three years ago from Birmingham. He declined to take work in Toronto. He had left Birmingham in order to escape from city life. He wanted to be a farmer, though of farming he knew nothing. So he hired himself out as an inexperienced hand at $10 a month, entered at the colleg in winter, worked again in the summer, entered again, and thus spent his wages in fitting himself for his calling, scientifically as well as practically. The result is that after three years' work and study combined his market value is anything from $300 to $400 a year and board. In a few years' time that particular immigrant will be farming for himself on a large scale, and making money freely. But he had brains and strength of character, and without either or both of these the immigrant can scarcely expect to be more than a hired laborer in this or any other country.



CURED AT LAST

A Well-Known McCord St. Lady Testifies to the Exceptional Merits of ST. JAMES WAFERS.

After Seven Years' Suffering She is Restored to Health Within a Few Weeks by the Use Alone of this Wonderful Remedy.

Turn of Life Was the Cause of All Her Troubles.

"An ounce of proof is worth tons of theory," so says the proverb. If this be true, what are we to think of the marvellous cures operated by St. James Wafers?

The press ofttimes contains testimonials of grateful patients, who, after suffering for years, tried these Wafers, and were cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicinal preparation.

A case of special interest was recently called to our attention; it is that of Mrs. Murphy, residing at No. 123 McCord Street, Montreal.

For over SEVEN YEARS this lady had been a victim of chronic headache and indigestion, which had so reduced her strength that she was in the utter impossibility of attending even to her slight housework.

She had heard of St. James Wafers, but had very little confidence in "patent medicines" in general, as there are so many nostrums of no value which are daily foisted on the unsuspecting public.

However, one evening, after reading in the papers of the cure of a lady who had been similarly afflicted, she resolved to give these Wafers a fair test.

She secured a box from a neighboring druggist, and began that very night to follow the treatment indicated on the prospectus.

Half a box sufficed to cause a great improvement in her health, and after taking two or three boxes all vestige of disease had disappeared, new life seemed to flow through her veins, the flush of health was restored to her cheeks, and, once more, life seemed worth living, thanks to the curative properties of the St. James Wafers.

Following the example of many of the patients who had been cured by the use of St. James Wafers, she gratefully addressed the St. James Wafer Company the following testimonial, which proves better than any argument of talk or print the veracity of the claims made for this preparation:

"For over seven years I had been troubled with Indigestion and headaches, and also I would take such dizzy turns at times, that it was almost impossible for me to do my work, until I started taking St. James Wafers. I had not taken more than a half box before feeling better, and after the use of three or four boxes I am completely restored in health, and do not hesitate to recommend the Wafers to others. "MRS. MURPHY,"
123 McCord St.

Many other women who are suffering with similar affections to those which had made Mrs. Murphy a physical wreck can be immediately relieved by the use of St. James Wafers.

Scientific analysis proves that these Wafers contain no alkaloids or other dangerous ingredients.

Its components are absolutely pure vegetable extracts, and have all the medicinal properties required to build body, brain and muscle.

The thousands of cures already operated suffice to prove the vast superiority of St. James Wafers over "similar" products of the "just as good" variety, which not only cannot cure you, but are often harmful to the health.

If you are ill, or feel "out of sorts," remember that the unparalleled St. James Wafers is a remedy of exceptional merit, absolutely free from any deleterious ingredients, that will promptly and efficaciously cure you.

St. James Wafers can be had at the moderate price of 50 cents per box (or $2.50 per six boxes), at all Pharmacists, everywhere.

If your local dealer cannot supply you write us, and we will forward them to you immediately upon receipt of the price.

Address all communications to our Canadian Agents,
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A Good Horse Deserves a Good Harness

At the Horse Show you will see the finest horses in the land, wearing the best Harness procurable. If you will look for the trade mark on same you will find 50 per cent. have the mark of the "Crocodile," which stands for quality and durability.

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TREASURE HUNTING

Although without a doubt in the Island of Cocos (which lies some 400 miles to the northwest of Panama) there is a vast amount of hidden treasure, yet in a critical age many scoff at the assertion, writes Edith Vaughan in Black and White. Almost everyone asks, "How do they know it is there?"

When they hear more they say, "How extraordinary! really!" or "I see it is quite true, I shall pack my things and start at once." At this last stage they have to be pulled up short—firstly because there is "no boat going to Cocos," and secondly because the concession to dig for treasure is now in the hands of one individual—a cousin of the writer—Mr. Harold Gray, of Gray Mount, Ireland. Cocos has a Governo who owns part of the island—the are which is sixteen square miles. He a "Government House," although ere is not any one else much to govern save his wife and himself, and a few stray animals; pigs, silvery spiders, huge land crabs, and perhaps a few natives who are brought over to do the digging. He has a Governor's suit of khaki which appears occasionally. There have been at least eighteen search parties during the past seventy years. There have also been several "parties" blown up by the dynamite and blasting. In the earlier years there was bloodshed and throwing overboard of rival searchers. The large deposits are known by the names of the "Bonita" treasure and the "Mary Dier" treasure. The value of the former is some £12,000,000 sterling and it is for this treasure that the explorers are still seeking and now digging; they have a fresh clue this year giving its precise whereabouts. This private information of course cannot be divulged, but the public will be interested to know that it is in a place just out of sight of the sea, though near it—in fact "it's round the corner," and has to be reached after going over some precipitous ground. Lord Fitzwilliam's party (which returned a few weeks ago, and which brought the Cocos treasure into much publicity) searched near the wrong corner altogether; indeed it is doubtful whether he had any right whatever to search. He first tried to obtain permission to dig from the Costa Rican Government, but they told him that only Mr. Gray could allow him the right, and that he must first go to him. Lord Fitzwilliam apparently tried to buy the island, and certainly seems to have started digging. The proceedings of his party were much discussed when they returned from Cocos to England.

The Bonita treasure was named after a notorious pirate who, after making the Caribbean Sea too hot to hold him, moved off—or on—to South America to try his luck there. In 1821 he seized upon the Mexican treasure, which was being removed from the capital in the time of Donaja, when he surrendered to the Liberator Iturbide. Bonita succeeded in carrying it off and burying it all in Cocos, and was captured afterwards himself by the British man-of-war, Magician; after which, exit Bonita! The Mary Dier treasure was captured by a Scotsman, whose ship, Mary Dier, happened to be in the harbor of Callao Town at the time of the rebellion. All the treasure from Lima, the treasury of the churches and cathedral plate, etc., and that of various individuals, had been lodged for safety in the Callao bank at this time, and for more certain safety was transferred to the good merchant ship Mary Dier, with the Governor on board at the same time, with two Government officials and two sentries to guard it.

Captain Thompson found three millions sterling of treasure too much for him; and he murdered all the officials, slipped cable in the night, and went off to Cocos, where he buried these valuable things; amongs them being a full-size golden figure of the Virgin, taken from one of the cathedrals. On the return journey all the crew were captured and killed excepting Captain Thompson, who escaped to Canada; and before he died he gave the secret and map relating to the treasure cave to one Keating. Keating twice visited the island and took some six hundred pounds worth out of it in doubloons; Alexander Jack, whom he knew and with whom he shared the booty, is digging in Cocos at the present time with clue and spade.—Edith Vaughan.

GET MORE VIM

If you are tired, nervous, sleepless, have headaches and langour, you need Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone the stomach, assist digestion, brace you up at once. Taken at night, you're well by morning. Sickness and tired feeling disappear instantly. Vim, spirits, happy health, all the joys of life comes to everyone that uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine so satisfactory. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c per box at all dealers.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

INSIST UPON GETTING
"BEAVER" CALEDONIA WATER

Keeps the system in perfect order and the mind clear.

Bottlers: Rowan Bros., Robillard & Co., Montreal.

As the New South Wales Government are strongly desirous of removing the impression that immigrants are not wanted in that state, their Agent-General in London will commence, immediately after Easter, a series of addresses in the agricultural districts of England.

It is estimated that over 20,000,000 acres of first-class wheat lands, readily accessible by rail, are still uncultivated



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THIRD ANNUAL GLOVE SALE

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Only once a year have you the opportunity of securing these Kid Glove values at such prices. This year's special importations consist of the very newest effects and styles, being the surplus of orders made for this season's selling by (Perrin) the most prominent manufacturers of Kid Gloves. The quality of these gloves is absolutely above fault, every pair is guaranteed,—now is the time to anticipate your wants.

Ladies' 2- or 3-dome genuine Kid Gloves, in all the new spring shades, including Tans, Browns Modes, Greys, Pearl, White and Black in all sizes.....
Ladies' 2-dome French Kid Suede, in Grays, Modes and Black .....
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69 cts.

Ladies' 2- or 3-dome Genuine Kid Gloves, in the most wanted colors, some in Washable Kid, all perfect gloves for spring or summer wear..
Ladies' French Suede, best black.....
Ladies' and Gentlemen's English Walking Gloves, made by one of the most celebrated British manufacturers. The smartest street glove, pique or saddler sewn, in Oaks, Brown or English Reds.....
89 cts.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 106. TWENTY- PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905. TWENTY- PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

MONTREAL MAN SAW THE BIRTH OF TURBINE

Mr. John Bulman Superintended Building of Turbine in 1848.

WAS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND

Splendid Testimony in English Press to the Skill of the Engineer, Who is a Resident of Montreal.

Montreal enjoys the distinction of numbering among its citizens an engineer who superintended the construction of turbine engines for a steamer way back in 1848.

He is Mr. John Bulman, father-in-law of M W. J. Camp, the electrical engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs, and although now eighty-two years of age, he talked very interestingly to The Herald of his work on a turbine steamer over half a century ago.

"Of course," said Mr. Bulman, "I would very much like to see the new turbine steamers the Allan Steamship Company will shortly have running to the port of Montreal, but from what I have read about them, the engines will not be very different from those I constructed back in 1848."

THE FIRST TURBINE.

Mr. Bulman then produced an extract from the Practical Mechanics' Journal of London, England, for October, 1849,



MR. JOHN BULMAN,
Of Montreal, who Superintended Building of First Turbine.

which referred to the construction of the first turbine steamer ever used anywhere, as follows:

"Amongst the last novelties of the daily press is an account of a wonderful rotatory engine, said to be invented by a Captain Fitzmaurice, who has carried on a series of practical experiments with it, in a ten-ton pinnace, on the Thames. Since the publication of these particulars Mr. Elijah Galloway has issued his claim as the true inventor, and in a letter addressed to the daily papers he adds that by not standing by his rights at an early stage in the case of 'Morgan's paddle wheel,' he all but lost the credit for this also, which all interested in such matters know to be his sole invention. Captain Fitzmaurice appears to be the assignee of the invention, and Mr. Galloway admits that some credit may be due to him for perfecting details, but his right to be considered the inventor is utterly groundless. Whilst we are on the subject, we may add some of the particulars of the production, which lately appeared in the Times. The engine is very simple, merely consisting of two pieces so mathematically arranged that the interior part works in the outer with the greatest ease, being free from dead points, and without the slightest vibration, however great the velocity.

AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE.

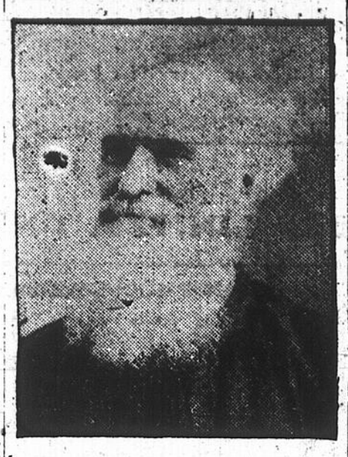
It has no springs or packing, and the parts meet each other so harmoniously as only to give a humming noise like a spinning-top, and is not in the least liable to get out of order, the wear being perfectly uniform throughout. The entire motion being a rolling instead of a cutting one, the engine will last long without repair, as the surfaces become case-hardened in a very short space of time. The trials took place in the presence of several scientific gentlemen, and engineers of eminence in their profession, in a frigate's pinnace, the engine being constructed for the Government. The boat is of 10 tons burden, carrying a load of 5½tons, and drawing 4 feet of water. She is 32 feet long, and 8 feet breadth of beam, made for carrying men and carronades, but not in any way calculated for speed; and yet the engine of 10 horse power, occupying a space of 21 inches by 7 inches, drove a screw-propeller, of [illegible] feet in diameter and 4 feet pitch, with such velocity as to make 200 revolutions in a minute, the motion being given on the direct-action principle. Although the boat was not at all calculated for speed, she was propelled against the stream a distance of two miles in twenty minutes, equal, allowing for the strength of the current, to eight miles an hour. The engine weighs considerably less than 1 cwt. to each horse power, and requires much less fuel than the ordinary engines; it is so easily set in motion, graduated to any velocity, or stopped, that a boy of twelve years of age might manage it with one hand. It was made under the superintendence of Mr. John Bulman, Jr., of Croydon, England, who has given great satisfaction to his employers; and the best judges have pronounced a high opinion of its capabilities, after witnessing its performances. Captain Fitzmaurice makes no secret of the invention, but shows its interior freely, as it is intended for the public service. An engine of 100 horse power on Captain Fitzmaurice's construction, would only occupy a space of 4 feet by 8 feet."

When asked how it happened that he was engaged to construct the rotary engine, Mr. Bulman replied that he was practicing as an engineer and was engaged by Captain Fitzmaurice to build the engines in shops situated in the Earl of Orkney's Estates about 30 miles outside of London. Mr. Bulman was then employed in London, and for nearly a year went down to the Earl of Orkney's shops two or three times a week.

He was on the steamer when all the trial trips were made and said that even when running full speed there was absolute freedom from vibration.

When asked why the engines had not been more generally adopted, Mr. Bulman said that he understood that the patent had been sold to the British Government and considered the large ship-builders had been opposed to its introduction because very little profit could be made on its manufacture as compared with the ordinary steam engines.

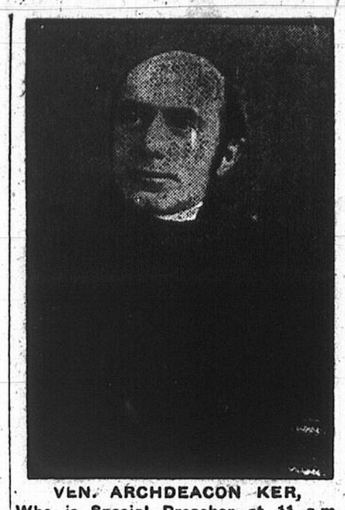
ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE CHURCH WILL COMMEMORATE ITS FOUNDING



REV. CANON ELLEGOOD,
Rector of St. James Church, Who Celebrated His 81st Birthday on March 16 Last.



RIGHT REV. JAS. CARMICHAEL, D.D.,
Bishop-Coadjutor of Montreal, Who Will be the Special Preacher at 7 p.m.



VEN. ARCHDEACON KER,
Who is Special Preacher at 11 a.m. and Who Will Give a [illegible] of the Church.

THE Church of St. James the Apostle, which is one of the most important Episcopalian churches in the Diocese will, tomorrow celebrate by special services, morning and evening, the 41st anniversary of its founding.

The parish was set apart in 1863 and the corner stone of the church laid on St. James the Apostles' day, 25th July, 1863. The church was formally opened for service on Sunday, May 1, 1864. The land on which the edifice was built was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, of "Bellevue Hall," and the cost of the building was subscribed by members of the congregation and friends, the amounts ranging from $1,000 to the smallest sums. The tower and bells were both the gifts of Mrs. Phillips. All the windows are richly stained glass and are all memorials put on by friends in commemoration of the dead. The chancel was rebuilt in 1898 in commemoration of the jubilee of the rector, and is one of the most dignified in Canada. The chapel, pulpit, lectern, altar, reredos, almsbasin and font are all memorials.

In 1900 the Victoria Rifles of Canada, of which the Rev. Canon Ellegood has been honorary chaplain since the establishment of the regiment in 1862, deposited their colors in the church, and later erected a handsome brass tablet to their comrades who had met death whilst on service in South Africa.

Amongst the worshippers in the church at various times have been most notable personages. During the time that Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, was stationed in Montreal with his regiment, he regularly attended the afternoon services at this church.

The memorial window in the transept was put in by the people of Montreal in memory of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

This is the fifty-seventh year of the ordination of the rector who, on 16th March last, celebrated his 81st birthday.

A CHURCH OF MANY NAMES.

When first built the church was nicknamed "St. Cricket's in the Fields" from its being situated so far out of town on a cricket common. Subsequently it received the name "Church of the Amalgamation," since it contained so many members of other denominations—at one time among the wardens being a Presbyterian and a Methodist.

A volume of rare interest will be a history of the Church of St. James the Apostle, by Mr. O. R. Rowley, of the Bank of British North America, awarden of the church, and a gentleman admirably qualified for such a task.

At the anniversary services to-morrow the Venerable Archdeacon Ker, D.D., will preach in the morning, and Bishop Carmichael in the evening. Both reverend gentlemen will give discourses of an historical character. Canon Ellegood spent the early years of his ministry in Point St. Charles, and as Archdeacon Ker may be deemed his successor in the work in that part of the city, a particular interest will be attached to his remarks.

A VENERABLE RECTOR.

Canon Ellegood, M.A., D.C.L., who has been for fifty-seven years in the ministry and for forty-one years rector of his present charge, was born in Prince William, N.B., near Fredericton, March 16, 1824. He came to Montreal in 1848, by water to Boston, and thence by rail and stage coach to Lennoxville, where he was ordained a deacon by Lord Bishop Mountain. He was, first curate in Christ Church Cathedral, then in Notre Dame Street, for a time, after which he was appointed to be rector of Christ Church, Griffintown. This edifice was burned down and was rebuilt under the name of St. Stephen's Church. It is now known as St. Edward's.

Canon Ellegood built the church, of which he is now rector, in 1764, and has been continuously in charge ever since.

DR. WILFRID T. GRENFELL IS THE SAINT OF PEOPLE OF LABRADOR

Is the "Dr. Luke of Labrador" of Norman Duncan's Tales- An Englishman and Oxford Man, He Has Given Up His Fortune to Practice Medicine in Lonely Labrador.

Doctor Wilfrid T. Grenfell is the young Englishman and Oxford man who, for the love of God, practices medicine on the sparsely settled coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. For thirteen years he has given the folk of some two thousand miles of desperately evil coast practically the only medical attendance they have had; and for that same period he has given them certainly the only sympathetic encouragement—the only hope—the whole people has ever known. In summer his professional round is made in a little steamer, with which he reaches every harbor of the northern peninsula of Newfoundland, of the west shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of the coast of Labrador, even past Cape Chidley in Hudson Strait; in winter he gets about by dog-team and komatik, often making more than two thousand miles in a winter season—a call of 150 miles, in the worst of winter weather, the way lying through a black wilderness, is a commonplace experience.

Dr. Grenfell is a robust, jolly fellow, thoroughly interested in life. He loves the adventurous side of his career, he makes light of the deprivation and hardship and danger of it; he is not by any means of the sentimental, weak-kneed missionary type. He is indefatigable, devoted, kind; and he is in the



DR. WILFRED GRENFELL,
The Idol of the Rough Coast of Labrador.

best and most efficient way heroic. He does not know that he is heroic; he hasn't time to pause and reflect upon the dramatic quality of the situations into which his work frequently leads him (and, by the way, Dr. Grenfell is not the hero of a certain work of fiction, dealing with life on the Labrador coast; this must be said because, unhappily, he has been mistaken for the original of a purely fictitious character.)

THE WORK OF A HERO.

Within thirteen years he has established three hospitals on those barren coasts, and has initiated various enterprises by which the people may be helped to help themselves. He is not only a physician, he is more a physician than a preacher, to be sure, but he is as much an industrial organizer as a physician. The writer visited his hospitals and sailed with him for a brief space; and the work of this mission is not only needed beyond belief, but it is being done by a thoroughly capable man, actuated by the finest motives of which the human heart is capable. The man and the mission are worthy of sympathetic interest—worthy of hearty support of every sort. Support is needed, as a matter of course; money is needed, and extended to the remoter parts. The writer knows beyond all question that every dollar—every penny, even—contributed to this will not only be carefully administered, but without fail and almost immediately, to the sore spot. Only God and Grenfell really knows what blessing half a dollar will work on this wretched coast! By the courtesy of the editors of this magazine the writer is permitted to say that contributions may be sent to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., Wall Street, New York.—Norman Duncan, in McClure's Magazine.

An interview with Dr. Grenfell was given to a Toronto newspaper man recently. The following descriptions is given of the hero of Norman Duncan's stories:

The doctor came out with a quick, percussion tread; a stocky, dark-suited man, slight moustache—but before anything else could be noted, he had the reporter's hand in a bear's grip and had shot himself down in a chair.

By this time the presiding genius of Labrador could be noted more accurately—a broad, fresh face, eyes—color not discernible, but so keen they were probably as blue as the sea they photograph habitually. A strong, close-knit man, not an ounce of him out of commission; muscles like iron and nerves like electric wire; cunning to steer his schooner Strathcona among the ice-packs, daring with his keel on the rocks; preacher, doctor, ship's captain and pilot, saw-mill operator, educator, judge, and jury, and community builder. He is the stout-hearted father of a weird people that go down to the sea in ships and cast out their nets amid the fogs and the storms. What wonder that Dr. Grenfell is a perfect gentleman—when, with such a life, he is so many-sided a man?

"What do you wish to know?" he said, in a light musical voice with a clear English accent. His keen eyes looked hard at the visitor.

"As much about the man Dr. Grenfell as possible; as much as possible about the strange life and work that make such a man—for you must admit, Doctor, that men of your stamp are not common. Confess, first of all, that you are the original of Dr. Luke."

He smiled as he clasped his left knee. "Well, I know Duncan extremely well. He spent three weeks with me in Labrador. I have tried to make him say that Dr. Luke is not me—but as most of the stories are about my work, I'm afraid I must plead guilty. That book helped our mission wonderfully. I have great faith in Duncan. He has a strong, serious aim in literature —not merely the dollar."

SOMETHING ABOUT LABRADOR.

The doctor described the life of Labrador. "The Eskimos are the oldest families in the land. Poor beggars, with all their blue blood they've got to come down to common cod fishing now like plain white men, for the seals are scarce and the walrus are almost extinct. Cod is the coin of the realm. But as to life in Labrador, why, bless me, it's a hundred times ahead of Iceland. I've been around Iceland, and all over it—not a stick of timber and nothing to burn but sod-peat; the most desolate country on God's earth, except, perhaps, North Norway. Yet those Norsemen are good people."

"We have a grant of 125 square miles at Engelee from the Newfoundland Government," he said. "The saw-mill built our houses, our store, our wharf and our two freight ships. Our main vessel is the Co-operator. Her plan was sketched on a plank by a man that could neither read nor write. We want a bigger one now—say 125 tons."

The Strathcona runs six months every year. I am her captain. We carry patients from the fisheries to the hospital and distribute literature. Our people are learning to read. We have now a circulating library. It began with colored newspapers, which I threw off in bundles at the fishing stations a few years ago. The interest taken in these was so remarkable that I wrote to Mr. Carnegie asking for a gift. I got it. We shall spend it in books."

SICKNESS IN LABRADOR.

"Have you much sickness among your people?"

"Considerable. Our three hospitals are kept pretty busy I'm taking up two Boston surgeons with me this summer. Blood-poisoning is our chief trouble. There are always accidents, of course, and a large number of our people have consumption, caused by contagion from shack life."

"No appendicitis, I suppose?"

"No, nor any nervous prostration," he said, with a smile "Our people are not imaginative. It's a good thing they're not. They don't pine for inland civilization. Do I? Well, I don't give myself time. There's too much practical work. Every day I regret that I never had a good technical education. There's water-power going to waste by tons right back of our village. If I knew how to rig a turbine and dynamo do you think I'd be running the saw-mill by steam? We've had to make everything ourselves in that country. For much the same reason that we have to ship in all our supplies, even our potatoes. Building our saw-mill was a bother. We got the gangway upsidedown and the logs positively wouldn't go up to the saw. Yes, we've been reduced to eating clams and mussels some winters when we had no other food. As for reading up medicine, my only chance is when I got out like this and have the glorious privilege of going to a big hospital.

"DR. LUKE, OF LABRADOR."

"Still we are always contented. Our greatest need is money to carry on the work. Our people we are teaching as far as possible to help themselves. They are hard-working folk who will not beg. The men have fine physiques. They are simple-mannered people. Seldom do they quarrel. When they do or there is any dispute I am usually the judge and the jury. If the man who is in the wrong doesn't admit it or make reparation, I tell him I'll put the law to him down at St. John's, and if that doesn't bring him to reason I'll probably give him a taste of Labrador jiu-jitsu."

There was nothing delicate about this wholesome, practical philosophy and not the shadow of a brag. The big-shouldered sailor-doctor got up to receive another caller. Almost as abruptly as a pile-driver he took leave of the reporter with another tremendous hand-grip— the strange figure whose big-hearted, level-headed virility is too modest even to be picturesque.

Every once in a while little Britain in her plenitude of civilization throws out a man with the aboriginal instinct a Stevenson, a Rhodes, a Strathcona. "Dr. Luke, of Labrador" is another of these distinguished exiles. He made money—money for the far-out fisherfolk of Labrador, the toilers of the sea.

SALARIES PAID TO CROWNED HEADS

How the Kings of European Nations Draw Their Pay.

The manner in which monarchs are paid their salaries varies considerably. The Emperor of Russia, for instance, says Pearson's Weekly, is the only European sovereign who is entitled to draw from the revenues of the country over which he rules whenever he pleases and to almost an unlimited extent.

All the vast sums accruing from various forms of taxation in Russia are banked to the credit of two officials named the imperial treasurers, who discharge all the liabilities of the Russian Government. The Czar, however, has the first call upon the money paid into the imperial treasury and draws upon it whenever he wishes by simply directing the treasury officials to lodge so much money to his private account, giving him a voucher for the amount.

Under the Russian constitution the Czar is entitled to receive a seventh share of the revenue of the country, and though he, as a matter of fact, never draws upon the treasury to this extent, the Emperor of Russia is yet by far the best paid and wealthiest of European monarchs.

The Emperor of Germany is in receipt of a salary of £100,000 per annum from the state, but His Imperial Majesty has, of course, many other ways of supplementing this pay, which would be a very poor one for the sovereign of a great power. The salary is paid into the Emperor's private banking account twice a year, the check for it being signed by no fewer than seven officials, and is finally endorsed by the Kaiser himself. The Emperor receives a "military and naval allowance," which amounts to a big sum, and the expenses in connection with the maintenance of the royal household at Potsdam are paid quarterly by the state treasury.

King Edward receives a quarterly check from the Paymaster-General for his salary as monarch; the check is what is known as a negotiable receipt, and sent to the keeper of the privy purse, by whom it is signed on behalf of the King, and lodged to the credit of His Majesty's private banking account.

The Emperor of Austria is put to some personal inconvenience before he can obtain his salary, owing to the love of maintaining ancient customs and ceremonies that prevail in the Austrian court. On the first of June and first of December the Austrian monarch pays a visit to the office of the state treasury, where he is received by three important officials. One of these officials then reads out a document to the monarch, reminding him of the many duties he owes to the state, and exhorting him to the faithful performance of the same. The document concludes with a mention of the amount of money that the Emperor is entitled to receive from the state to maintain him in a position of such great dignity becomingly.

The Emperor is then asked if the amount is sufficient, and on his replying to the question in the affirmative, is given a receipt to sign for the money, which is, in due course, lodged to the credit of the imperial account.

The King of Portugal's salary is never paid to him direct, but is vested in the care of three officials, upon whom the king can draw whenever he requires money. This is an arrangement to which the King of Portugal has a distinct objection, but as it is a very old established custom, his majesty would probably have some difficulty in having it altered. Each of the three purse keepers, as these officials are called, receive £500 per annum, which the King of Portugal has to pay out of his own pocket, so that the arrangement costs the king £1,500 a year, which could be very easily saved by the dismissal of such entirely needless officials as the purse keepers.

The Sultan of Turkey has no allowance or salary; he simply informs the grand vizier when he wants money, and that official has to see that the amount required is forthcoming promptly, otherwise it is more than likely he might lose his head.

A GEOLOGICAL ROMANCE IN THE COUNTY OF BANCROFT, ONTARIO

Princess of Wales Saw Value of Specimens Given Her as Memento of Canada—Statuary Marble and Lapis Lazuli Have as Result Been Discovered in Ontario.

In Bancroft Township, county of Hastings, Ontario, is found a precious blue stone called Sodolite, with at least three kinds of marble. The country has always been remarkable for the peculiar stones found there, but no importance attached to this until quite recently when a party of geologists made a survey of the country and ascertained the commercial value of the mineral deposits. Now it is expected that large industries will be opened. The green and white building marble can be quarried more cheaply than in Belgium, and the other varieties are valuable. In addition to the commercial value of these deposits of stone and marble, a romantic story tells that the Princess of Wales, who, in passing through Hastings, was presented with some samples of prettily colored stones, was the first to guess at the hidden riches of the county.

At present three miles from the village of Bancroft, there are strange new quarries, with horses, and men at work clearing off the land, in and about the village £1,500 has been spent in a few months, and to Toronto recently came two English gentlemen, bubbling over with a tale of adventure that promises to create a new industry in Canada. The two gentlemen were Messrs. Allom and Duveen. Mr. Allom is the active partner in the well known firm of White & Allom, of London, the leading decorators in the British Empire.

THE PRECIOUS BLUE STONE.

One of his contracts in decorations not long ago was one at Marlborough House for the Prince of Wales. At present he is engaged in decorating a new library for Mr. Pierpont Morgan and has had for years past large contracts with the Goulds and other great financial men in both New York and Philadelphia. Mr. John Duveen is the leading member of the celebrated firm of Duveen Brothers, London and New York, known to the Anglo-Saxon world as the leading high art dealers in the British Empire.

These gentlemen had spent some time in the hills and marshes of Bancroft Township. They were interviewed by a newspaper man at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto and told of the new discovery. On a table lay several bits of blue, white and green rock. Mr. Allom picked up a dark blue chip and held it up to the light.

"We shall call it the Royal Victoria lapis lazula," he said. "So far as is known, there is no other deposit in the world just like it. It came from the Township of Bancroft, not far from Madoc. Had we expected to stay in Toronto, we should have brought our box of specimens, which has gone to New York.

"That stuff will polish like a diamond. Pay a visit to Mr. Pierpont Morgan soon and you shall see a border of it round his new library. At Marlborough House you shall see it. As for ornaments, beautiful buttons, umbrella handles, and all such, it is simply a new sensation. Mr. Duveen knows that. Dear me! isn't he the man that pays the wicked prices for trinkets, six thousand pounds sterling for a single vase, and all that!"

A ROYAL INTUITION.

"When the Princess, then the Duchess of Cornwall and York, was in Montreal, Mr. Reid presented her with about thirty beautifully polished stones —blue, green and white. They had been got by Mr. Willemot, the Dominion geologist, and polished by him. Two years ago the Princess sent for me, as I had been doing the decorations of Marlborough House. 'Mr. Allom,' she said. 'If these stones came from Hastings County, in Ontario, why cannot more be found like them? Why cannot a new Canadian industry be established, employing skilled Canadian labor polishing these stones for England?'

For the best part of a century the blue and white rocks in Hastings county have been dotted with settlers. They have been visited by geologists and drawn upon maps, but the maps merely indicated deposits of ordinary granite sodolite, and only a casual trace of the new lapis lebulli, marble sodolite; formations of common white marble, but not a trace of statuary marble.

One day, according to legend, thirteen years ago, a settler's cow slipped on a rock. The hoof left a long blue mark in the light soil. Afterwards a geologist studied the formation, and for a little while the settlers talked about it. But it was neither gold nor diamonds, and the nine days' wonder ceased. Certainly it would not have been revived but for the practical intuition of the Princess.

"The Princess," continued Mr. Allom, "Handed the whole collection over to me to exploit. Four months afterwards I met Mr. Thos. Morrison, a quarrying expert of Aberdeen, who had done contracts for me. 'Morrison,' I said, showing him a bit of that common white marble, 'what do you think of that?' "He looked at it hard. 'Let me have that,' he said. He pocketed it. Shortly afterward he came to me with a proposal to go to Canada. 'I want to discover that white marble formation,' he said. 'There's building material in that. Find enough of it, and we can oust the quarries of Belgium.' Pity we couldn't oust the quarries of Carrara, too,' said I. That means to find statuary marble.'

THE STORY OF THE FIND.

Morrison came out here in the beginning of last year at my expense. He went up to the village of Bancroft hired a room at the Bancroft House, and started on his pilgrimage over the rocks in that wild country, saying little but thinking much; chipping off specimens of blue and white stone; saving them up. Between Toronto, Ottawa and Bancroft, he put in eight months, consulting here with Mr. Chadwick, our solicitor, in Ottawa with the Geological Department. He returned to England with a report, and his specimens. Mr. Duveen, his brother, and myself, got together.

"We sent Morrison out again last March, with his wife. They went up to Bancroft. In three weeks after their arrival they built a house right on the edge of a quarry, and moved into it before it was done. Mr. Morrison bought properties and got options on more. Some of the farmers were disposed to hang on. He bought horses and hired men; built a blacksmith shop and started in to do some quarrying. Here you will see the results of his operations."

The most absorbing episode in the narrative, aside from the discovery of the marvelous mountain of blue sodolite, was the story of how these gentlemen discovered the hill of white marble, isolated bits of which had already been located by Mr. Morrison. Mr. Allom had already booked his passage back to England, but determined to have one more quest for white marble. They might even yet find the statuary marble deposits that would sidetrack the quarries of Carrara in Italy, the only known source of the world's statuary marble.

Only one night remained. They took it. The three men with old man Gaebel as a guide started out. This was last Wednesday night, with not the glint of a moonbeam and the weirdest tramp ever taken by the old settler, who had been on those hills forty years. And after they had tramped till long past midnight they located a continuous ridge of white marble, returning with tired legs and great joy to the Gaebel homestead.

The next day they made further explorations. The result was that for the first time in the history of the world they discovered signs that down beneath the white building marble of the surface lay a huge deposit of the finest statuary marble, as good as any in the quarries of Carrara Leaving Mr. Morrison to look after the claim, Messrs. Allom and Duveen came on to Toronto to confer with their solicitors.

"This discovery," said Allom, means that whereas now sculptors have to pay £4 a cubic foot for Carrara marble, they can get it from Canada at £1 a foot. It means that where a block large enough for a statue costs now £336, it can be got from Canada for one-quarter the amount. And we expect that the new statue of her late Majesty—will yet be made of Bancroft marble from the county of Hastings. As for the marble sodolite that is already a Canadian monopoly. In course of time we shall quarry, polish and design these stones right in Canada, employing Canadian labor, and we shall ship not only abroad, but to the United States, if the duty does not prevent us. As for the white and green building marble, that can be quarried cheap in paying quantities, although, of course, labor is dearer here than in Belgium. The only other sources of the ordinary granite sodolite are Bulgaria and a ridge in the north of Maine. We have water power on our properties, but we have already negotiated in Toronto for steam engines which will be shipped at once. We shall both of us be back in August to go over the property again."

DR. WILLIAM OSLER MAN OF THE HOUR

What the Statement Made by the Great Canadian Really Meant.

Dr. William Osler, who shortly takes up his work as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, has become an interesting figure in the life of the present generation, says the Canadian Magazine. It is not given to many men to climb so quickly through the various grades of medical service to the highest position in Anglo-Saxon medicaldom. From a Canadian farm to the chair at Oxford seems a long cry. Yet Dr. Osler has accomplished the distance with ease. His services at McGill and at Johns Hopkins have been excellent preparation for his work in Great Britain. His promotion also indicates that the prejudice against colonials is not insurmountable.

Dr. Osler's remarks concerning the age limit of usefulness were probably intended to draw attention to the increasing opportunity of the young man. The individual who has not found his work or his position before he is forty is unlikely to make a great success. Up to forty, the average man has almost unbounded energy, enthusiasm and initiative. After forty, he works along more conservative lines. More than this Dr. Osler did not establish.

Of the 6,983 men mentioned in "Who's Who" (American edition), only 1,118 are below the age of forty years. That is, of the public men of the continent, eighty-four per cent. are over the age limit. This shows that men do not make great names for themselves much befort forty, but it does not prove that the work performed by them before that period was reached was not all important. It does indicate this, moreover, that a man's usefulness does not end at forty nor even at fifty. The average ages of the 6,983 men is about fifty-four years.

Dr. Osler's fame will not, however, rest on his whimsical suggestion that it might be economically wise to destroy men when they reach the age of sixty, or on his emphasis of the period when men possess the most initiative. His reputation was built up by his work in the field of medical research and experiment, and because of his ability as a leader and teacher.

In connection with the recent function at McGill, where Dr. Osler was the chief guest, a writer in the Montreal Gazette recalls a similar function at McGill, when Dr. Osler and Dr. William Benjamin Carpenter, F.R.S., met. The latter was a British physiologist of international repute then nearing the allotted three score and ten years; the former was a young man just setting out on a brilliant career in the same line of study. To-day Dr. Osler stands where Dr. Carpenter stood in 1882.

A £30,000 CROWN.

A Magnificent Ornament for a Spanish Image.

A magnificent jewelled crown is to be placed on the famous image of the "Virgin of the Pillar," the Patroness of Aragon, in the Saragossa Cathedral.

Thirty-one experts were employed in the manufacture of this splendid offering, which has an intrinsic value of £30,000.

The crown is a contribution from Queen Maria Christina and a committee of Madrid ladies, six of whom will take it to Rome to be blessed by the Pope, prior to its presentation at Saragossa.

There are 10,000 brilliants, emeralds, pearls, sapphrires, and rubies in the diadem, while the golden nimbus which encircles it is set with 5,000 pearls, amethysts, topazes, and garnets, and an enormous central diamond.

The offering after having been, for some time on view at the royal palace of the Escurial, is now exhibited at the establishment of the jeweller Ansorena, in Madrid.

A BISHOP WHO GOES IN DREAD OF BANKRUPTCY.

"When I became an archdeacon I found that though the gaiters were nice to walk in, a certain amount of oppression was caused by an archdeacon's hat, and now I find that the oppression is not diminished when it becomes the hat of a bishop," said the Bishop of Carlisle at Carlisle recently.

"I am not going to subscribe to anything until I have paid my debts," added the bishop. "At present," he said, "I am dreadfully in debt, though they are not debts of my own incurring. I hope I shall not go into bankruptcy."

VALUE OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

A quiet stranger who entered the Bank of England ten days ago gave a mild shock to a cashier to whom he presented an uncancelled Treasury bill for £1o, dated 1745 and signed "Walpole."

As the date and month of issue were not filled in, the presenter, Mr. J. Louis, stamp dealer, Moorgate Street, was referred to the Treasury. He has since been advised that there is no doubt as to its genuineness nor as to the Treasury's liability.

Further, it is believed that the bill was issued at 3 per cent. compound interest. If so, its value is somewhere about £26,000. "If I cannot get it cashed in any other way," said Mr. Louis, yesterday, "I shall write direct to the King."

"I hate grammar awful, remarked a young fellow to whom something had been said regarding that study. "Do you?" replied an elderly gentleman. "No doubt you will like it better when you become acquainted with it."

ST. AGNES PARISH CELEBRATES TO-MORROW
THE CONCLUSION OF ITS FIRST YEAR

North End English-Speaking Catholics Successful in Efforts to Build a Church.

St. Agnes parish will celebrate its first anniversary to-morrow. To commemorate the occasion a solemn High Mass will be celebrated at the Oller School Hall, where divine service is now being held pending the completion of the new church now in course of erection. The anniversary mass will be at 10 o'clock in the morning.

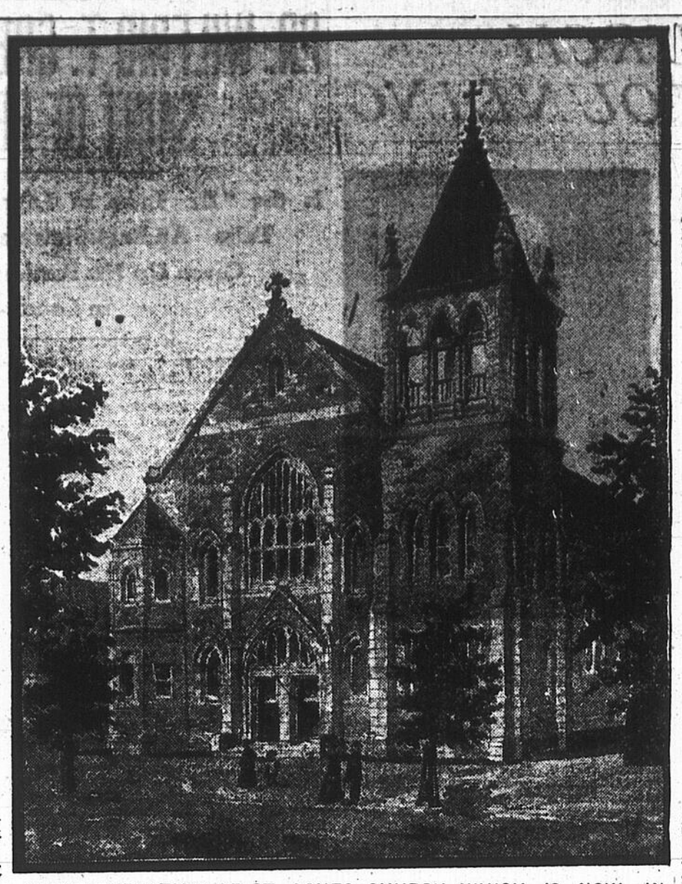


REV. W. J. CASEY,
Pastor of St. Agnes Parish.

In the evening at 7.30 the children, who will have made their first Holy Communion this year, will be solemnly consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and will renew their baptismal vows. This part of the ceremonies will be followed by a sermon and will close with the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

St. Agnes parish, which is, comparatively speaking, as yet only in its infancy, is already making rapid strides and the parishioners will soon have a church of their own, which, while more modest than some of the more imposing temples of the city, will be one of which they need be in no way ashamed.

The new church will be erected near the south corner of Duluth avenue and St. Denis street, and will be 100 by 75 feet, with a seating capacity of 750. The building will have steel trusses and the walls will be lined with terra cotta. There will be no columns whatever on the ground, thus affording the congregation an unobstructed view of the altar, and the trusses will extend from wall to wall.



FRONT ELEVATION OF ST. AGNES CHURCH WHICH IS NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

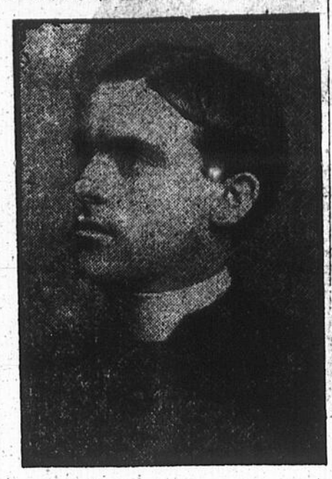
The church will be wired for electricity, while the hot water system of heating will be used. The ground floor will be slightly inclined towards the chancel and there will be a small gallery in front of the organ and choir.

The church will be provided with four exits. The front will be dressed cut stone, Montreal grey limestone, with buttresses in cut stone, and filled in with Scotch masonry. The laying of piles for the foundation of the church is already being proceeded with. These piles are 25 feet below the sidewalk and rest on rock bottom.

The new building will be in English Gothic style and will be one of the few Catholic churches in this style in Montreal. Mr. Alphonse Piche is the architect.

The civil election of St. Michael's parish dates from June 4, 1904. Up to this time the English speaking Catholics, who, to the number of several hundreds, formed a part of the parish of St. Jean Baptiste had no parish or church of their own. As a result

Foundation of New Edifice is Complete and Work Will be Pushed to Rapid Conclusion.



REV. F. J. SINGLETON,
Curate of St. Agnes Parish.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi was petitioned to erect a separate parish for these faithful living within the boundaries of St. Denis de France and St. John the Baptiste, and, on May 1, His Grace, acquiescing to the wishes of his petitioners, canonically erected the present parish to which he gave the name of St. Agnes. Rev. W. J. Casey was appointed its first pastor and Rev. F. J. Singleton was appointed its first curate.

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NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, at the present Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for the passing of an Act to incorporate the British American Trust Company, with the following powers:

To accept, fulfil and execute all such trusts as may be committed to it by any person, corporation or court of law; to act as trustees, executors, guardians, curators, tutors, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators, receivers, trustees for bond holders (notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Code of Lower Canada); to lend money upon Dominion, Provincial, British, Foreign or other securities; to act as fiscal, registry and transfer agents of any Government, corporation or person, to act as financial agents, to receive and hold in trust or on deposit moneys and property of every kind; to guarantee titles to and mortgages of real estate and other investments; to purchase, hold and deal in bonds, stocks, mortgages and obligations; to establish branches and agencies; to act as judicial sureties; to borrow money; to maintain and operate safe deposit vaults and receptacles for valuables and merchandise; to examine and audit the books of account and physical condition of the business or property of companies, partnerships and individuals; to buy and sell mortgages and to guarantee the principal and interest of same; to act as real estate and general agents and to collect rents, coupons, dividends and interest on any and all investments, and to manage and administer the business or property of any person or corporation as agent in respect to the investment of moneys; to erect and carry on business of said deposit company; to receive and manage sinking funds; and, generally, to transact the business of a trust company.

Montreal, April 12th, 1905.

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Labor World

Growing Tendency
Alien Labor Law
Hackmen Protest
British Notes

The National Union No. 2 of bakers will meet this afternoon at two o'clock in its new hall, 3663 Notre Dame St.

* * *

The arrival of the first ocean going vessels of the summer at Montreal, has opened the season for the longshoremen and checkers. The summer promises to offer extraordinary activity in these branches of labor, and it is expected that everything will be quiet, as far as trouble between employer and employed, is concerned.

* * *

The local union of the International body of Stationary Engineers will meet to-night at 505 Craig Street. The meeting will be of a special nature. The subject under consideration will be the large number of certificates of competence issued by the authorities to any desiring to practice the trade. Steps will be taken to bring about an abatement of this evil.

* * *

A meeting of the Montreal Hackmen's Union was held on Wednesday evening at the Monument National to discuss the annual trouble experienced by the members of that organization with the "Seeing Montreal" cars run by the Montreal Street Railway. The hackmen, seeing that they have been unable to prevent the use of the special "Seeing Montreal" cars, which round up so many of the tourists and take a profit which would otherwise go into the pockets of the hackmen, are considering the advisability of running the "Seeing Montreal" cars themselves.

* * *

If the Alien Labor Law is invoked by the Canadian workingman, he will find it a powerful weapon in his favor in the event of industrial lockouts. Whether the law is workable or not will soon be apparent, as soon as the case now pending in the courts between the waiters and Queen's Hotel has been decided. The hotel in question employed three cooks imported from New ork, discharging three Canadians, who, the union men say, were quite competent. At once the union had resort to the Alien Labor Law, which attaches a fine of $1,000 to each infringement. Interesting developments in this test case may be anticipated,—the result of which is of the gravest importance to every unionist, whether international or otherwise.

* * *

One of the present labor organizations in the world is the British Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which has an income of nearly £400,000 per annum. During the year of 1904, in spite of bad trade, the society more than maintained its membership. The year 1904 was started with 95,403 members, and there were 96,106 at its close, an increase of 703, which, although the smallest net increase in recent years, is matter for congratulation in view of hard times. The admissions, however numbered 7,196 (inclusive of 821 apprentice transfers), the exclusions of 4,517 and the remaining number making up the difference is the number of deaths, which were, last year 1,155. The unemployed, of course, were an enormous drain upon the society last year. As much as £127,000 was paid in unemployed benefits.

* * *

The firm of J. & T. Bell & Co., one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in Canada during the week, turned down the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers, which is an independent local union, and signed a contract with Mr. John F. Tobin, of Boston, president of the International Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers. It is not thought that this will lead to any industrial troubles. The first large shoe house in the city to expel the independent union from their factory was the Ames-Holden Company, which employs five hundred skilled mechanics. After a time the actions of the Ames-Holden people were followed by the Slater Shoe Company, when some of their employes refused to join the International Brotherhood and went on strike. After a struggle the firm was victorious. Now comes the Bell Company, and it is also stated that others will follow in due course.

* * *

Dr. Macnamara, M.P., has received from Canada a copy of the laws affecting children in the Dominion. In Ontario the following provisions, among others are enforced. The innkeeper who provides a boy or girl apparently under the age of 21 with liquor can be fined £2 for the first offence and £4 for subsequent offences. Similar penalties, or in some cases imprisonment with or without hard labor, are in store for those who sell tobacco, etc., to persons under eighteen allow those under sixteen to remain in a billiard room, take in pawn goods from minors of fifteen, employ in a factory those under fourteen or any child, young girl or woman for more than ten hours in one day, give them less than one hour at noon for meals, for which an inspector may compel the employer to provide a suitable room. Further factory provisions forbid the employment of children or women in certain hazardous ways, such as the cleaning of machinery, and young persons may not be set to work before 7 in the morning or after six in the evening—London Daily News.

* * *

(Contributions to this column are requested to sign their communications and to address them to the Labor Editor, Herald.)

There is a marked tendency existing in Canada nowadays among trades unions towards the international body as opposed to the local independent union. This process is extremely logical, considering that co-operation is the basis of power from the unionists' point of view. A Canadian union must be at best limited in membership and weak in funds comparatively speaking. Joined with the army of workingmen in the same trades in the American Republic they multiply many times their power of attack and defence. There are, of course, many reasons on the side of those who argue for the national union, but from the point of view of effectiveness. Of late weeks, the Bakers' Union of Montreal saw the necessity of taking this step of joining the international body. During the past week another local independent union received a bad shock when the Bell Shoe Company overlooked the local union and made a contract with the International Brotherhood of Shoeworkers. A unique struggle is now going on between the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Association, an independent national organization and the Queen's Hotel. The ground taken by the union in this case is the reverse of internationalism since the members have entered an action against the hotel management under the Alien Labor law for the employment of American cooks.

AN IMMENSE TRAFFIC IN THE ADOPTION OF INFANTS.

An extraordinary story of traffic in babies was told at Manchester at an inquest on an infant named Robert King Ross. The child had died while under the care of Mrs. Cox, of Wilton Street, Chorlton-on-Mediock.

Mrs. Cox stated in court that the infant was brought to her by a Mrs. Kenworthy, who resides in Simon St., Higher Broughton. Mrs. Kenworthy told her that it was the child of a poor servant, and wanted her to take it for £5. This was subsequently increased to £7.

Mrs. Cox added that Mrs. Kenworthy had once adopted a child from her. Mrs. Kenworthy had said to her on one occasion, "How would you like £250 for a child?"

Mrs. Sarah Ellen Kenworthy in giving her evidence said that a person of her acquaintance wanted to adopt a child, and she and her husband advertised in the Glasgow Herald in October last under the name of Scott offering to adopt a baby. In reply they got three children, whom they handed over to homes.

The deceased child was brought to them from Wolverhampton, and they received £7 with it. Another of the children came from Carlisle, and they received £7 or £8 with it, the third being from Glasgow, accompanied by a sum of £10.

Asked what was her object in taking these babies, she replied, "We did it out of kindness and good nature, and it has been a fatal mistake to us."

Walter Kenworthy, the husband of the last witness, asserted that he and his wife had acted out of motives of philanthropy, and not with a desire to make money.

The coroner said that the story of the Kenworthys as to why they took the children was absurd nonsense, and he was glad to think they might be dealt with in another court.

The jury returned a verdict of Death from bronchial pneumonia, accelerated by gross neglect on the part of Mrs. Cox.

Pale-Faced and Anxious

The Countenance Indicates the Body's Awful Struggle For Health.

Impossible to work or think clearly when there is no reserve of vigor, no nourishment in the blood, no supply of nerve energy.

The life of the half-sick man is pitiful—in fact almost criminal when bounding strength is so quickly derived from Ferrozone.

This nutritive tonic is guaranteed to strengthen all men, women and children. Weak organs get new force, vital energy is generated. Muscle and fat are added, a healthy color is restored and the blood fairly tingles with new found life.

Proved successful in debility and weakness by the people of many nations, Ferrozone stands unrivalled as the greatest of all uplifting medicines. Read the evidence of Mr. Jno. Carter, of 494 King Street, West, Toronto, who says:

"After a severe attack of Grippe, my health was almost shattered. I suffered constantly from nervousness and dyspepsia. At night I would waken with terrible palpitation and heart pains. Work became a great effort. At ten in the morning I was so tired and weak I could hardly work another minute.

"Then came a bad attack of rheumatism, which laid me up in bed. I could scarcely lift the weight of a pound, and to stoop or bend was impossible. My druggist recommended Ferrozone, and he knew what he was talking about, for it rebuilt my strength, gave me abundant appetite, better blood and new nerve energy. The rheumatism has disappeared. I weigh more, feel refreshed and vigorous and am able to work ten hours a day. Ferrozone did it all."

You'll be steadied, toned and strengthened for all time to come, with Ferrozone. Get the genuine in 50c boxes or six for $2.50 at all dealers or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., or Kingston, Ont.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

An Unusually Interesting Series of Advertisements to Be Inserted in The Herald.

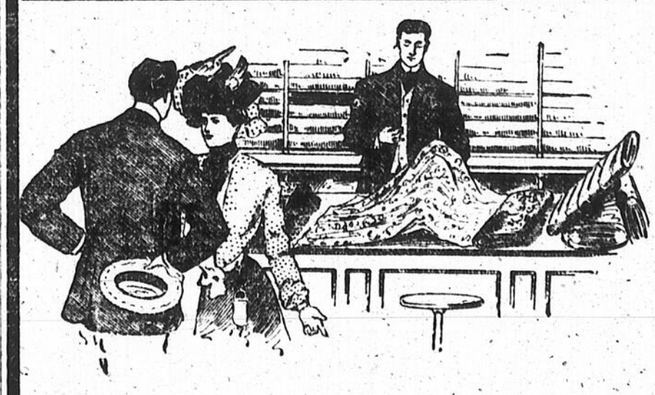
With this issue of the Herald the McClary Manufacturing Co., of London, Ont., commence what promises to be a most interesting series of newspaper advertisements. It consists of a dozen announcements showing twelve of Canada's leading statesmen attending the well-known McClary "Sunshine" Furnace. The sketches were drawn by a cartoonist who is well up in character sketching, and the illustrations are true representations of the different politicians. The text is brief and in keeping with the cartoon style of the drawings. Only a phrase is used, and each one is particularly applicable to the politician to whom it refers. For instance, one refers to the Prime Minister's sunny ways, for which he is noted on two continents. The advertisement in which the Hon. R. L. Borden is used, refers to the "Sunshine Furnace as being conducive to genial manners and tidiness in the house, characteristics for which Mr. Borden is so well known. The rest of the series is along similar lines.

The McClary Manufacturing Co., to whose enterprise is due this interesting publicity, are one of Canada's oldest makers of stoves, ranges, furnaces, enamel and tinware of all kinds. Their business was established nearly sixty years ago and their works have grown from a small shop with three employees to an immense plant with foundries in London and Hamilton, tinware factories in London and Montreal, branch warehouses in seven large Canadian cities, and over eleven hundred employees. Their "Sunshine" Furnace has proved a wonderful success and has already made itself a popular heater from Halifax to Vancouver.

AU BON MARCHE

Hard Facts About Carpets

THE prices of New Carpets to-day at Au Bon Marche are probably lower than the same quality of goods can be sold for again in several years. Carpet prices are bound to be higher than they have been. Every producing cost has gone up—wool and labor especially. Every maker has advanced every grade of carpet he makes from 5c to 15c a yard and in some cases 20c a yard. We were fortunate in having provided great stocks before the rise in prices came, and in Monday's Sale we are offering new carpets at less than to-day's wholesale price. Our Carpet Department is on the second floor where polite and attentive salesmen will be pleased to show you our stock, also Rugs, Beautiful Draperies, Window Shades, Linoleums, Oil Cloths and Mattings.



Dress Goods Department

Sicilian, 54 inches wide, brown, blue, gray, per yard 60c
Plain Alpaca, great variety of pretty shades at 75c, 60c, 50c, 40c, 25c

Black Dress Goods

All-wool Crepe de Chine, for Mourning Dresses, from 50c up to ..$2.00
Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine, for light dresses, at ..$1.00 and $2.00
Albatross, light material, 44 inch wide, at per yard $1.50, 75c
Silk and Wool Eolienne, every quality, from, yard, ...75c to $2.00
Voile de Paris, 40 and 44 inches wide, every piece from .....25c to $2.00
Sicilian and Lustre, very fine finish, at from .....$1.00 to $2.00
Silk and Wool Eolienne, very thin material for swell dresses, in all the most fashionable shades, at 75c, ...$1.25, $2.00
All Wool Crepe de Chine, good width, new shades, at 50c, 60c, 90c, ...$1.00
Voile de Paris, silver, gray, champagne, reseda, royal blue, brown, cream, navy, drab, etc. Different qualities, at $1.00, 90c, 75c, 60c, 50c, 35c, 25c
Very special—Cream Lustre for blouses, cream ground with fancy striped in green, pink, black, blue. Regular price 90c, for, per yard 59c
Llama Delaine, 48 inches wide, light and dark colors, per yd. 50c
Silk and Wool Crepeoline, cream, champagne, reseda, brown, royal, gray, high class material, for light dresses, per yard $1.25



Priestley's Dress Goods
Perfect in Weave and Color

A Few PRIESTLEY Specialties:
"Voiles"
Crepe de Chene
Grenadines
Soleils
Sicilians
Crispine
Royalette
Coverts

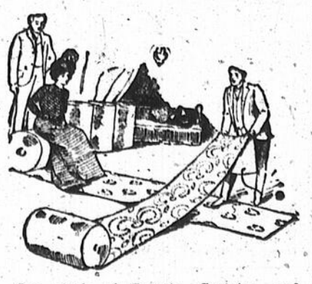
The Priestley Trademark (the Varnished Board) is an assurance of Quality.

Whitewear Department



Kimonas made of pink and pale blue muslin, handkerchief style, trimmed with laces, medallions and narrow ribbon. Very elegant. $5.00
Kimonas made of White Dotted Muslin, pointed collar, bottom trimmed with wide lace and medallions $5.00
White Muslin Kimonas, all pleated, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion: also with wide lace. Price $6.00

In the Carpet and Curtain Department.



Our stock of Carpets, Curtains, and Floor Oilcloths, was never better assorted than at the present time.

We have an unlimited variety of Wilton, Moquette, Axminster, Brussels, Tapestry Carpets.

Complete assortment of Lace Curtains, Portieres, Draperies, Table Covers, Floor Oilcloths, and thousands of useful articles needed for the complete furnishing of a house. Everything can be had in our vast assortment and the prices are lower than ever.



For The 1st Communion!

Immense variety of Boys' Suits, Girls' Dresses, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, and so forth, as usual at the most satisfactory prices.

Boys' Suits "Tuxedo" style, made of the best quality of Black Venetian Cloth, silk lapels, first-class finish, at $7.00, $8.00 .....$9.00
Other Boys' Suits in all wool material, good linings, round collar, with front and back pleats, at $3.50, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00
Girls' Dresses, made of organdy Muslin, or Point d'aprit, nicely trimmed with ribbon, Valenciennes lace and pleated flounces; very elegant styles, at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 ....$7.00

CORSETS



CORSETS

Ladies' Corsets, made of French Ticking, straight front, long hips, trimmed with satin band and ribbon bow, at $1.50
C.C. a la grace Corsets, long hips, straight front, very new style, trimmed with lace and ribbon bow, at ..$1.50
C.C. a la grace Corsets, for very stout ladies, straight front, very long hips, with front garters; price $2.00

LETENDRE, FILS & CIE., 1493-1497 St. Catherine Street.

TO A DRAMATIC CRITIC.

Poor critic, chained to thine uneasy seat,
Forced nightly to behold bad mummery;
To fight the spell of Mansfield's piercing I
Or ward the plea of frail Maud Adams' bleat,
And yet to keep thy sense alert to greet
The Unknown Greatness should it suddenly
Brood over Broadway like a summer sky
O'er ice-bleaked fields—would freedom not be sweet?

Come then to my sixth story rooms with me,
There, and there only, shall your soul be free!
There Aeschylus and Shakespeare roll their verse
Unvexed by mouthing star or hissing light;—
And there my bosom friend and I rehearse
The perfect dramas we shall never write!

—Walter Prichard Eaton.

Miss Alice Lonnon has been re-engaged by Mr. E. S. Willard as leading lady for his autumn tour, which commences in this city on October 2nd.

* * *

"Parsifal" has gone its way, not however rejoicing, for there was no cause for rejoicing in the Montreal visit. In fact, a proud consciousness of rectitude and a largely depleted exchequer are about all that Col. Savage's representatives took with them out of this city. It is upon the wealthy classes of Montreal that the responsibility for this condition lies. Every part of His Majesty's Theatre, except the $3 seats was well patronized, and usually packed at all performances; but the stalls were half unsold in the evenings and wholly unsold at the matinee. And opera is not a form of art that can flourish without the patronage of wealth.

I am not sure that the causes of the bad financial results of the "Parsifal" presentations were so wholly deplorable, compared with conditions in other cities, as might seem at first blush. It is the possible results that may flow from them, that are wholly and deeply horrifying. Wealthy society paid a great deal more attention to "Parsifal" in other cities than it did here; but I do not believe the difference was due to any greater interest in music-drama. "Parsifal" is not and never will be a work to hold the interest of the great amateur public. In the United States society can be stampeded by certain combinations of circumstances, and it was so stampeded by the "purloining" of "Parsifal." If Frau Cosima Wagner and the Bayreuthians had known the enormous value of the advertizing they were giving to Messrs. Conried and Savage when they denounced the German and English productions on this continent as sacrilege—if Wagner himself had realized that his mere prohibition of the performance of "Parsifal" beyond Bayreuth would one day be the chief commercial asset of such performances—it is likely that the American "Parsifal" would never have been prohibited and consequently never performed. It was the curiosity to know what could be the nature of this work which Wagner thought could never be performed in a common theatre—perverse desire to taste forbidden fruit—that brought New York society to the feet of Mr. Conried and American "provincial" society to the feet of Col. Savage. Love of such music as Wagner put into this piece? Not a bit of it. Straight curiosity, and the sheeplike instinct of American society to follow whither its bell-wethers lead.

Now we in Montreal are notoriously not amenable to curiosity in things artistic, and partly for this and partly for other reasons we are to a large extent free frm fads. It does not follow that we are worse, musically, than our neighbors. The desire continually to see or to hear some new thing is not, as St. Paul found, at all identical with the ability to receive it. I venture to believe that the audiences at His Majesty's last week contained less of the gaping curiosity-seekers and more of the genuinely appreciative, than those of Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburg—even, let us breathe it gently, of Toronto. But unfortunately even the gaping curiosity-seeker pays his money, when he comes and gapes. Ten years from now, when the world has placed "Parsifal," where it belongs, when the mystery of Wagner's injunctions and the echo of Frau Cosima's rage have alike disappeared, then I think Montreal would give as large an audience to hear this stupendous work as it did last week, and I doubt if that is true of any other city on the continent.

We shall not, of course, have the opportunity. American curiosity is assuaged. "Parsifal" is in a fair way to cease being a mystery and to be placed where it belongs in the operatic category. That place is one that will establish it for ever in the repertoire of great metropolitan opera houses, but will never admit it among the more popular repertoire of travelling productions. It is revealed now as a supremely great and significant opera, and ceases to be a curiosity; and it was only as a curiosity that it could succeed away from the great operatic centres. That the Bayreuth monopoly is broken is a matter for sincere congratulation; for Bayreuth was never accessible to all lovers of great operatic music, while roughly speaking New York, Chicago and San Francisco are accessible to most such upon this continent. Moreover the opera could never have been properly "placed" so long as it was confined to Wagner's own theatre. To the impression there created there are too many adventitious contributions, independent of the artistic merit of the work. The atmosphere of the place is one of hero-worship. The attitude of the audience is that of expectant miracle-seekers at a shrine—and it is a well-known psychological fact that an expectant crowd is an invaluable aid to the miraculous. These things, do not make for fair judgment of a work of art. Certain other of the Bayreuth conditions are, on the other hand, fair requirements, and the fact that they could not be reproduced here must be borne in mind in estimating the work from the Savage performances. Foremost among these is the concealed orchestra. The value of this device, in conjunction with the 120 players there employed, in softening and deepening the effect of the score it is impossible to overestimate; and it was a realization of this fact, and not any lack of appreciation of the great excellence of the Savage band, that prompted last week's criticisms in this paper—criticisms which appear to have been misunderstood by those ignorant of the Bayreuth practice. A more questionable element in the sum total of the Bayreuth impressions is that due to total abstraction from the world. A sojourn in Bayreuth is like a sea-journey in the days before Marconi cursed the aid with currents; no one in the town knows or cares about anything except Wagner opera. Whether this exotic atmosphere is a fair requirement for the proper exposition of a work of art may be doubted. To the man who carries his business with him in his mind wherever he goes, it may be a necessity; but the individuals who cannot, even in these rushing days, throw off business cares with their business clothes are rare, and usually die young or go insane.

* * *

I cannot close these rambling remarks on the Festival play without quoting the delicious observation of a Quebec critic, to the effect that the flower-maidens were shapely and pleasing, but "were not given very many opportunities." No, they were not! With a chorus like that, how many changes of costume would not Stanislaus Stange or any other librettist of to-day have provided?

* * *

Homer Lind, by the way, whose Klingsor was so dramatically and vocally imposing, is about to go a-vaudevilling—rather a sudden change, one conceives. He will revive "Grigoire" with an all-star cast, in which Augusta Glose will be asked to play her original part. The "Parsifal" tour terminates next week, and to what extent the same company will be got together for Col. Savage's alleged English and Dutch invasion seems to be in doubt.

* * *

Mrs. Fiske's press agent is seeing to it that that great actress and important playwright loses none of the advertising that is coming to her by virtue of the differences between herself and Mr. C. M. S. McLellan over the rights to "Leah Kleschna;" but in spite of that fact she seems to be entitled to a certain amount of sympathy. It is the old, old question of the relative rights of the original author and the revising producer to the revised play. Mr. McLellan's play was evidently very extensively revised by Mrs. Fiske, who, however claimed no credit until he sold the English rights of the piece over her head. Mr. McLellan doubtless considers that Mrs. Fiske acted as a mere theatrical proof-reader, correcting his ideas according to rules of stagecraft, rather than improving them by art. Those who know the enormous difference which usually exists between the author's submitted work and the produced piece, especially when the author is writing for the first time in a genre entirely new to him, will doubt the accuracy of this estimate. Anyhow Mr. McLellan is being dared to eliminate Mrs. Fiske's contributions from the English production and show his own unaided genius. It will be very interesting if he does it.

* * *

Mr. Veitch is already busy on next season. He announces Henri Marteau, the great French violinist, who should for national reasons prove a strong card here, for January 30, and he is collecting the opinions of concert-goers as to which of certain prospective pianists they would like. Rosenthal and Ausdel Ohe appear to be the most popular artists in sight.

Monday Knight

* * *

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Babes in Toyland," a musical extravaganza in three acts, the libretto by Glen MacDonough and the music by Victor Herbert, is to be seen for the first time in this city. The production is under the management of Hamlin and Mitchell, who are also the proprietors of the famous "Wizard of Oz," which made such a hit in this city a few weeks ago. A pleasing story is told, one which has permitted stage manager Julian Mitchell and his associates to present all kinds of startling and beautiful features. The plot centres around two orphans, a boy and a girl, who have a miserly old uncle and guardian, whose efforts in the play are to get rid of them, obtain possession of their money and marry a young woman who does not care for him. Alan and Jane are the nephew and niece, while Contrary Mary is the girl who does not want to be married to the old Shylock, because she really wants to marry Alan. Contrary Mary, in order to avoid the unwelcome suitor, runs away to Toyland. She is followed by Alan and Jane, and all the rest of the characters and there most wonderful things are seen. The master toy-maker discovers a secret with which he endows his creatures with life, and they turn upon their creator to kill him making Alan whom they believe to be one of their number, their leader. Alan is in due time condemned to die for the murder. Old Barnaby tells Contrary Mary he will save Alan on condition that she will marry him, after which he quickly betrays Alan anyway. There is a law in Toyland, that a condemned man may escape by marrying a widow, and then all the widows of the land are brought forth. They pass by Alan, however, and the sentence is about to be carried out when old Barnaby conveniently dies. This leaves Contrary Mary a widow, so she accepts Alan and all ends happily. Particular stress is laid upon the music of "Babes in Toyland," all of it being said to be in Victor Herbert's best vein. A large company is concerned in the presentation of the extravaganza, among the principal members being Ignacio Martinetti, Mabel Barrison, Charles Guyer, Vincie Twohey, John F. Ward, May de Sousa, Joseph Greene and Katherine Murray. The chorus is said to be one of the largest and most beautiful ever gotten together, and they have been carefully trained in songs, dances and marches by Julian Mitchell. During the engagement of "Babes in Toylond" the curtain will rise at eight oclock promptly for the evening performance and at two sharp for the matinee.

* * *

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush," with the clever comedian, Reuben Fax, in the stellar role, needs no introduction to local theatre patrons, for it is undoubtedly one of the most popular entertainments that come to our city. The same complete scenic production—freshly treated—is promised, and a supporting company such as Kirke La Shelle always provides with this attraction. Ian MacLaren's stories were dramatized by James MacArthur, editor of The Bookman, himself a native Scot, who succeeded admirably in transferring the atmosphere of the heather to the stage, making it a play that not only has much literary value, but also a fidelity of characterization which makes the persons of the play appeal to those of the audience in an irresistible manner. "The Bonnie Brier Bush" is a comedy, which however treats of the "Transformation of Lachlan Campbell," one of the most touching passages of the book, and has in particular two scenes of extraordinary power and pathos.

Reuben Fax, whose delightfully artistic and humorous portrayal of the tippling "Posty" has provided abundant merriment to all who have seen the performance, is this season repeating his former triumphs. Among the supporting company are Irma La Pierre, Robert C. Easton, Adelaide Cumming, Herbert Barrington, Louise Rutter, J. Palmer Collins and F. E. Jenkins.

* * *

THEATRE FANCAIS.

Fun will reign supreme at the Francais next week. Fun of a clean and wholesome sort is promised. The attraction will be "The Innocent Maids," a company that has several times visited this city and has always provided a high class entertainment. This season some of the old favorites are with the company, presenting new acts and up-to-date business, and new blood has been added. There are two burlesques brimful of novelties, with new songs and music, introducing capable artists in the solos and twenty pretty, handsomely gowned show girls. The opening is a musical farce, called "A Day at the Sanitarium," which will surely create a sensation. The show closes with "Hotel Ups and Downs," a laughable burletta, which calls for the full strength of the company. Each act is provided with special scenery, costumes and electric effects.

* * *

THEATRE ROYAL.

A railroad play entirely different from any heretofore presented, is the Midnight Express. The illuminated lighthouse scene of the first act, the life and death struggle on the high cliff and the rescue from the wheels of the Midnight Express in the last act, are all stage pictures which when once seen remain in the mind's eye for years. John J. Kennedy, the author and comedian of the company, has a reputation from coast to coast, and the cast this season is said to be exceptionally clever. A special company of five vaudeville features is carried, and the novelty of the performance throughout has made it one of the greatest winners on the road this season.

* * *

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES.

The directors of this theatre have decided to keep the house opened a few weeks more with new and bright comedy. Next week they present to the public a charming play by Maurice Hennequin, entitled "Un Coup de Fouet." It is a refined and most amusing comedy, keeping the audience in merriment from beginning to end. The principal parts are taken by Messrs. Neuillet, Lombard, Cassin, Darcy, Careme, etc., artists who are too well known to our public to need any compliments. Mlle. Varennes will have a light comedy role, well fitted for her graceful and emotional talent; and Madame Clara Dartigny, so well known to the Montreal public, will be greeted with joy by her numerous admirers, on her return to the Nouveautes stage.

On Tuesday evening a grand gala night will be given for His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Grey, by special request. The company will present, on that night only, "Les Vieux Garcons," by Sardou. The advance sale is enormous and the cozy theatre of Nouveautes will be packed to its utmost capacity by the social and military elite of the city.

* * *

FUTUR EBILLS.

The success of "The Earl of Pawtucket," which will be seen at His Majesty's a week from Monday next, with Mr. Lawrence D'Orsay and the same cast that appeared with him in New York, seems to smash to smithereens the venerable tradition that a play demands action. The first act is an hour long, and the utmost extent of the action is the entrance and exit of the characters and their sitting down and jumping up from the table. There is literally nothing but dialogue in it, and the wonderful thing is that the audience forgets it till the act is over. By that time it is so interested in the dialogue that it forgets to look for action, which is well, for it would look in vain. But, like all successful plays, "The Earl" grows in this respect, and its one dramatic climax is all the stronger therefore.

* * *

Henry Crandall, one of the most successful of managers, as well as of comedians, and the original "Burgomaster" of the New York production of that piece, appears week after next at the Academy in W. E. Gorman's farcical bit, "A Friend of the Family."

On May 22nd the Una Clayton Stock will open for the summer at the Theatre Royal. Miss Clayton has surrounded herself with a clever company, including such artists as Mary Candon, her leading woman; Irving R. Walton, comedian; Mortimer Martinetti, stage director; Blanche Barr, Mae Wells, Albert Earle, Raymond Keyes, Thomas Norton, and others. The first production of the season will be Joseph Arthur's "Blue Jeans," followed by such plays as "The Sign of Four," "Slaves of Russia," "Reaping the Whirlwind," "The Holy City," "A Royal Slave," and "Pawn Ticket 210."

* * *

THE PHILHARMONIC CHORUS.

Local singers who purpose affiliating themselves with the permanent Philharmonic chorus now in course of organization, under the direction of Mr. Harriss should send in their names to that gentleman at once. It is purposed to call a general meeting of the new chorus members before the close of this season in consequence of which it is necessary that all applicants send the Director their names forthwith.

* * *

THE STRANGER AND THE PASSES.

At the Majestic Theatre on New Year's Day, Edward Lyons, the treasurer of the theatre, was approached by a seedy-looking individual who inquired as to what was being played at the theatre that night.

Mr. Lyons told him "Babes in Toyland" was the attraction.

"Good house?" asked the stranger.

"Sold out," said Lyons.

"If I had two passes what kind of seats could you give me?" again inquired the stranger.

"What kind of seats do you suppose I could give you if they are all sold?" retorted Lyons.

"I don't know," sai dthe stranger, "I was just wondering.

"Have you got the passes?" asked Lyons.

"No," replied the man; and that ended the debate.

* * *

MODJESKA'S FAREWELL.

Helena Modjeska said farewell to the stage at the testimonial tendered her at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on May 2. Otis Skinner formerly leading man with the distinguished Polish actress, pays this tribute to her in The Theatre Magazine for May.

"If there is one characteristic of the art of Helena Modjeska that to me has transcended its other aspects, it is its contagious joyousness. I was nearly tempted in remembering her 'Queen Katherine,' her 'Mary Stuart,' and her 'Lady Macbeth,' to place the poise and dignity of her performances before other qualities, but when I recall the uplifting note of ecstasy in her entrance upon the scene of the meeting of the two queens in 'Mary Stuart,' the burst of almost masculine triumph with which she greeted her husband in 'Macbeth,' and even in 'Henry VIII.,' with the joy of finality permeating the pathos of Katherine's death scene, I retain as my most vivid recollection of her work in dominating note of joyousness.

"It is this quality, governed by the keenest, most intuitive art sense, that has carried conviction and indescribable charm to her auditors in Rosalind, Beatrice, Magda, Camille and Donna Diana; a contagious winsomeness that overrides criticism. As with all artists, there is much of 'Madame's own life in her work, much of its characteristic spirit.

"I was fortunate enough once to be her guest at 'Arden,' the California home of the Modjeskas. It was here that her personality took its most real and sincere form. Under the shade of spreading trees, by the banks of the mountain stream, on the green lawn fronting the low and rambling length of her home, her years and dignity fell away. She was a school girl, responding to the beat of her blood and ready for any prank.

"Had she suddenly swung herself, then, into the branches of one of her sycamores and in her familiar Rosalind manner called out, 'Come woo me! Woo me! For now I am in a holiday humor and like enough to consent,' I should not have been in the least surprised."

* * *

MISS DOLLY LUCAS'S RECITAL.

Following is the programme for the violin recital by Miss Dolly Lucas, at the Art Gallery, Monday evening, May 8. The concert is under the auspices of Herr C. E. Seifert, the director of the Montreal Conservatory of Music, the patrons being Lady Drummond, Lady Van Horne, Mrs. Alex. Murray, Miss Skelton and Mrs. S. Greenshields.

G. F. Handel ....Sonata A. Major
For Violin and Piano.
Miss Dolly Lucas and Mrs. C. E. Seifert.

Vocal—
(a) L. Delibes....Strophes de Lakme
(b) N. Monsigny ....
.....
....."Il etait un oiseau gris"
Mlle. Adele Demole.

J. B. Accolay .....
.....Violin Concerto, A Minor
MISS DOLLY LUCAS.
(Mrs. C. E. Seifert at the Piano.)

Piano Solo—
(a) L. Van Beethoven.....
Funeral March from the Sonata A Flat Major, op. 26.
(b) Scarlatti-Tausig .....
.....Pastorale, E Minor
(c) R. Schumann .....Des Abends
(d) E. Greig .....
....Norwegian Bridal Procession
Miss Belle Bryson.

Violin Solo—
(a) L. van Beethoven.....
.....Romance, F Major
(b) W. A. Mozart .....Menuet
(c) C. Bohm..Cavatina, op. 213, No. 2
(d) H. Wienlawski.. .....
.....Kujawiak, Mazurka
(e) C. Bohm .....Slumber Song
(f) H. Vieuxtemps....Hilarite, op. 8
MISS DOLLY LUCAS.

Vocal—
(a) —— ....
...Je Connais un Berger Discret
(b) —— .....Mamou, Dites-Moi
17th Century.
(c) Helen Hood .....The Viole
(d) G. Chadwick .....The Dandelion
Mlle. Adele Demole.

Anton Dvorak..Sonata G Major, op. 100
For Violin and Piano.
Misses Dolly Lucas and Belle Bryson.

* * *

DRAMATIC OPENING FOR A TAME PIG.

If any one has a "tame" pig for sale, one that is warranted to be kind and gentle, one that will eat out of the hand and is not too large, he will probably find a purchaser in Miss Bessie Wynn.

Miss Wynn plays Tom Tom in "Babes in Toyland," and until quite recently believed that she played it quite well.

The other day, however, she received an anoymous letter, evidently from an admirer, who praised her work very highly but called her attention to the old rhyme,

"Tom, Tom, the Piper's son,
Stole a pig and away he run."

The writer said he admired Miss Wynn's work very much but that the illusion was destroyed for him when she made her first entrance without the "porker." Miss Wynn believes that her unknown friend is right and has consulted Julian Mitchell about the matter, with the result that he has consented to the introduction of the pig, if a suitable one can be secured.

* * *

THE BERNHARDT JOKE REDIVIRUS DIVIVUS.

Sarah Bernhardt, who is to tour this country next season under direction of the Shuberts has suffered many jests at the expense of her extreme attenuation. Twenty years ago the actress was even thinner than now. Dumas, the younger, upon being shown Clarin's portrait of the divine Sarah with a dog at her feet, remarked, "Ah I see; a picture of a dog and a bone." On another occasion a Parisian paper told a story of how Madame Bernhardt was attacked by robbers, but escaped by hiding behind her parasol. Once the actress was rehearsing a piece in a French theatre when she was called off the stage to meet a friend. The manager turning around quickly and not seeing her, looked thoughtfully at the floor for a few seconds and then said sadly: "Poor madamoiselle! She must have slipped through the boards."

* * *

LONDON'S NEWEST PLAYHOUSE.

The Waldorf Theatre, which is the London property of a New York theatrical manager, Sam S. Shubert, is being completed along lines distinctly American. There will be no "pit" in the house to mar the appearance of the lower floor, there will be no complication of "early doors," and, better still, there will be no variety of tips and fees.

Paris, where all the playhouses are controlled by Frenchmen, suffers now, as it did thirty years ago, from the fattening of a dozen kinds of parasites who might easily be abolished, and from many additional torments which can be mitigated only by the building of new theatres. In the former class are the "claque," which still decides the fate of productions in France; the "oeuvreuse," and the "marchands de billets," this last a class of speculators who stand outside of every house importuning passers-by with offers of seats at reduced rates. So completely do these men control the situation that a great majority of the theatre tickets sold in Paris go through their hands.

The theatres of the British capital are superior to our own in many respects, but the "pit" has never been one of these respects. In the manner of location, it corresponds with our orchestra circle, but in the matter of price it ranks with our gallery. The result is that seats in the tenth row of a London playhouse may be sold at $2.62 each and those in the eleventh row at a fifth of that sum. Darby and Joan, rather noisier and more unclean than the poet pictures them, are separated from gentle folk only by a railing and there is not even so much between the excellent decoration of one part of the building and the bareness of the other. The Waldorf is to be the first place of amusement in London without a "pit," and it will be one of the first at which there is no charge for programmes or for drinking water. The Shuberts expect to open the theatre on May 16.



REUBEN FAX,
As Posty, in "The Bonnie Briar Bush," at the Academy.



A SCENES FROM "THE BABES IN TOYLAND," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.



DOLLY LUCAS,
Who Gives a Violin Recital Next Monday.

BIRK'S FAMILY PATTERN IDEA

"The giving of Solid Siver Spoons and Forks of some one chosen design, one dozen at a time until the entire set is complete."

"Henry Birks and Sons "New Queen" Design is specially recommended.
Her wedding day, an appropriate time to begin and continue each succeeding anniversary.

On her wedding day give one dozen Tea Spoons.
First anniversary give one dozen Dessert Spoons.
Second anniversary give one dozen Table Spoons.
Third anniversary give one dozen Dessert Forks.
Fourth anniversary give one dozen Dinner Forks.
Fifth anniversary give one dozen Dessert Knives.
Sixth anniversary give one dozen Dinner Knives.
Butter Knife, Cheese Scoop, Gravy Ladle, Sugar Spoon, Meat Fork, Berry Spoon, etc., can be given at other gift anniversaries, and within a few years there will have gathered a set of Table Silver of priceless value to the recipient.

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Goldsmiths and Silversmiths,
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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.
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COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
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Each bottle of this well known Remedy for
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Dr. J. Collis Browne
Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.
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HEALTH FOR GIRLS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make Strong, Healthy, Rosy-Cheeked Lasses.

"I was attacked with appendicitis," says Miss Fabiola Grammont, daughter of Mr. Charles Grammont, a prosperous farmer of Champlain, Que., "and while the doctor who attended me cured me of this trouble, it left behind after effects from which it seemed almost impossible to recover. I grew weak and very pale; my appetite was poor; I suffered at times from severe headaches; and the least exertion left me completely worn out. I tried several remedies, but instead of getting better I was gradually growing worse. Any work about the house left me weak and dispirited, and I felt almost like giving up. At this time a friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, strongly urged me to give them a trial. I got a box, and as I did not feel any better when I had used them, I would have given them up but for the fact that my friend urged that one box was not a fair trial. I then decided to continue the use of the pills, and by the time I had taken three boxes I found my condition was improving. I used eight boxes in all, and by the time I had taken them all my old time health had returned. My appetite had improved, I had gained in weight and the glow of health had returned to my face. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all pale and weak girls."

Good blood is an absolute necessity, and the only way to have a constant supply of rich, red healthgiving blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new blood, and to drive from the system such troubles as anaemia, languidness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, etc. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

STRONG CENSURE ON PRISON RULES FROM A MAGISTRATE.

When Miltidy Fakiody, a Greek cigarette maker, was charged at West London with miliciously wounding Jos. Bowden an assistant warder at Wormwood Scrubs Prison, it was stated that the prisoner complained that the warders told him the stripes on his prison clothing denoted years of imprisonment and made a joke of it.

Chief Warder Thornton, in answer to Mr. Plowden, said the accused asked for no explanation of the stripes.

Mr. Plowden—And no explanation was offered? No, the rules were posted up in his cell.

What is the good of English rules to a foreigner? It was so easy to have explained the meaning of the stripes to him, and this assault would never have been committed.

Warder Bowden described the assault, stating that he went to fetch the prisoner to chapel when he suddenly attacked him with a large pair of scissors.

Mr. Plowden—What service was held at the chapel? Church of England.

What was the use of taking a Greek to a Church of England service? That was an irritating thing.

Mr. Sims, who prosecuted, pointed out that the prisoner had attended the service for nearly three months.

Mr. Plowden—It was accumulating. It was enough to incense him to be thrust, day after day, into a place of worship which was alien to him. This trouble all arose out of a misunderstanding which could easily have been avoided if the prison officials had taken the trouble to explain the rules to an ignorant foreigner. It looks to me like a system of petty persecution, starting with the absurdity of forcing a Greek to attend a Church of England service. Fancy making a Roman Catholic attend Dr. Clifford's Tabernacle, and telling him that was the nearest you could give him!

HURTING AUSTRALIA'S FEELINGS

From a Philadelphia advertisement: "Have you any idea of the wide distribution of Plumb's tools? Do you know that they are used in Australia, Africa, British India, Siberia, as wall as in the civilized countries of the Continents?" In Australia as well as in the civilized countries! Thanks.—Bulletin, Sydney.

HUTCH—A BODY BUILDER

When one eats food the nutritive part goes to make up the different things of the body. If there is any flaw in the process it will result in disease of some one of the organs of the body. The digestion in this way plays a most important part in one's health. Hutch is a splendid digestion and stomach treatment. It is composed of ingredients which are chemically combined to keep the digestion in good working order. Hutch will not allow any clogging or derangement. Hutch is a doctor for ten cents.

Dr Deimel (Linen-Mesh) Underwear
The wearers of this delightful, comfortable Underwear are able to get away from worry and anxiety about their health. It keeps them free from colds, rheumatism and other kindred ills.
DEIMEL LINEN-MESH STORE,
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WILLS' ENGLISH PILLS
QUICKLY CURE
CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE AND STOMACH TROUBLES
25 CENTS.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.
LIMITED
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If properly laundered will be spotless snowy white, and your collars and cuffs will not be ironed out of shape or frayed at the edges.
AT THIS LAUNDRY
all the clothes are properly washed and ironed, insuring satisfaction to all our customers.
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Our specialty is
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Have you heard about our
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All work hand finished.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER ASKS FAIRER WEIGHING OF CHEESE AND BUTTER

Montreal Buyers Now Deduct for Underweight on Samples and Make No Offset for Overweight—Argument From English Practice is Untenable—Mr. Parmalee's Report.

A few days ago Hon. Sydney Fisher Minister of Agriculture, interviewed the Council of the Board of Trade in regard to a matter which has greatly interested all producers of butter and cheese, who sell their products in Montreal, viz: the proper weighing of these products. The contention of the butter and cheese producers has been that the system adopted here has been unfair to them, in that it chages them with underweight, but does not credit them with overweight. Mr. Fisher urged strongly upon the Council the advisability and justice of changing this, and it is understood that since the meeting he has addressed a memorandum to members of the Council, which embodies his views on the subject. Mr. Fisher puts the argument thus:

The point on which I venture to address your Council and for which I asked redress at the hands of your Council, is Rule 2 of the special rules and regulations covering the weighing of butter and cheese, adopted by the Council of the Board of Trade, July 10th, 1901.

The portion of this rule to which objection is taken is the words: "but no gain shall be applied against losses in the average."

I beg to draw your attention to the report of the Commissioner, Mr. W. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, who was appointed by the Government to investigate the question of weighing butter and cheese in Montreal. Referring to this rule Mr. Parmelee makes the following remarks:'

"There is a rule of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association which the undersigned cannot but consider unfair to the factory men, and that is in connection with the manner in which cuts for short weights are made under Rule two as adopted by the Board of Trade, July 10th, 1901. There is no objection to the first paragraph of the rule, but there is to the second, which reads: 'Actual weights must be shown on certifcates, but no gains shall be applied against losses in the average; gains of two pounds and over shall be governed by Rule 3.' A further rule provides that not less than five packages of butter and cheese, nor more than ten per cent. of each particular lot shall be weighed.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS OUT.

The effect of this is that supposing there is a lot of fifty packages, five of which would be weighed, and supposing the first package showed a loss of one pound, the second a gain of one pound, the third O.K., the fourth a loss of one pound and the fifth, a gain of one pound, a cut is made of two pounds in every five packages of the whole lot, that is to say, of twenty pounds, whereas the average shows no loss whatever. Under the system of weighing in force and allowances insisted upon, it too often happens that at least one package in every lot is judged short weight, therefore, all is cut accordingly. And it appears that frequently not sufficient care is taken to note the covers, it being claimed that the scales are set at the weight marked on the package, and if the beam goes up sharp it is too often regarded as O.K., and no particular pains taken to note the amount of the over weight.

"This practice is a source of great annoyance and is looked upon by the factory men, to speak mildly, as fraudulent.

"This rule is insisted upon by the buyers for the purpose, as they explain, of avoiding cuts for short weight at the point in Europe to which they ship. This the undersigned looks upon as entirely another transaction for which the country maker should not be held responsible. The rule and the practice, the undersigned thinks, should be cancelled, and when a lot averages full weight the maker should get the benefit thereof or should get credit for all over weights instead of being mulct on the whole when a portion only is under weight."

MANY WITNESSES HEARD.

Mr. Parmelee based the report from which the above is an extract on evidence taken by him in Montreal and at various dairy centres which supply the butter and cheese to Montreal purchasers. This evidence was obtained by an exhaustive investigation in which he examined a very large number of witnesses interested in all sides of this trade. These witnesses included a number of the purchasers in Montreal and their agents in the country places. His summing up in regard to this rule in the report was, therefore, the result of complete information in regard to it, and, given as it is by a thoroughly competent gentlemen, not in any way connected with this trade, may fairly be held to be an unprejudiced and unbiased conclusion.

I venture to say that on the face of it these words quoted above from Rule 2, create an injustice and discrimination against the seller. If on one package a loss is found, and the seller is cut in consequence of that loss, it seems but just and fair that where a gain is found he should be credited with that gain, that any rule, to be fair to both sides of the transaction, ought to apply equally with respect to both parties.

The practice is that the weight of each package is marked upon it. These weights are marked by the seller; it is just and fair that the buyer should have an opportunity of checking these weights. I take it that in the transaction the intention is to pay for what is received, the price per pound is agreed upon and the buyer pays for as many pounds as he gets. The check on the weights marked by the seller is for the purpose of protecting the buyer. In the sales as generally made, these latter weights are the ones that govern; but surely the intention is that the actual weight or number of pounds of the lot sold and bought should be found and should be paid for.

SELLERS NOT CONSULTED.

The rule as here made was made by the purchasers represented by the Butter and Cheese Association, or a branch of your Board of Trade. I know that the actual rule was formulated by your Board of Examiners, but in formulating that rule I know that the sellers were in no way consulted, nor were they asked to present their views. The purchasers only made their case before your Board of Examiners. The Board of Examiners submitted this rule to your Council and it was accepted by the Council.

I do not know as to any details of the discussion, or of the reasons for the formulation of this rule and its adoption, beyond that I know only the purchasers' side of the argument was heard.

In the discussion last Friday, and on former occasions when other discussions of this rule have taken place the only plea put forward in its defence that seems to me to have the slightest force or to deserve consideration, is the plea that this is the practice in England and that the purchasers in Montreal must deal with the sellers in the same way as the purchasers in England deal with them. On examination this statement was not found to be correct. As far as cheese is concerned the practice in England is not to weigh individual boxes and to make cuts for underweights and not to allow over weight. The practice there is to weigh sample boxes of cheese picked out at random, in drafts of five or ten or any number necessary, and the average is made by dividing the total weight of the draft of the given number of boxes by the number of boxes. In other words overweights are balanced against short weights, and the average on the total weight of the full number of boxes is taken.

This is exactly what I am asking for in the weighing in Montreal. I don't care whether each individual box is weighed and over weight is credited to apply against under weight in another package, or whether the whole number of selected packages is weighed at one draft and the average struck on the total weight of the draft. These two methods will arrive at the same result and, therefore, I do not care which method is adopted.

ENGLISH BUTTER PRACTICE.

So much for the plea of the English practice in regard to cheese.

In regard to butter, there was some difference in the statements as to the English practice; and I am prepared to admit that lately, for one year back at any rate, the most prevalent practice in England in regard to butter is the same as the present practice in Montreal. I find in the Montreal Gazette of April 13th, instant, a report of some changes which are made in the rules of weighing Canadian butter and cheese in Liverpool, which changes will come into force immediately and, amongst others, is a change to weighing each individual package by itself and no credit being allowed for overplus weight. It is evident therefore that the practice in regard to butter is not a well and long established practice, and, if the English practice has so lately been established, I cannot believe that there would be any great difficulty in procuring a change in the practice there in regard to the weighing of butter, the weighing of butter being assimilated in its methods to the present and long established practice in regard to the weighing of cheese.

The plea was also made that in regard to butter it is important to encourage the filling of the boxes so as to weigh exactly fifty-six pounds of butter. I grant the desirability of this, but I think that there are other ways of attaining it better than to unfairly take from the seller, and make no payment for it, a certain quantity of butter legitimately and honestly turned over to the purchaser.

A difficulty in regard to the sale of boxes of butter weighing over fifty-six pounds was pleaded. I find, however, that our butter merchants have no difficulty in selling, for just what is in them, boxes of butter weighing less than fifty-six pounds and getting full pay from the English purchaser for what they sell whether it be fifty-two, or fifty-three or fifty-four or fifty-five pounds. I cannot believe that if they mark a box fifty-seven pounds they could not get pay for what they are selling, when I find that they are able to sell boxes which do not weigh the exact fifty-six pounds and are able to get pay for just the amount they sell.

THE TWO-POUND EXCESS.

In this respect I would also refer to Rule 3, where there is an acknowledgement that differences of two pounds or over are to be accounted for and paid for. It is evident therefore that any purchaser is willing to pay when he gets two pounds more than the fifty-six pounds preferably in the box. It seems to be extraordinary and an entirely untenable argument to say that he would not be willing to pay for one pound which is over the fifty-six pounds that the box ought to contain. I cannot acknowledge that the plea thus put forward with regard to butter is one that ought to override and cause to be ignored the evident injustice which exists on the face of the rule I am discussing.

Probably without any design a question was raised as to shrinkages, and as to allowances to be given in the weighing to make up for these. I don't think that question of shrinkages enters into the discussion at all in regard to this portion of your rules. Rule 2 makes provision that an allowance of one quarter pound per box over and above the balance of the beam must be made to ensure good weight in regard to cheese. Butter is to be weighed nett by Rule 4, and it is the actual weight at the time of the weighing in Montreal which is now under discussion. Nobody pretends that the purchaser in Montreal is not to pay for the actual weight as shown in Montreal when the goods are weighed, and therefore there is no question of shrinkage to came in at all in regard to this point of crediting over weight or charging under weight. The question of shrinkage may be covered in any other way in regard to which an agreement may be reached, but it has nothing whatever to do with the question of giving credit for over weight.

TWO WAYS OF AMENDING.

I have tried thus to confine myself entirely to the arguments in regard to the question at issue, the only arguments in regard to the question at issue, the only question present on which I am appealing to the Council of the Board of Trade. I believe that the case is absolute and that, as a matter of justice and fair dealing between two parties in a mercantile transaction, there is no question but that this rule ought to be amended. I would ask that it should be amended in one of the two ways, I care not much which way is adopted, either when a number of packages are weighed separately all gains overmarked weight shall be applied against losses in stricking the average, or that when a number are selected for weighing they shall be weighed in drafts of not less than five together and the average shall be struck by taking the total weight of all the packages and dividing it by the number of packages. I consider the latter to be the fairer way and to reach more accurately the real weight of the lot in question. But the first mentioned plan would not have the unjust character of the present rule and would arrive approximately at a fair statement of the actual weight of the whole lot sold and bought.

I trust that your Council will carefully study the question and the argument which I have here put before you, and will deal with it to the best of your judgment.

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Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
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FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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We strictly use All-wool Serges for these Suits, and for years we have been giving the best of our attention and made a specialty of BOYS' FIRST COMMUNION SUITS. Our Suits are properly cut and tailored. We can fit all boys, and our moderate prices have won for us the enormous demand we have every year for these FIRST COMMUNION SUITS.

TWO (2) PIECE SUITS, full range of sizes in all the following prices: $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50.

THREE (3) PIECE SUITS, full range of sizes at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50, $8.00 and $9.00.

Girls' White Dresses for Communion

Embroidered Muslins and Lawns for Dresses.
Plain and Embroidered Veils for First Communion.
Souvenir Gifts for First Communion.

PRAYER BEADS—Silver mounted Pearl Beads, in all the following prices: 60c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25 and $4.00.

FANCY PRAYER BEADS—Crystal, Amber, Sapphire, Granite, Topaz, Emerald, Amethyst, etc., in all the following prices: 70c, 90c, $1.40, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.50 and so on up to $9.00.

SILVER MEDALS AND CRUCIFIX SOUVENIRS at following prices: 50c, 70c, 90c, $1.00, $1.10 and $1.25.

PRAYER BOOKS FOR FIRST COMMUNION—Splendid assortment to select from. Prices ranging from 17c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and so on up to $2.25.

FURNITURE

Our Discount Sale of High-class Furniture still going on. Discounts ranging from 10, 15, 20 and 25 per cent.

We allow a discount on every piece of Furniture sold during this special sale to clear. Choosing is still good in all the following lines: Parlor Sets, Bedroom Sets, Dining Room Sets, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Brass Bedsteads, Folding Beds, Chiffonieres, China Cabinets, Bookcases, Lounges, Sofas, Hat Racks, Parlor and Music Cabinets, Parlor and Library Tables, Office Chairs, Golden Oak Fur Chests (lined with red cedar,) Gold and Fancy Furniture, etc., etc. Take elevator and visit our showrooms.

ART MUSLINS at 10c a yard.

This is a very special offer in Fancy Muslins for Curtains; 40 to 54 inches wide. Large quantities to select from. Muslins we have sold at 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c; all marked down at the one price to clear. Per yard 10c

To-Night--Ladies' Kid Gloves at 69c

Black or colored, double fasteners and fancy stitching; balances of our regular $1.00 lines. Price to clear 69c



SILK RIBBONS AT 15c A YARD—Choosing will be exceptionally good to-night on the large centre table.

NEW COLLARS and LADIES' FANCY NECKWEAR — Grand display of all the latest novelties, Embroidered Turned-down Collars, etc., etc.

LADIES' BLACK SILK BELTS AT 25c—Black Taffeta Belts, corded seams and featherbone, trimmed with buttons. They are here yet. Parties ordering by mail will please mention the size wanted. We have all sizes from 22 to 36. Price 25c; per mail 27c.

Special Discount on Prayer Beads

It is customary with many parents or friends to give Prayer Beads as a First Communion SOUVENIR. From to-day and for a few weeks to come we will allow a discount of 20 per cent, on all Prayer Beads from $1.00 up.

Illustrated Postal Cards

Different views of Montreal, also Public Buildings, Churches, Convents, Residences, etc., etc. 10c a dozen.

At Our Music Counter.

We have just received the following numbers in our 10c Music: 7640—Charge of the Uhlans, by Leo H. Bohm. 172—Confidence (Waltz), par Waldteufel. 712—Gavotte (Sweet Seventeen), by J. Altier. 235—Grand Valse de Concert, by Mattl. 848—One Sweet Dream (Waltz), by Ellenberg. 388—Silver Stars, by Bohm. 981—Star of Hope, by Kennedy. 436—Stephanie Gavotte, by Czibulka. 993—Twittering of the Birds, by Billemma. 1048—Mountain Streams, by Sidney Smith.

DUPUIS FRERES,

The Big East End Departmental Store,

1571 to 1589 St. Catherine St.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

HIS MAJESTY'S NEXT WEEK

Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday at 2.

HAMLIN and MITCHELL'S Splendid Musical Extravaganza

BABES IN TOYLAND

Successor to and under the same management as the Wizard of Oz.
Music by Victor Herbert. Libretto by Glen MacDonough.
Produced under Stage Direction of Julian Mitchell.

SEATS NOW ON SALE

WINDSOR HALL, ALL NEXT WEEK
Matinees daily at 3; Evenings, 8.15.
A magnificent New Programme will be presented by
Living Canada
Bioscope Co. with their latest Moving Pictures.
MILITARY BAND EVERY NIGHT.
Matinee Prices:—Children, 10c; adults, 25c.
Evening Prices:—Admission, 25c; reserved, 50c.
Seats on sale at Shaw's Piano Store, 2274 St. Catherine Street.

ART ASSOCIATION
PHILLIPS SQUARE
A SKETCHING CLASS (IN OILS)
Under the direction of Mr. EDMOND DYONNET, R.C.A., will commence on Thursday, 18th May, and will close on Saturday, 17th June next. Instruction on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. For particulars, apply to the Secretary.

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."
Open Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 25c
EVENINGS.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 7 to 10
TEN CENTS.

EASTERN LEAGUE
Shamrock Grounds, To-Morrow
BUFFALO vs. MONTREAL
Game called 3.30 p.m.

STEREOPTICON LECTURE
By
DR. WILFRID T. GRENFELL
In Aid of the Labrador Branch of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen,
KING'S HALL, 2183 ST. CATHERINE ST.
THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905.
Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
Chair taken at 8.15.
Tickets: 25c and 50c.

HIS MAJESTY'S
Last Two Performances.
RALPH STUART In His Big New York Success,
"BY RIGHT OF SWORD."
Prices—25c to $1.50.

ACADEMY ALL THIS WEEK.
3 Matinees: Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
THE MUMMY AND HUMMING BIRD
NEXT WEEK
KIRKE LA SHELLE ANNOUNCES
THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF CANADA'S FAVORITE PLAY
THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH
WITH
REUBEN FAX
And Notable Associate Players.
The Play that Wins All Hearts.
PRICES—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

FRANCAIS Matinees Daily THIS WEEK
M. M. Theize's Own Company WINE, WOMAN and SONG
SPECIAL—Friday Evening, May 5—Baseball Night—Montreal v. Buffalo. Every member of each club will be present.
Next week—"THE INNOCENT MAIDS."

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK,
DOWN BY THE SEA.
The most popular Comedy-Drama of the season. Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.
Next Week—THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES
Tel. Bell East 1395. WEEK of MAY 1st.
LA PLUS FAIE E.
Play in 4 Acts, by Marcel Prevost. Friday, May 5th, Special Gala Night. Saturday, May 6th (Mat. and Evening), Les Avaries, by Brieux. Special Prices—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00. Boxes—$15.00, $7.50. Ladies and Children not admitted. Next Week—LE COUP DE FOUET.

Montreal Horse Show

THE "ARENA"
MORNINGS
AFTERNOONS
and
EVENINGS
MAY 10 to 13th



Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

Formal Opening Wednesday Evening, May 10th, by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Good going Thursday, May 11th, lowest first class fare for round trip. Good goin May 10th, 12th, and 13th, fare and one-third. All tickets good to return until Monday, May 15th.

PRICES ...
Morning—Admission 25c
Afternoons—Admission ..... 25c and 50c
Evenings—Admission ..... 25c and 50c
Reserved Seats $1.00
Saturday Morning (Special Children's Performance) — Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c; Reserved Seats 50c
Season Badges $5.00

Reserved Seats now on Sale at Star Branch Office. Phone Up 1346.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts. EVENING SERVICE.
Preacher—THE REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor.
Sermon:—"THE GREAT AND THE LITTLE IN RELIGION."
Music: Opening Sentence:—"Thou Shalt Show Me the Path of Life."—Brome.
Anthem—"O Mother dear, Jerusalem:" ..... H. R. Shelley
Violin Solo—"Simple Aveu" ..... Thomb EUGEN SCHNEIDER.
Tenor Solo—"Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah" ..... Schnecker
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL
Opposite Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament,
VICTORIA STREET,
London
A thoroughly comfortable home-like Hotel, located in one of the best districts in London. Most convenient situation for business or pleasure. Offers superior inducements to Colonial Visitors. Single bedrooms, including service, from 3s 6d per day. Double bedrooms, including service, from 5s 6d per day. Inclusive rates from 12s per day.
Our former patrons are our best references.
Moderate tariff. Brochure furnished on request.
GEO. J. BRINKWORTH, Manager.



Who is to Blame.
if your little canary does not give forth its "Long, Sweet Thrill and varied melody," but appears to be dull and dreary? We are willing to help you.
Brock's Bird Seed and Treat
has been known time and again to restore birds to health and song. There is a cake of Treat in each package.
All Grocers and Druggists Keep it.

You Get Your Home Free!

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR THIS STATEMENT IS PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE.

Any member drawing the BALLOT, which we will award on TUESDAY, THE 6TH MAY, in the Long Room, Mechanics' Institute, will be entitled to a loan of any amount up to $6,000.00, which he may hold in the Society, FREE OF ANY INTEREST OR PREMIUM, and repayable in quarterly payments spread over a term of twelve and a half years. There is no easier method of becoming a property owner, and if you are interested we will give you the names of those who have already drawn and are in possession of their own home.

You Can Join Now and Participate in the Appropriations.

Weekly payments ten cents per share of $200.00.
$1,000.00 of stock will cost you ..... $ .50 per week
$2,000.00 of stock will cost you ..... 1.00 per week
$3,000.00 of stock will cost you ..... 1.50 per week
And in proportion for any other amounts.
Circulars and full information upon application.

THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY, CLASS B.
WM. J. McGEE, Sec.-Treas.
OFFICE—Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James Street.

A SUCCESSFUL HORSEMAN

Never allows his horse to suffer pain. He always uses Nerviline which is noted for curing stiffness, rheumatism, swellings and strains. Nerviline is just as good inside as outside. For cramps, colic and internal pain it's a perfect marvel. In the good racing stables Nerviline is always used,—because it makes better horses and smaller veterinary bills. Twenty-five cents buys a large bottle of Nerviline: try it.

"There are six necessities, you know, for a happy marriage." What are they?" "First, a good husband." "And the others?" "The other five are money."

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

BIG DAMAGE ACTION COMES TO SUDDEN END

Yesterday afternoon a settlement was reached in the case of Joseph Leduc against the Barnet Record Co., Ltd., for $10,115 damages for injuries received by the plaintiff's son while working for the defendant company. Medical evidence had been producing showing that the youth was permanently paralyzed as a result of the accident, and it was expected that the case would be fought out for several days Yesterday afternoon, however, Mr. H J Elliott, counsel for the plaintiff, announced to Judge Robidoux, that he had accepted an offer of settlement at $2,500 and costs, and the Judge accordingly rendered judgment to that effect and dismissed the jury.

Tess—"I've just begun to read that novel you lent me." Jess—"It's queer the way the first chapter opens, isn't it?" Tess—"I haven't come to that yet."

"Dis is a purty 'bligin 'ol' worl'," said Uncle Eben, "an' if you let's it git giner'ly known dat's youse looking foh trouble it's mighty li'ble to 'commodate you."

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists, 50c and $1.00
LYMAN, SONS & CO. MONTREAL.



Strong Position of Local Market; Montreal Holdings in Wall Street

Local Interests Not Heavy Losers on Recent Slump.

Though the local market was duller during the past week than it had been for some time considering the conditions existing on the Wall Street market, it made a very good showing.

The small amount of stocks that came out when the Wall Street market was dropping down very fast indicated that the market here is in a very healthy condition, and that there is comparatively little speculation being done.

The position of the different companies must necessarily be benefited by such a condition.

Towards the end of the week when the liquidation had about run its course the ease with which prices moved up showed clearly that it would take comparatively little buying to bring local securities to higher levels. In the meantime the different industrial concerns in which Montrealers are chiefly interested and whose stocks are listed here are steadily increasing their business and should naturally be adding to their earning power.

"How did Montreal investors come out of the recent slump in the Wall Street market?" is a question that has frequently asked on the "Street" during the past week. When big profits are being made the news spreads around very quickly, but when losses are being sustained very little is heard about them.

A careful canvass made by The Herald among the houses doing the largest amount of business in New York for Montreal interests certainly indicated that the local losses in the most recent slump were much smaller than int previous sharp declines. One large interest stated that Montrealers had benefited by past experience and with few exceptions had got out of the market before the highest levels were reached.

As an instance of this it was pointed out that Montrealers, on the advice of local bankers, had been large sellers of Canadian Pacific when it crossed the 150 mark, and had readily sold Twin City between 110 and 112. A considerable amount of United States Steel pfd, was held here, and luckily it made a remarkably good showing during the decline as compared with traction and railway stocks.

Another good feature about the local market is that the public has been a willing buyer of bank stocks. A leading official of one of the banks said that people were evidently appreciating the benefits that would accrue by holding a stock that could not be affected by "short selling." He pointed out that it was a criminal offence to sell the stock of a Canadian bank short.

The demand continues good for the so-called unlisted bonds and stocks, especially the bonds with which a stock bonus is being given.

Position of U.S. Railways

President Stuyvesant Fish, of Illinois Central, delivered the opening address at the seventh session of the International Railway Congress, at Washington.

In his speech, Mr. Fish dealt with the beginning of railroading in Britain, but the principal theme of his address was the expression of a belief that the United States must hereafter lead in the evolution of railway traffic.

In reviewing the figures of American railways in 1899 as compared with 1903, and as compared with the figures on the British railways, the speaker pointed out the following facts: Passenger traffic in Great Britain increased 54.2 per cent.; in the United States 47.2 per cent. Ton of freight in Great Britain increased 49.2 per cent.; in the United States 141.7 per cent. Passengers carried one mile in the United States increased 81 per cent.; tons one mile 152 per cent.; mileage increased 33.9 per cent., and gross earnings 73.6 per cent.

In the course of his address President Fish said:—

"The welcome which we tender at this time to the delegates, and especially those who have come from Europe, is, if possible, more earnest, because, vast as has been the growth of the railroad system on this side of the Atlantic, we in these newer countries must now look more and more to the experience of Europe for light in dealing with the problems which are beginning to confront us on account of our increasing population and civilization. This will involve a vast expenditure of capital, and it may be that when we shall have met, and overcome all these difficulties, the capitalization of our railways, which in the United States is now sixty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars ($63,186) per mile, may approach, that of the railways of Great Britain, which is fifty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-five pounds sterling (£55,495), or, say, two hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($277,475) per mile.

"While I hardly think we shall go that far, I am certain there must be a very great increase above the figures now prevailing. This because we must now do what they did at the outset—provide second, third and fourth tracks and separate, at least in the densely populated towns and cities, the plane of railway traffic from the plane of street travel. Nor is this by any means the only point on which we look to Europe for enlightenment. The preponderance in the older countries of passenger traffic in its relation to freight traffic presents a condition which is confronting us more and more. Already in our Eastern States the proportion of the revenue derived from the carriage of freight —to wit: 54 per cent. of the total receipts from operation—is as low as in Great Britain, although in the interior and in the West the receipts from freight still form upward of 70 per cent. of our total revenue.

Street Railway Meeting Postponed

The special meeting of the Montreal Street Railway called for Monday next, May 8, will be adjourned without considering the business for which it was called.

The annual meeting of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company will be held on Wednesday next.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Stock Exchange takes place on Friday next, May 12.

Mr. B. Hal Brown, manager for Canada of the London & Lancashire Insurance Co., has returned from a trip to London. While in the latter city he attended the annual meeting of the company.

Senator Forget spent the greater part of the week in Ottawa.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy reaches the city in the early part of next week.

Great Nor. Butter Service

An official circular issued by Guy Tombs, general freight agent of the Great Northern Railway of Canada, notifies agents and shippers that commencing May 9, three iced cars for the transportation of butter to Montreal will be run weekly during the warm season as follows:

1. Leaving Hawkesbury on Tuesdays at 9 a.m., stopping at Grenville, Stonefield, St. Phillipe, Lachute, Mirabel, St. Canute, Palneauville, St. Jerome, Paisley, St. Sophie, New Glasgow, St. Lin, Bissonnette, La Fouche, St. Julienne, St. Alexis, St. Jacques and Montcalm, and arriving at Joliette at 3.30 p.m., and at Montreal at 8.30 a.m. Wednesdays.

2. Leaving Joliette on Wednesdays, at 5 a.m., stopping at St. Paul de Joliette, St. Marie, Salomee, Petit St. Esprit, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, St. Paul l'Ermite and Charlemagne, arriving at Montreal at 8.30 a.m.

3. Leaving Riviere a Pierre at 4 a.m. Fridays, stopping at Notre Dame des Anges, Lac aux Salles, St. Theodore, St. Tite, Heronville, Garneau Junction, Grand'mere, Shawinigan Junction, St. Flavie, St. Boniface, Mouze Teurres, St. Paulin, St. Ursule, Crete de Coq, St. Justin, St. Barthelemi, St. Cuthbert, St. Norbert, St. Pierre siding, St. Elizabeth, Durocher siding, arriving at Joliette 12.40 a.m., and arriving at Montreal 9 a.m., Saturdays.

Tuesday and Friday cars remain at Joliette over night so that shippers can load there any time in the afternoon.

International Butter Service

An official circular signed by J. J. Wallace, general freight agent, and W. H. Olive, assistant general freight agent, of the Intercolonial Railway, announces that commencing Tuesday, May 9, iced cars for the carriage of butter to Montreal will be run during the summer, up to and including week ending Oct. 28, 1905, as follows:—An iced car will leave Ste. Flavie every Tuesday morning, and will run as a way car on No. 43 train as far as Riviere du Loup, where it will be closed. (This car will start from Little Metis and will be run specially to Ste. Flavie to connect with No. 43. Any shipments that may offer at stations east of Little Metis may be forwarded in time for transhipment to the iced car at Ste. Flavie, in which case the way-bills must be endorsed accordingly and the agent at Ste. Flavie notified by wire.) A second iced car will leave Riviere du Loup every Tuesday night on No. 47 train, and will run as way car to Levis, where it will be closed. A third iced car will leave Levis about 10 a.m. every Wednesday on a special freight train, and will run to Montreal as a way car. These cars will be kept together and will be due in Montreal about 23 o'clock, Wednesday night. Butter loaded in these cars will be charged the current less-than-carload tariff rates, without additional charge for icing.

Toronto Electric Light Co.

4½%

1st MORTAGE BONDS DUE 1916

Capital $3,000,000
Bonds 1,000,000

$4,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 300,000

ASK FOR QUOTATION.

Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited,
Canada Life Building.
E. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

C.P.R. Butter Service

A circular has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway announcing that commencing May 8, iced cars for the transportation of butter to Montreal will be run weekly during the warm season as follows:—Leave Bedford, Tuesday, remaining at Mystic over Tuesday night, and leaving there on Wednesday for Montreal, arriving in this city on Thursday. Leave Lennoxville Tuesday, arriving at Montreal on Wednesday. The car leaving Lennoxville will start from Stanstead or Stanstead Junction, running over the northern end of the Boston and Maine, and taking on butter at all stations between Stanstead Junction and Lennoxville. Leave West Shefford Monday, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday. Leaving Cookshire on Tuesday, arriving in Montreal on Thursday. This car will remain over night at Sherbrooke, starting from Sherbrooke Wednesday, picking up butter at all points between Sherbrooke and Brigham Junction. Leaving Masonville on Tuesday, arriving at Montreal on Wednesday. Leaving South Roxton on Monday, stopping at Sutton Junction over Monday night, and arriving in Montreal on Wednesday, Leaving Quebec on Wednesday, arriving in Montreal on Thursday. The butter in Quebec and St. Gabriel de Brandon cars will be delivered Thursday, and that from Pembroke on Friday. Leaving Annunciation on Wednesday, arriving in Montreal on Thursday. Leaving St. Lin on Thursday, arriving in Montreal on the same day. This car will be at the disposal of shippers immediately on arrival each Wednesday evening, until 10 p.m., to store their butter, and again in the morning before the train leaves. Leaving St. Eustache on Thursday, arriving at Montreal on the same day. Leaving Grandes Piles on Tuesday, arriving at Monteal the same day. Leaving Three Rivers on Wednesday, arriving at Montreal on Thursday. Leaving St. Guillaume on Wednesday, arriving in Montreal on the same day. Leaving Waltham Tuesday, arriving Moptreal Thursday. Leaving North Wakefield on Wednesday, arriving in Montreal on Thursday. The Waltham car will leave there on the evening of Tuesday, running to Hull and picking up butter at intermediate stations. At Hull or Ottawa, the car will be re-iced, if necessary, and sent to North Wakefield on the Gracefield branch, returning Wednesday and lifting butter at intermediate points. This car will arrive at Ottawa in time to leave on train No. 120 Wednesday evening so that butter may be delivered in Montreal Thursday morning.

Leaving St. Polycarpe on Tuesday, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday.

The circular also states that butter loaded in all these cars will be charged the current less than carload tariff rates, without additional charge for icing; that if the special car or cars running on the different routes, should be found on arrival, at a point at which shipments may offer, to be fully loaded, such shipments can only be accepted for transportation in an ordinary car at "Owner's Risk," unless the shipment is of such a quantity as to warrant a special car being furnished for its transportation, in which event the butter will have to be held in our possession at "Owner's Risk," pending the arrival of the special car in question, and that cheese must not be loaded in these special iced butter cars.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

Bradstreet's Trade review uq.....

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say: There has been some improvement in wholesale trade here during the past week. The milder weather general throughout the province has resulted in more activity along the line of sorting orders in nearly all branches of wholesale business. In spring and summer dry goods this is particularly noticeable. The cold weather is now looked upon as well over and the retail business of the province may be expected to pick up accordingly. Country remittances, here and there, are a little slow but, on the whole, they are fairly good as also are city collections. In all lines of manufacture there is continued activity. The steel trade is exceedingly busy and prices are good. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental road has not yet actually commenced, but there is much being done throughout the country in the way of railway development and the demand for steel rails, etc., is heavy. Immigrants are still pouring into the country in large numbers and their advent is welcome in all lines of labor. The port is now practically open for shipping and heavy shipments of cattle and all kinds of heavy goods are awaiting the first boats which will clear in a day or so. Prices of cattle and hogs here continue very high. Meats are firm in sympathy.

Toronto reports say: There is a better tone to wholesale trade in all lines. Orders for sorting lines are coming in better and considerable impetus has been given trade by the opening of navigation. Trade at manufacturing centres taroughout the province is active, showing a steady increase as the season opens out. Farmers are busy seeding, which has somewhat quietened trade at country points. This has also served to limit receipts of country produce here. There is a fair trade in dry goods re orders and the outlook for the fall trade, which is already beginning to move, is fairly good. Groceries are fairly active and hardware trade is brisk. The movement of heavy goods is particularly active. All lines of industry report great activity and this is especially true of the building trade which is having a phenomenally busy season. Payments generally are good, although from the Northwest they are still slow. Reports regarding the Ontario crop of inter wheat are not at all good and it is evident a good deal of it will have to be ploughed up. The timothy crop, too, looks bad in places. Butcher and export cattle continues scarce and firm and hogs are still advancing, dressed selling at the unprecedented price of 9c per lb. here. Other commodities are steady to firm.

At Quebec: Trade conditions are normal. City collections, as a rule, are reported backward, but country remittances are said to show a slight improvement. In some sections, rain is badly wanted and there is reported a difficulty in getting out logs.

Snow's Crop Report

Chicago.—B. W. Snow says the condition of winter wheat on May 1 is 91 1-10 per cent. The condition a year ago was 74 5-10 per cent. The acreage of winter wheat is given at 30,851,000 acres, against 28,551,000 harvested last year. About 200,000 acres, seeded last fall, have been ploughed up and abandoned, which is an unusually small percentage. A preliminary estimate of the spring wheat crop shows an acreage of 20,940,000, vs. 19,000,000 on last crop. Only one state shows a condition under 90.

Iron and Steel Prices

The present prices of the following iron and steel products compare with a year ago as follows:—

	Now.	Yr. ago.
Found. pig. No. 2 S. Cin., ton.	$16.00	$12.50
Bessemer pig. Pitts., ton.....	16.35	13.85
Gray Forge, Pitts., ton.....	15.60	12.50
Lake Superior charc., ton.....	18.50	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.....	24.00	23.00
Wire rods, Pitts., ton.....	34.00	30.50
Steel rails, Pitts., ton.....	28.00	28.00

Copper Smelting in Nova Scotia

Mining Record: At the late session of the Legislature an act was passed incorporating the Pictou Smelting Co. It is presumed that the company is incorporated for the purpose of utilizing the copper smelting furnace erected at Pictou a year ago by the Crown Copper Co. There are those who think that Nova Scotia presents an interesting field for the erection and development of a large smelting and refining business, due to the fact that she has abundance of coal. A gentleman who takes much interest in the mineral development of the province writes the editor commendatory of the remarks made by the writer in the Legislative Council in advocacy of the encouragement and development of home coal consuming and trusts he intended in mentioning iron and steel industries, that these should be used figuratively, though it would have been more satisfactory had mention been made of copper and other complex ores. Perhaps the writer of this was in error in assuming that iron and steel and allied industries included copper and other minerals. Certainly it was his intention to advocate assistance to all minerals whose development might increase the home consumption of coal. Our correspondent, however, presents the subject in a new phase when he says: "As Nova Scotia has the fuel, this province could be made the centre for all the provinces surrounding the Gulf of St. Lawrence." This view may infuse a little enthusiasm into those who are not perhaps sanguine as to the success of smelters, being doubtful as to the commercial value of native ores. If we have not the right kind of orgs in Nova Scotia, then we can do the smelting for other provinces. The first thing, in our opinion, that should be determined is the quality and quantity of copper or "complex" ores in Nova Scotia. The expert to be brought into express opinion as to the iron ores of the province may at the same time look over the copper situation. But if we is to be directed to do this those making copper ore their specialty must urge the Government to act. Our correspondent remarks: "It would have been a good thing for Nova Scotia if the importance of the views you are now announcing had been fully comprehended twenty years ago and action taken accordingly. As a matter of fact there are comparatively few at the present time who realize the necessity of closely investigating the mineral possibilities of Nova Scotia and assisting directly or indirectly in their development."

New York Investments.

Investment returns on Wall Street stocks compiled by Edmund & Charles Randolph:—

	Close.	Div'd.	Yield.
American Sugar.....	135	7	5.18
Atchison, com.	83	4	4.81
Amer. Smel. com.....	112	5	4.46
Amer. Smel. pfd.....	120	7	5.83
Baltimore & Ohio.....	106	4	3.77
Amal. Copper	80	2	2.50
Canadian Pacific	149	6	4.02
Con. Gas	201	10	4.97
Detroit United	83	4	4.81
Illinois Central	159	6	3.77
Louis. & Nashville.....	146	6	4.10
Missouri Pacific	97	5	5.15
Manhatan Railway	164	6	3.65
Met. Traction	117	7	5.98
N. Y. Central.....	141	5	3.54
Pennsylvania Ry.	137	6	4.37
St. Paul	172	7	4.06
U. S. Steel	101	7	6.92
Twin City	110	5	4.54
Union Pacific	121	4	3.30
Western Union	94	5	5.31

A MONTREAL EVENT!

A sale which is now quite an event in Montreal, and is anxiously looked forward to both by ladies and gentlemen, is the annual kid glove sale at the Paris Kid Glove Store, 2335 St. Catherine Street. The gloves will be on exhibition from Tuesday, May 2nd, and the sale will open Monday, May 8th, closing Saturday 13th inst.

The qualities which have been so much appreciated in our former sales will be offered again at altogether exceptional prices.—Advt.

FOREIGN CONSUL EXPRESSES OPINION OF EMIGRANTS.

"How can England and America receive such people?"

"That," says Consul Diedrich, in reporting on the class of emigrants passing through Bremen on the way to England and America, is a remark very commonly heard in the streets.

"Candor compels me to say," writes the Consul, "that some of the Russian refugees belong to a lower class than I have ever seen.

"They impress one as being more or less physically and mentally degenerate, unable and unwilling to do any but the cheapest kind of work, and by overstocking the labor market they tend to reduce the standard of living of the wage-worker, and to increase the army of unemployed and discontented."

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

COAL

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COAL MINING CO., LTD.

Works: Drummond Colliery, Westville, N. S.

Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.

Head Office, Room 311, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

THE DOMINION COAL CO.,

(LIMITED).

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

—OF—

DOMINION STEAM COALS

Screened, Run of Mine and Slack.

For particulars, apply to

GENERAL SALES AGENT,

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Tel. Main 1491. MONTREAL.

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Best American and Welsh Anthracite, Scotch and Sydney Steam. Lowest Prices.

Andrew Balle 69 McGill St

BOAT AND SPAR VARNISHES

McCaskill, Dougall & Co.'s Standard Brand.

Won't turn white from the effects of water and sun. Absolutely reliable. Nothing better procurable anywhere. Highest Awards at home and abroad.

Ask your dealer for them, and if he does not keep them, apply to

McCaskill, Dougall & Co.,

30 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL.

We Wish to Buy

MONTREAL ARENA STOCK

We Have For Sale

DEMERARA ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.

We Have For Sale

FRONTENAC CEREAL CO., Pref.

We have for sale stock of

SIDNEY CEMENT CO., Ltd.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,

205 ST. JAMES STREET.

MAIN 505.

To The Debtors of A. Fred & Co.

Manufacturers and Importers of Hats, Caps and Furs,

OF MONTREAL, INSOLVENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Book Debts and claims held against you by the said A. Fred & Co., have been transferred to me by Wilks & Michaud, Curators, by deed of transfer, dated May 1st, 1905.

A copy of said transfer and list of debtors are deposited at the Prothonotary's Office, according to law.

Montreal, May 3rd, 1905.

A. H. JACKSON,
508 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

Montreal Street Railway Co.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company, will be held at the Company's Offices, Street Railway Chambers, No. 574 Craig Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the eighth day of May next, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to make a further issue of Debenture Bonds.

By order of the Board,

PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 17th April, 1905.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

The Shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company are hereby notified that on Monday, the 8th day of May instant, a motion will be made to adjourn the meeting without considering the business for which it is called.

By order of the Board,

PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice of meeting, the Shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company are hereby notified that at said meeting a motion will be made to adjourn the same without considering the business for which it is called.

By order of the Board,

PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 5th May, 1905.



SHERIFF'S SALE

No. 1174—Louis Payette, Junior, et al, vs. La Compagnie de l'Opera Comique de Montreal (in liquidation) and al.

A lot of land situate in Saint Louis ward, city of Montreal, known as number five hundred and twenty-eight (528), on the official plan and book of reference of the said Saint Louis ward, measuring forty-one feet three inches in front on Cadieux street, by eighty-nine feet in depth, the whole English measure, and more or less—with buildings thereon erected.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable seized in this cause, formerly announced to take place on the twenty-first day of January (1905), will take place at my office, in the city of Montreal, on the TWENTY-FIFTH day of MAY next, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

P. M. DURAND,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 5th May, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, demand will be made to amend the Incorporation Act of "Le Club Canadien," for the purpose of increasing the annual value of its immovable, of imposing upon its members an annual contribution, and of obtaining all other powers necessary for the enforcement of the same.

Montreal, April 14th, 1905.

PELISSIER, WILSON & ST. PIERRE,
Attorneys for the said Club.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Manager. Directors.

WRITE TO US ABOUT IT and if we do not succeed in convincing you, by a preponderance of evidence, that you can make more money by investing a few dollars in Marconi Wireless Telegraph stock than by any other use to which you can put your money, you will at least have gained a great deal of very useful and beneficial information. You will be under no obligation to us—we want you to know all about it, whether you buy stock or not. Primarily, of course, our object is to sell stock, but we will not expect you to buy, unless your own intelligent judgment tells you it is the proper thing to do. All we ask is a hearing. If the facts we present do not satisfy you that it is a safe, sound, conservative and highly profitable venture, then we want none of your money. It will cost you nothing more than a postal card to find out what we have to offer. The only stipulation we make is that you shall read carefully all that we submit. Address,

Munroe & Munroe,
Managers for the Marconi Underwriters,
25 Broad Street, New York.
Canada Life Bldg., Montreal.
50 Congress Street, Boston.

NORRIS P. BRYANT,

STOCK BROKER,
84 St. Francois Xavier Street,
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(Opposite Montreal Stock Exchange.)

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At current rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment. Low charges. No delays.

MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,

1763 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 76.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the 1st Day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

B. E. WALKER,
General Manager.

Toronto, April 25th, 1905.

Baie des Chaleurs Railway

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Head Office of the Company (office of Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain), 180 St. James Street, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting other business of the Company, which should have been transacted at the annual meeting of the Company.

By order of the Board.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 7th April, 1905.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up.....$3,000,000
Rest Account..... 3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO

T. R. MERRITT ..... PRESIDENT.
D. R. WILKIE ..... VICE-PRESIDENT and GENERAL MANAGER

MONTREAL BRANCH—South-west cor. of St. James and McGill Sts.

General Banking Business.
Savings Department. Sterling Exchange.

J. A. RICHARDSON.....Manager.

MARCONI.

Call at our office and see the Marconi Wireless Telegraph System in operation, or write for information.

MUNROE & MUNROE.

Managers for Marconi Underwriters, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

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LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

LIBERAL TERMS
LOW CHARGES

MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,

1763 NOTRE DAME STREET.

LUKIS, STEWART & CO.,

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.
STEAM BOILER INSURANCE.
WORKMEN'S COLLECTIVE INSURANCE.
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Sovereign Bank Building, St. James Street.

GEORGE C. HIAM. C. C. PANGMAN.

HIAM & PANGMAN,

General Insurance Agents and Brokers.
Liverpool & London & Globe
Insurance Co.'s Building, Montreal.

BOLTON, FANE & CO

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LONDON, E.C., ENG.

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In all Qualities and Sizes.

BESSEMER COKE ..... "Lofoden" Brand
SEIMENS COKE ..... "Pelican" Brand
CHARCOAL ..... "Mocha" Brand
BEST CHARCOAL "Cardigan" Crown Brand
STAFFORDSHIRE BAR IRON...B.G. Crown Brand.
GALVANIZED SHEETS..... "Pelican" & "Ostrich" Brand.
BOILER PLATES.
RAILS, FISHPLATES, Etc., Etc.

R. SULLIVAN DAVID,
Selling Agent for Canada.
210 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

DALE & CO.

Marine and Fire Underwriters,

30 St. Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL.

BANK D'HOCHELAGA

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half Per cent. (3½ p.c.) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent. (7 p.c.) per annum, on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office or at its Branches, on and after the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
General Manager

Montreal, 18th April, 1905.

THE ONTARIO BANK

Dividend No. 95.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the 1st Day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

C. McGILL,
General Manager.

Toronto, April 20th, 1905.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Subscription Lists will open on May 8th and close on or before 12th May, 1905.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
AND
MESSRS. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,

Offer for Subscription the following new Securities of the

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, Ltd.

$5,000,000.

First Mortgage Five per Cent. Thirty-Five Year Sinking Fund Gold Coupon Bonds.

In denominations of $500 and $1000.

Dated 1st May, 1905; Due 1st May, 1940. Subject to call at 105 and accrued interest after 1st May, 1910.

Coupons 1st May and November. Price 99 and accrued interest.

$3,000,000.

Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock.

In shares of $100 each.

Dividends 1st February and August. Price 115 flat.

The Preferred Stock will be convertible, at the option of the Holder, at any time up to 1st May, 1910, into a like amount of Common Stock of the Company. After 1st May, 1910, the Preferred Stock is subject to redemption at 125% and accrued dividends.

These issues are to retire the Company's present outstanding Bonds and Preferred Stock, and for the general purposes of the Company.

CAPITALIZATION.

Mortgage 5% Bonds—Total authorized	$7,000,000	
Held in Treasury	2,000,000	
		$ 5,000,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock		3,000,000
Common Stock		15,000,000

OFFER TO EXCHANGE.

The Holders of the present issue of Bonds will be given priority in the allotment of new bonds, and Holders of the present issue of Preferred Stock will be given priority in the allotment of new Preferred Stock; but it will be necessary for such Holders, on or before 8th May, 1905, to deposit their bonds or shares with The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, or the New England Trust Company, Boston, who are authorized to issue Temporary Receipts exchangeable for the new bonds and shares when issued.

The rate at which exchange will be made is as follows: For old Bonds—New Bonds for same amount, plus 11% in cash. Interest will be paid on old Bonds up to 12th May, 1905, and accrued interest on new Bonds from 1st May will be collected. For old Stock—Share for Share in new Stock. Interest on old Stock will be paid up to 12th May, 1905, and interest on new Stock will accrue from that date.

Applications by new Subscribers must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per Cent. on the par value of the amount applied for, which will be returned if no allotment is made. The balance will be payable when the Temporary Receipts are delivered. When old securities are lodged for exchange the deposit of 10 per Cent. will not be required.

A Prospectus, with full particulars and forms of application, may be obtained from

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, and Branches.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, and Branches.
Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, and
The Royal Trust Company, Montreal.

At any of which offices Subscriptions will be received.

From Flour to your kitchen and never touches a hand — Purity Bread. James Strachan, Bakers to Royalty

J. H. DUNN & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
Liverpool, London & Globe Building.
TEL. MAIN 4084.

Bonds and Securities.

Havana, Sao Paulo, Mexican and Electrical Development Securities a Specialty.

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MEMBER MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Bonds and Investment Securities.

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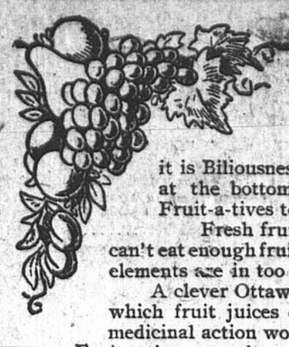
HICKSON & DAVIDSON

Stock Brokers,

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

1724 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Tel. Main 2204.



Headaches

When the Head aches and the Tongue is Coated

it is Biliousness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes Fruit-a-tives to make that lazy liver work.

Fresh fruit is fine for these troubles, but one can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits.

A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by which fruit juices could be combined so that their medicinal action would be increased many times.

Fruit-a-tives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-a-tives tablet has the same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges, apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the fruit juices themselves.

"I have been suffering with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and find that Fruit-a-tives are just what my system requires to relieve these complaints. I hope many more sufferers will try them."

MRS. WM. TREFFRY, Burnside, Man.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

50c. a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Whisky of Quality

CONSTANTLY GROWING IN FAVOR.

MACKINLAY'S V. O. B. Scotch Whisky

Guaranteed 10 Years Old.

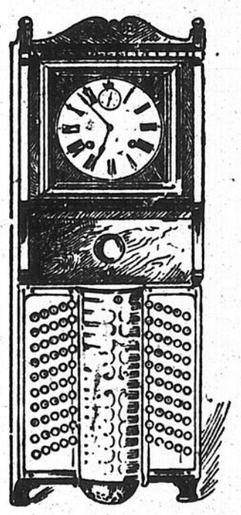
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GET THE BEST



A Satisfactory Workman's Time Recorder

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"Simplex"

Why don't you adopt it?

MUNDERLOH & CO.

61 ST. SULPICE ST.

WEDDING GIFTS

Can be selected in our store at prices that will suit all tastes and purses. Our line is very large and attractive, embracing all that is nice and serviceable and of good quality—Articles in

FRENCH BRONZE,
FINE ART POTTERY and
CHINA WARE,
RICH CUT GLASSWARE—

A large variety of medium size articles, from $1.50 to $8.00 each.

FINE BRASSWARE, STERLING SILVER WARE, QUADRUPLE PLATED WARE, JAPANESE CHINAWARE, NOVELTIES, etc.

And, just opening, a large line of

FINE LEATHER GOODS, etc.

G. W. CLARKE & CO.,

2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

KODAKS* and *HIGH GRADE CAMERAS* for *ATHLETIC WORK

SOLE AGENT for all leading ANTI-TRUST GOODS.

QUALITY better, and PRICES, much LESS.

R. F. SMITH, Montreal Photographic Supply

1765 Notre Dame St., and 148 Peel St.

Instruction, information and trial free. Send for Catalogue and bargain list.

A SHREWD PROPHECY.

A correspondent of the London Times directs attention to a curiously prophetic Russian utterance on the subject of Japan published as long ago as 1819. It is contained in a volume called "Recollections of Japan" written by Capt. Golowinn, of the Russian army. In discussing the Japanese character the writer says: "What must we expect if this numerous, ingenious, and industrious people, who are capable of everything, and much inclined to imitate all that is foreign, should ever have a sovereign like our Peter the Great; with the resources and treasures which Japan possesses, he would enable it to become, in a few years, the sovereign of the Eastern Ocean. However deeply a horror of everything foreign may be impressed on the Japanese and Chinese government, yet a change in their system is not inconceivable; necessity may compel them to do that to which their own free will does not impel them! Attacks, for example, like that of Chwostoff, often repeated, would probably induce them to think of means to repel a handful of vagabonds who disturbed a nation. This might lead them to build ships of war on the model of those of Europe; these ships might increase to fleets, and then it is probable that the good success of this measure would lead them also to adopt the other scientific methods which are so applicable to the destruction of the human race. In this manner all the inventions of Europe might gradually take root in Japan, even without the creative spirit of a Peter, merely by the power and concurrence of circumstances. The Japanese certainly would not be in want of teachers if they would only invite them. I therefore believe that this just and upright people must, by no means, be provoked." Capt. Goodwin must have been an observant man.

When In Trouble After Eating

Postmaster Jancouski Always Finds Relief in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets —They Cure as well as Relieve.

When you get that uncomfortable feeling after eating don't you just long for something to give you relief? Mr. R. Jancouski, Postmaster at Fesserton, Ont., will tell you what will just exactly fit your case. Mr. Jancouski says:

"I have given Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a fair trial and can with every confidence recommend them. I generally use only one half Tablet after eating and it always gives me relief."

But Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets not only relieve—they cure and cure permanently. Thousands of Canadians have found relief after eating by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and after using them for a time have further discovered that they are no longer necessary—that the stomach has recovered and is able to do its work without assistance.

PRIZES FOR POLICE YIDDISH.

The prevalence of the alien is apparently not the reverse of an unmixed blessing to the East End London policeman. In fact, he affords that functionary an opportunity to gain distinction in the force as a prize-winner.

"A few months ago," the Home Secretary informed Mr. Claude Hay in the House of Commons on Tuesday, "I sanctioned the expenditure of a small sum in prizes to police officers who attain proficiency in Yiddish."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Flowers of Medeæval Romance

FOUR tales of mediaeval romance comprise "Fond Adventures," the latest volume from the pen of Maurice Hewlett, the acknowledged master among contemporary writers in that field. These stories from the Middle Ages, glow with color, passion and romance, and are characterized by an intimate knowledge of those early days, and that careful and elaborate craftsmanship and choice of words peculiar to Mr. Hewlett. In each the dominant motive is the love of youth for maiden, of primeval passion. In the first, "The Heart's Key," the scene is set in the hill country of Toulouse, in the early thirteenth century. There is the clank of armor, the sudden night surprise, and the mediaeval town. The second, "Bragenhead the Great," is an addition to the "New Canterbury Tales," in which the tellers of the stories of the former pilgrimage are found to possess passions and a story of their own, with Captain Bragenhead as the hero of a skilful plot of love and war. This is the best of the four stories, and Bragenhead himself is an interesting and attractive figure, "a lean man of six feet two inches, of inordinate thirst, of two scars on his face, a majestic nose; of a long sword, two daggers and a stolen horse; of experience in diverse kinds of villainy, yet of simple tastes." He appears with a roving commission from his master, Jack Cade, to spread revolution along the Pilgrim's Way. He picks up records at Winchester, and there encounters Percival Beiceforest, who has just been dismissed for falling in love with his master's daughter. By strategy he proceeds to straighten out this tangle. After a great deal of trouble, Perceforest attains his love. "Go, boy!" are the last words of the captain. "Purvey me beer from the Rainbow. I do thirst furiously." It is the only tale of the four which does not end in tragedy. The scene of the third tale is laid in Florence before the days of Dante, and contains a convincing picture of that quaint old city of towers and narrow streets and fortified palaces. The last story, which occupies nearly half the book, takes the reader into the war-swept atmosphere of the early Renaissance, with Mantua, Milan and Venice contending for the domination of North Italy. It is the story of La Colombina, the little dove of the castle by the shores of Lake Garda, and how she became involved in the intrigue which centred round the court of Sforga at Milan. More than that it is an extremely subtle study of a woman's personality. The whole volume is characteristic of the author, full of color and romance, and more bracing in tone than his elaborate analysis of Mary, Queen of Scots, in "The Queen's Quair." (London: The Macmillan Company.)

"Harold Bowdoin's Investment"

THERE are so few Canadian writers of fiction in the front rank that a new aspirant for literary honors is worthy of a careful hearing. The latest Canadian to so aspire is Hattie E. Colter, of St. John, N.B., who has written an entertaining story bearing the title "Harold Bowdoin's Investment." The character of the story is not orat,bui character of the story is not original, but it is told in a readable way. The scenes are laid alternately in New Brunswick and New York. Ferdinand Lee was the son of poor parents and at an early age went to St. John to work in a factory, as a means of augmenting the scanty family exchequer. Through attendance at prayer meetings he became acquainted with Harold Bowdoin, the son of rich parents. The latter took a great fancy to him, and was the means of securing funds to put Ferdinand through college. This was his "investment." The remainder of the story describes how the investment turned out. Ferdinand went through college and entered the ministry. He was a speaker of rare eloquence and originality and soon he secured a call to a prominent church in New York city, at a salary of $5,000. His advent was soon followed by a wonderful revival. So much as an indication of the thread of the story, which shows how one Canadian country lad came into his kingdom. There are many such stories to be told of the unfaltering courage and perseverance of other young Canadians against early poverty, and who won an education and subsequent honors which seemed utterly beyond reach at the outset of their career. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

Dr. Brady's Latest Novel

DR. Cyrus Townsend Brady is an indefatigable writer, and two or three books, with a couple of novelettes and countless magazine tales thrown in, is not an unusual year's work for him. He has appeared upon the reviewer's table so frequently of late years that it dawned upon some sort of apology was necessary, and in his latest romance, "The Two Captains," he devotes a long preface to explaining away his literary fecundity. He claims he has put as much history as he could get into one book into "The Two Captains," and it must be conceded that he has written an interesting story. The two captains were Nelson and Napoleon. The connection is formed through the love of an Englishman for the French heroine. A love story is Mr. Brady's long suit, and here he has added another to his long list of successes. To those who like a historical novel, with not too much history and plenty of action, this book will wile away some enjoyable hours. (Toronto: G. N. Morang & Company.)

Among the May Magazines

SEVERAL military articles give a sort of military character to the May Canadian Magazine. "The Badges of the Canadian Militia," by Captain H. F. Wyatt; "The Militia Council," by the editor; "The Personnel of the Council;" "Before the Militia Bill of 1868," by Benjamin Sulte—all these articles are appropriately illustrated. R. E. Macnaughten describes the Canadian West in a three-page poem with suitable illustration. G. M. L. Brown, a Canadian journalist who is travelling in South America, contributes an interesting sketch of Venezuela. Alfred Fitzpatrick tells the story of "The Neglected Citizen in the Camps," and what is being done to provide for his moral and educational advancement. Perhaps the most notable article in the issue is "Electoral Management," by H. B. Ames, M.P., who describes an ideal method for organizing a city constituency in such a way as to avoid political corruption. The stories are contributed by J. Gordon Smith, Eric Bohn, Theodore Roberts and L. M. Montgomery.

The May number of Pearson's Magazine contains a number of features of especial importance. Some interesting revelations regarding the shackling of Jefferson Davis, as told by an eye-witness, appear in an article entitled "The Shackling of Jefferson Davis." "The Revival of Ocean Yacht Racing" is a well illustrated article, by W. J. Henderson. Martin M. Foss has contributed an article on "The Bucket Shops of the Book World," and A. V. Stratton one on the manufacture of lead pencils. Among those contributing to the fiction in this number are: Charles Battell Loomis, James Barr, Owen Kildare and J. H. Gannon, Jr.

In addition to the second paper of the series in which Henry James describes the impressions made upon him last fall during a sojourn in New England after an absence of twenty years, the North American Review for May contains a dozen unusually interesting and timely articles. Sir Oliver Lodge contributes a paper dealing with the origin and nature of life, under the title "What is Life?"; Havelock Ellis writes of Don Quixote and his creator; Professor Beers, of Yale University, discusses the English drama of to-day, comparing the work of the greatermodern dramatists, Pinero, Bernard Shaw, Ibsen, Yeats and others. Noteworthy among other papers is one on "Probable Japanese Terms of Peace," by Adachi Kinnosuke.

Gelett Burgess contributes the novelette to the May Smart Set. There are fourteen short stories in the number, among the writers being Virginia Woodward Cloud, Owen Oliver, Frances de Wolfe Fenwick, Anne O'Hagan, Ay Van Dwight, W. J. B. Moses and W. C. Morrow. There is a story in the original French, and a readable essay by Frank S. Arnett, called "On Love-Letters." The best poets are found in its pages with seasonable lyrics; such writers contribute as Maurice Francis Egan, Duncan Campbell Scott, Florence Wilkinson, John B. Tabb, Clinton Scollard, Madison Cawein, Mildred I. McNeal and Charles Hanson Towne.

The first number of the Country Calendar is a sign of the return of Americans to outdoor life. This new magazine of the Review of Reviews Book Company is a high-class production, not only in its large size, and sumptuously printed half-tone illustrations, but also in its showing of such contributors as ex-President Grover Cleveland, John Burroughs, Prof. L. H. Bailey, Secretary James Wilson, Dallas Lore Sharp, Henry C. Rowland and others.

Literary Notes of Interest

Mrs. Humphry Ward is taking a few weeks' recreation from her literary and dramatic labors. She has gone to Italy, and, at present is in Florence. Recent authoritative lists give The Marriage of William Ashe as the best selling book in London, New York, Boston, Washington, and many of the smaller cities.

Success Among Nations, by Emil Reich, which was published last June by the Harpers, has found great favor on the Continent. The German edition is having a ready sale, and the work has just been translated into both French and Italian; the former being published by Ernest Flammarion, and the latter by the firm of Glus Laterza and Figli.

Among early publications by Messrs. McLeod & Allen, of Toronto, will be: "The Marathon Mystery," by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson; "Millions of Mischief," by Mr. Headon Hill, the author of "The Duke Decides;" "The Plum Tree," a story of American finance, by Mr. David Graham Phillips; "The Prize to the Hardy," by Miss Alice Winter; "The Pioneer," by Miss Geraldine Bonner; and "The Monk's Treasure," by Mr. George Horton.

Robert Herrick's new novel, "The Memoirs of an American Citizen," is now apeparing in the Saturday Evening Post, and Mr. Lorimer and the other editors of that very popular periodical consider it the best thing that Mr. Herrick has ever done, and also the most likely to be popular with the reading public. The volume will be published in June by the Macmillan Company.

It is not generally known that Ernest W. Hornung, who wrote "The Amateur Cracksman," and whose new book, "Stingaree," has just been issued by the Scribners, is a brother-in-law of Conan Doyle.

The May Critic publishes a poem on The Englishman Abroad, by Captain Harry Graham (Col. D. Streamer). The writer moralizes upon the persistency with which the Britisher allows his manners to run riot when he tours the Continent "in lemon-colored chessboard breeks."

There is at least one poet alive to whom art is the final end. A. E. Housman consistently refuses to take money for his work. Under the title of "A Shropshire Lad," a tiny volume of his verse was brought out in America without copyright. McClure's printed fragments with permission. Their check in payment was returned by Mr. Housman with the information: "I have never taken money for any of my verses." This astonishing person is professor of Latin in University College, London.

In the May Critic Mr. Day Allen Willey presents a sharply drawn article on Dr. William Osler's opinions on age and utility. He quotes at length the master surgeon's valedictory to the students of Johns Hopkins Medical School, which contained the much-discussed remarks on the benefits of the forty-year age limit for the active service of man, and the advisability of retiring and perhaps chloroforming those of over sixty years. To this is added a description of the surroundings, the energy, the surgical and literary power, and the intellectual diversity of "the living X-ray machine" who has set tongues wagging by his radical views. The article is illustrated.

Dr. Grenfell, who will lecture in this city next week, is the author of "The Harvest of the Sea." (Fleming R. Revell Company) which contains an account of fishermen on both sides of the Atlantic, and their care by the mission of which he is a representative, the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. The writer takes two typical fishermen, one of the East Atlantic and one of the West, and lets them tell their own story. Nothing could have made a more effective sermon on the duty of love and goodwill to all men. Very little is said by Dr. Grenfell about his own work. But the reader is told all he needs to know with regard to the hospital ship, Strathcona, and what it means to Labrador.

DR PETTINGILL'S KIDNEY-WORT TABLETS

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DRY DAY IN GLASGOW.

The Result of Closing Glasgow Saloons on Easter Monday.

The chancellor of the exchequer, alluding in his budget speech to the fact that there was a decrease in the revenue from the taxes on spirits, declared his belief that this was due to increased sobriety rather than for any temporary reasons.

The municipal authorities of Glasgow, who were prematurely convinced of the reformation of its citizens, closed all the licensed public houses on Easter Monday, which was a bank holiday. The result was that the day passed in a most gratifying atmosphere of good behaviour, but neighboring towns within easy access by road and rail tell a different tale. Thirty thousand inhabitants of the great city poured into Paisley, Canbuslang and other quarteps all day in a roaring flood, animated by the one purpose of finding and consuming whisky. The story of the day at Paisley is that of other places of refuge. By three o'clock in the afternoon not a drop of whisky was left in all Paisley, and multitudes were still left with thirsts unquenched. The local police stations were soon packed full of persons who were unable to take care of themselves, and the police could do nothing with the prisoners but place them in tram cars to be returned to Glasgow, whose civic virtue, in the words of a commentator, seems to have worked out in making a desert and calling it sobriety.

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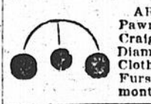
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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

ESTABLISHED 1808. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905. ONE CENT

"BIDE A WEE"

In the Twa Lichts o' Eventide

HAVE you ever gone May-flowering? If not in the later years of life, have you not gone when you were six or seven or eight or even fourteen and fifteen years of age? Have you not gone with your children when they were growing up about you? And have you not always remembered that sightful spring air, and the run and rollo through the woods, and the home coming with your basket full of fragile flowers of the spring time? During the long cool days of April the seeds have been pushing out the long white roots under the autumn leaves, and when the warm sun comes and the rain trickles down the brown dead leaves to the soft plants beneath, the little leaves push their way strongly through the crisp thin surfaces, and the dead leaves of autumn are covered by a growth of striped green leaves, that are the forerunners of the little pink blossoms of May.

Climbing up the little hills and knolls we come into this softly carpeted wood of dead autumn leaves and blossoming flowers, our lunch basket on our arm, singing and romping as we go. The finders pick busily as the children sit down by the clumps of flowers, and then, throwing themselves in the bed of luxuriant moss, on which in the moonlight, the little fairies of the wood, dance and sing, they imagine all kinds of wonderful things about these fastnesses of the forest, and little Red Riding Hood, and Babes in the Wood, and the story of the Bears, have to be told and retold to the listening and fascinated little ones.

And when the hands can neither pick or carry more of these little flower gems, we will find the "Home," which is only a fir-tree, standing out green and shading, in the midst of the other forest trees, upon which the little leaves have not yet come out to change the barren effect to a summer one. Down the side of it is the melted balsam which we cut out and put in our basket. Beside it we spread our lunch, and then we lie down on the ground and with an "Indian" disregard of table rules, bask in the warm spring sun, and eat with a growing, instead of a lessening appetite, that causes us to watch the emptying lunch basket with dismay.

A picnic in the spring time is as much more delightful than a picnic in the summer time, as Canada is more delightful than the country to the south of us, and that is considerably more. After the long winter the air is exhilarating. We stretch ourselves out on the ground, and the sun's rays seem to make our blood dance with the joy of the spring time. The light that shines in the dancing ripples of the river seems to get into our eyes and we feel that we are living in the loveliest season of the year.

The singing of the birds and the wind in the trees, are the music in this spring theatre, and we know that about us is the anthem of awakening life,—a song too deep and beautiful for human ears,—we can only dream of it.

And, at last, we take our baskets and go home, through the woods again, out into the clearing, laden with the early May flowers and happy, because of the spring song in our heart.

* * *

CHILDREN'S compositions and essays are often very amusing. They have a quaint way of saying things that often hits at the truth. I read one the other day that had been written by a little girl on boys. "Boys," wrote she, "are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies by-and-by. Man was made before woman. When God looked at Adam He said to Himself: "Well, I think I can do better if I try again." And he made Eve. God liked Eve so much better than Adam that there have been more women than men.

Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way half the world would be girls and the rest dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy.

Man was made, and on the seventh day he rested. Woman was then made, and she has never rested since."

* * *

THROUGH the country the little district schools are opening up this month, for the two summer school months. During March and April the country schools are usually closed; the condition of the roads and the annual sugar season, making it impossible for the farmers to bring their children to school, or, for the children to walk. When the spring work is over, and the roads are in better condition, the school reopens for May and June.

Those who have never known what it is to attend or teach a district school, miss much in the way of real enjoyment. In such a school alone, can a real knowledge of farmer children, their characteristics, and the general tendency of a neighborhood, be understood. If you wish to get at the standard of living in a neighborhood, you should study the pupils of the district school. Sometimes a community of farmers may be well educated, interested in outside activity and active in every movement for progressive improvement. In that case we shall find a high standard of intelligence in the children. Sometimes the community is unprogressive and uninformed as to the world's work, and even strongly marked by a noticeable immoral tendency, and, in that case, a low standard of intelligence results.

A district school teacher may get one or another of these schools. She is fortunate if she obtain one in a district of a high tone, and elevated sentiment, for a country school teacher is the centre of a country neighborhood's social life. She must also pay prolonged visits to the homes of her pupils. She must invite the parents to visit the school, and must, in all instances, be careful that no partiality is shown. In no community does a stronger feeling of jealousy exist, between family and family, than in a farming one. There are, possibly, but twelve or fifteen families, and the circle is narrowed to make its interests and projects large enough only to cover these few. The school children, themselves, carry family feuds to school, and often boycott one innocent child at the school, because of existing ill feeling and jealousy.

A district school teacher is thus given a delicate task. She must not only instruct her pupils, but she must be prepared to be the listener to all tales and scandals of the neighborhood, without exercising, or showing partiality in any way. Partiality to one child may mean the ill favor of the whole neighborhood. A deserved punishment to another may cause unpleasant feeling on the part of the child's parents. Every day is a travel over the thin ice of people's prejudices and jealousies.

In many of the schools, well trained teachers are to be found. Others are simply well educated girls from the neighborhood, possibly without diplomas, who are able to instruct the children. In any case in our province they were ver poorly paid. Fourteen sixteen, eighteen and twenty dollars a month, are the usual wages. Sometimes they go down as low as twelve, and not often so high as twenty. Out of this the board is paid, which is usually but six or eight dollars a month, so that, really, a girl getting twenty dollars a month in a country school, and paying eight dollars a month for board, is as well off as a girl in the city getting twenty-five dollars a month and paying fifteen of that for her board,—and there are hundreds of girls doing this in Montreal.

She is, usually, known in the neighborhood as the "teacher," or "school marm." To the country school children to address the teacher by her proper name is to pass through an experience, at once laughable and embarrassing. The child's parents call the teacher, "teacher," and to the child it seems the height of ludicrousness to call her anything else. Sometimes they can be trained, always, if patience is exercised.

The school teacher is, in all cases, the centre of the neighborhood's social life. Does she dance? Then they have dances. Does she sing? They institute weekly "sings." Does she play cards? Then they play whist. Is she religious? They all attend church. Indeed, I know of no limited sphere in which one person can exercise more personal influence than that of a country school teacher. So much reliance do the people put on her opinions that they are often quoted as final and decisive.

Humorous situations are the saving grace of a country school teacher's life. There are always occurring in one way or another, on the part of the parents, or the children. Little oddities of views or opinions, little peculiarities of character, that stand out the more prominently because of their isolation; little slips in grammar that are queer in construction, handed down from father to son.

Sometimes congenial companions, educated and progressive, are found, then, indeed, the days pass pleasantly. The country in itself has a charm all its own that holds many. There are many ups and downs and pros and cons in the life of a country school teacher, and, after all, the "ups" and the "pros" are in the majority.

EX-PRESIDENT Grover Cleveland has been giving his opinion in forcible and unequivocating statements, as to women'n clubs, in a recent monthly. He considers them a national menace, and thinks that whatever other people may do, women as wives and mothers should be exemplary stay-at-home birds, who accept the laws as the men make them without protest, and who should ask for nothing other than the round of home and church duties.

The article might have force if it were not so obviously one-sided in its reasoning. Clubs for women are handled without gloves, and without a proper knowledge of the facts, or considerations that produce them. Nor does he consider the social conditions that necessarily produce them, nor the good they do.

True they are superfluous in many instances, but no more so than the men's club is superfluous. Women of leisure desire a place where they can go occasionally away from their homes. Men of leisure desire a like rendez-vous,—and we have clubs to fill this want for both of them. Women of leisure might as well idle their time away from home as at home. They are neglecting nothing if they have their clubs to fill up their spare time. They are, instead, making themselves more useful in the world, for the women's club has been the means of agitating for and bringing about certain necessary reforms.

There are certain social conditions that primarily call for woman's co-operation, to better. And her assistance singly cannot be as strong as if organized. The problems of child labor, and juvenile offenders, the neglect of husbands, and many other problems affecting women and children need the influence of women to solve them. There are good ways in which a woman of leisure may work, and if women's clubs assist her, there is no reason why she should not belong to or form one.

Each one's opinion must necessarily be limited by his own experience. If one is brought up confronting daily some orying evil, when that one grows to manhood he may naturally turn to and fight that evil though the whole world sneer at him. They do not understand, because they have not felt the force of that evil, and in all their criticisms they cannot judge fairly nor fairly pass comment on that man's hatred of some social condition.

For the same reason those who have seen women working for mere pittance, slaves to hard masters, day in and day out, getting hardly enough to exist on, feel the indignant hatred of the unjust master. They feel that such conditions must be changed and women in sympathy with the crusade, club together and organize some movement to better these conditions, and by so doing they become far more useful members of society than if they sat at home in idleness, or attending afternoon teas.

And it is the same with the children in the factories, and the children in the reformatories and the terrible international trade in "white slaves," and a hundred and one other social conditions. Unless we have known the evil by investigation and have decided that it is a necessary one, we have no right to comment on another's zeal in fighting it, we should rather commend.

For this reason, Mr. Cleveland falls in his conclusions. He is considering woman's life as free from all but happiness, and congenial home life, and judging from that standpoint alone he naturally fails to take into account the hundred and one modern conditions which call for an adjustment of social life, outside as well as inside the home.

* * *

AFTER all there is only one kind of social condition and life upon which we can with justice, speak with authority, and that is that which we have known ourselves. There is only one person whom we have a right to judge harshly and that is ourself. There is only one sphere of life we have to map out,—and that is our own. Other men and women may map out their own. We will do well if our own is well done, and strong lined. This is the day of criticism and little accomplishment. But the really useful man or woman is the one who does his duty, in his own way, grants to others the same right, and criticises no method until fifty years after it has been tried; the one with willing hand and kind sympathy.

You say he understands men's hearts,
Sees past each mask of pride or scorn
Into the need for sympathy—
Know you of what his sight was born?

Of days so filled with sacrifice,
So clowered with grief and pain and care—
His eyes must read in other eyes
The fellow-knowledge written there.

—Christie Carew.



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TYPES OF WOMEN

THE HELPLESS WOMAN.

The helpless woman is the most preeminently selfish of all women.

And the worst of it is that it is a very hard selfishness to fight, as she is usually sweet-tempered in her tyranny.

All women see through her, but men are more obtuse, and very often look upon her as a sweet, abused piece of femininity, of whom other women are jealous.

A man holds this view until he marries the sweet, abused one, and then he finds that he has saddled himself for life with an appallingly helpless burden.

The helplessness that he found so attractive in the sweetheart is anything but attractive in the wife.

She shifts the responsibility of wifehood, motherhood and home on any shoulders that will assume them, and if she finds no one willing to undertake them she washes her hands of them, trusting to luck.

And that is the kind of wife the helpless girl makes.

In her home life before marriage she is always the one who gets up last in the morning, and shirks work all day. She is perfectly sweet-tempered over it. Her plea is always that she "doesn't know how."

Tears come easily to her eyes. She knows the power of her babyish, appealing way, and uses it to the utmost.

With her family she is frankly helpless and lazy. With men she has a wistful, "please-take-care-of-me" air that appeals to their chivalry.

If she is plain they are not easily imposed upon, but if she is pretty they are lost.

To-day, however, men are beginning to realize that the self-reliant girl is not necessarily unfeminine, and that she makes a better friend or wife than the girl who is sweet and helpless.

Sometimes, when the self-reliant girl sees how easily her helpless sister goes through life, and how much is done for her, she is moved to envy, and she wonders if, after all, it is worth while to be capable.

If it is any comfort to her, I can assure her that capability, as long as it is kept in womanly channels, is the very best asset she can have.

The helpless girl is daily growing more and more of a back number, and some time in the near future, when man comes to his proper senses, she will be an utterly unknown quantity.

THE STRONG-MINDED WOMAN.

How one's heart aches, sometimes, for the strong minded women of this world.

Those who are feminine according to the old ideal—timid, irresolute, yielding, dependent on others, possessing no strength of mind—have a comparatively easy time of it. They are like Mrs. Stowe's Evangeline, of whom it was said that "wherever she went rough voices blessed her, rough hands were outstretched to shield her and smooth her path." They appeal to the protective instinct in the strong of either sex. They never want for sympathy or support.

But not so with the woman whose law of being it is to be uncomplaining, independent to conceal the hurt of a mortal wound, to present a calm front to the world; to give no one trouble, to afford support rather than to lean. People take her invulnerability for granted. She seems to need no sympathy, so receives none.

We will say that she is bereaved. Calm common sense suggests that she should live for the living. She smothers her agony; she so completely wins the victory over herself that she can smile, though her heart is broken. She takes up her own burden, imposing no care on any one, and what says the world? Oh, it shrugs its shoulders and sneers that she recovered from the shock of bereavement so quickly. It says that she is fortunate to be able to take things that way—wishes it were like her in that respect—if she is widowed, supposes that "she will soon take up with some one else."

TACTFUL WOMEN.

The woman whom nature has not blessed with the gift of tact is above all others to be pitied. To be sure she is herself in no way conscious of her misfortune. She blunders on and on, saying always the wrong thing at the wrong time, hurting people's feelings and sensibilities, but never even conscious that the difficulty lies in herself.

Tact, undoubtedly, is one of woman's best gifts and one which almost every woman possesses to a greater or lesser degree but too often the quality lies dormant and undeveloped and women blunder on through life without that "nice perception or discernment" which leads them to appreciate the individual and understand the situation without words.

It is a question whether woman ever develops the quality of tact if she has none at all by nature's gift. You have doubtless seen many women who were lovely and charming in every way attractive save that there is always something about them which rubs everybody the wrong way. They do things at which in your nicer appreciation of the fitness of things you shudder. They talk loud in street cars, in halls, and on the street, they forget to introduce you to their friends, who speak to them, though strangers to you. They are utterly unable to take a hint when you caution them that they are talking on a dangerous subject for the comfort of others in the room. They tell you frankly without regard to time or place that your gown is not becoming, that they do not like the way your hair is dressed. They ask you in just the wrong tone of voice "why don't you do this or that, why didn't you do something else?"

In short in a thousand ways these tactless women do the wrong thing at the wrong time, say the wrong thing, act the wrong thing. You may call it rudeness, vulgarity, thoughtlessness, selfishness if you will. It is lack of a nice perception of things and of people.

Correspondence.

(All communications should be addressed Christie Carew, The Herald, Montreal.)

M'am—If you are going camping, you need tents, good strong tents, sleeping tents, according to the number of your party, and a dining tent, hammocks, plenty of tinware (plates, cups, etc.), and inexpensive cutlery. Sometimes the beds are made of pine boughs, if anyone of the party knows how to make them, but as your party is evidently amateur, camping beds can be bought at any sporting goods or departmental store. These camp beds are very comfortable and easy to carry. Of course you need plenty of bedding, blankets, etc., but take nothing which cannot stand rough usage. With your tents up, your beds ready, and the dishes ready, you will need to think of food, for this is one of the most necessary items of consideration. You should take plenty of canned goods, prepared breakfast foods, etc., to last you, also vegetables while you are gone. Your milk, eggs, pies, cakes etc., you will have to arrange to get from some place near your camping ground. An oil stove can be taken with you and this is very satisfactory, but you will also often find it well to cook your dinner gypsy fashion on stoves made by a skilful arrangement of bricks with a sheet of thin iron on top. Small stoves may also be obtained for camping purposes, not so hard to manage. If you can afford it, it is well to hire a cook to go with you to look after all these minor details. If you are sharing expenses, one person should be chosen to conduct and arrange matters, and all money should be handed to him, and the purchases etc. made by him. This is the most satisfactory, though a certain part of the arrangements may be assigned to each member. I advise you to go to some reliable grocer, give him the number of campers who are going and for how long, and he can give you an idea of how much you need in the way of provisions, canned meats and vegetables, pickles, crackers and everything desirable that will keep, can be taken with you. Personally, you need good strong clothing, that will wear through all kinds of weather, and plenty of warm wraps. Do not attempt to take anything that will be spoiled by rain. For your camping ground why not choose Lake Memphramagog? That is not very far from Montreal and many Montrealers spend their summers there. Moreover your supplies could be conveniently obtained at any point along the lake shore. If you write to Mr. John Tuck, Knowlton's Landing, he could probably tell you of some camping ground, on the Lake and give you any other information. I know of nothing, outside the immediate vicinity of Montreal that would suit your purposes better, as your expenses would not be too large; for Lake Memphramagog has not yet become an expensive summer resort.

House wife.—You tell me you have difficulty with your pie crust. Do you take pains in making it? You should never make pie crust in a warm room, and never mix it with a spoon, but with an ice-cold knife. Use only ice water in moistening the pastry and shortening. The shortening should be cold and firm. Butter makes the best pastry. It is false economy to substitute anything else for it.

Bake pie crust in a very hot oven, not so hot that it will burn before the lower crust is done, and yet hot enough to prevent the shortening from melting before it browns. If an oven is more or less slow the lard or butter will ooze out and make the dough a heavy mass. All pie crust should be thoroughly chilled just before it is put in the oven.

Jennie—Shorthand is a very excellent thing to know, and if you think you would like to study it for recreation, by all means, do so.

Tilla—You are frank, kind and pleasant.

Trix—Thoughtful, mirthful and gentle.

HERE AND THERE.

—No man is useless while he has a friend.

—Stevenson.

RULES FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

"You are expected to be polite in your manners, neat in your person and room, careful of your books and clothes, attentive to economy in all your expenses," read one of the rules of the female academy conducted by Miss Sarah Pierce from 1792 to 1833, says the Youths' Companion. In "Chronicles of a Pioneer School" other rules are given as follows:

"You are requested not only to exercise in the morning, but also in the evening sufficiently for the preservation of health.

"Talebearing and scandal are odious vices and must be avoided; neither must you flatter your scompanions by any remarks on their beauty, dress or any accomplishment in order to increase their vanity, and let every one thus flattered remember that such compliments are an insult offered to the understanding.

"You must not write a careless note or any careless writing. You must write a composition, once in a fortnight, of 200 words. You must write at least thirty good lines in a week.

"You must come in or go out of the school in a quiet, genteel, manner; you THREE—WOMANS RAHTHR must not talk or laugh loud in the street.

"You must not wear your party dresses or any handsome lace, neither your best hats or shawls to school.

"You must not walk for pleasure after 9 o'clock in the evening. A reward will be given to those who do not waste any money, books, clothes, paper or quills during the term; to those who have their duties performed at the proper time; to those who have not been peevish, homesick or impolite; to those who always attend meeting or church; to those who never write carelessly.

Miss Pierce is described as possessing a rare faculty for impressing her scholars, and it is said by her historian that the young ladies who were graduated from her school were considered models of behavior and education.

AT AFTERNOON TEA.

Tea made with a kettle of boiling water and a tea ball is convenient for three or four persons, but the urn is the best thing for use for a number. Have the tea made in the kitchen and carefully strained; then put it in the urn and light the lamp and it will keep fresh for hours.

Have cream, sugar, and sliced lemons on the table, and, if you fancy a novelty, try putting two cloves in each cup and pouring the hot tea upon them, removing them before passing the cup.

Coffee and bouillon should be served from an urn, and the cups used for either of these, and for the tea as well, should be the small flaring teacups, not after dinner coffee cups.

A Russian samovar makes the best tea of all. With it tall, slender glasses take the place of cups, and are passed on small plates, with a slice of lemon in each glass.

When chocolate is served at a tea whipped cream is put in when served.

For lemonades, bananas, pineapples and shredded oranges may be used. These are strained before being put into the bowl, and a few maraschinos or preserved cherries are added.

A small ladle is used for filling the glass cups which accompany a punch bowl.

Tea punch is made by using hot tea instead of water for lemonade, adding the fruit as before, but putting it when ice cold into a glass pitcher instead of a bowl and placing a large bunch of sugared mint in the mouth.

Cafe frappe is strong coffee, well sweetened, and with a good deal of cream, which is frozen to the consistency of wet snow. It is served from the bowl in glasses.

Sandwiches for afternoon teas are sometimes filled with a salad mixture, sometimes with a sweet, and often with some sort of nuts with cream or fruit. They are cut in circles, triangles, and hearts, or rolled.

THE LEISURE CLASS NECESSARY.

"This nation has need of women of leisure, women who have time to be very busy about things that are without money and without price," declared an American college president recently.

No one has any wish to quarrel with the quickening interests which have come into women's lives, but it is certain that if all the women in the future are to be too busy to attend to the things that are without money and without price, if they are to be harried and hurried over the things of the world, the whole of life will have become incomparably the poorer.

"There are three ways in which women are pre-eminent; they are the binders together of society, they are the beautifiers of life, and they are the preservers of morals," said President Hazard of Wellesley in one of her addresses, writes the Indianapolis Sentinel.

As beautifiers of life they are indeed most essential. Theirs the privilege and duty of making centres of sweetness and light where the things of this world cease from troubling and the weary one may rest. Theirs the primary and essential function of furnishing refreshment and inspiration for those who are wearied in the conflict of life.

It may be taken as an axiom that few women engage in labor outside the home unless forced to do so by stress of circumstances, and there are few women who do not prefer the home life, with its duties and privileges. But apart from these there is a rapidly increasing circle of women who have become so absorbed in the various activities of "society," of club life, of athletics and the hundred and one "cults" that claim attention from time to time that the type of woman who greets you in her quiet drawing-room as one who has "long days of repose behind her and looks serenely forward to others of the same tenor" is becoming so rare as to impress one as an exotic.

Leisure is not a luxury, it is simple human need, as necessary to normal health as food and sleep and air. It is so gracious and civilizing a possession that no man should be willing to do without it, and he should command it, if possible, for his women folk, as one of the most precious possessions he can give them.

Not that women violate any obligation of womanliness or detract from its dignity, by making themselves more capable, but if they are forced to labor to the verge of exhaustion they cannot fail to lose some of the gracious charm of freshness which is the fruit of a beautiful leisure, of years of abiding in green pastures and beside the still waters of life; of doing the things that are without money and without price. "And beauty born of murmuring sound shall pass into her face," wrote Emerson of his Lucy, and it is certain that one must first "absorb at the great natural reservoir and fountains of the beautiful in life and character and so be able to transmit beauty to all around."

LOVE.

Contributed.

There was a Life, fair and sweet to behold; but God the Great Sculptor looked upon it and saw where it lacked in beauty.

Therefore, with His chisel of tribulation He worked, smoothing a rough place here and cutting away sharp angles there, until the poor Life quivered in its anguish and felt that it could endure no more.

And all the while the loving Hand of God, wielding the sharp instrument of trial, was making more beautiful the fair Life, until at last it was perfected, and the Great Sculptor stood back to view His work: a character ennobled by suffering; then dropping His chisel, He said, "It is good."

—MOLLIE DARLING.

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SPORTING COMMENT

"Much depends on your opening day," mused Manager Geo. T. Stallings yesterday morning. "I have noticed that if the opening day is dull and wet, interest is killed, whereas if the opening day is bright and sunshiny and both teams are thus enabled to play snappy ball interest jumps up to fever heat. You wouldn't think that an inauspicious opening would affect future attendances, would you? Well, it does, and may the weather-man protect me from any wet opening days in Buffalo.

"It was just as well that the opening game here was postponed till Saturday. The grounds were in bad shape, and it would have been impossible for the boys to play good ball. Then the fans would get sore and you would have all kinds of trouble working up interest again.

* * *

"Did you hear about the way Jimmie Bannon was buncoed out of a ride home from the grounds after the opening game at Buffalo? Well, you know, we sent the Birds out to the grounds in style in automobiles—red devils, yellow devils and black devils—and the chug-chugs were to take them back to their hotel. The chauffeurs blundered though and the Royals were left stranded at the Park and had to ride back to town on the streetcars, the Bisons' fans giving them the laugh. Jimmie has been sore on me ever since and I am watching him to see he does not work off a similar trick on me. It was too bad and it was really not my fault.

* * *

"Bannon has made a splendid beginning, and I think he will make a great manager. He has resolved his team into a machine and when you see how smoothly it works, you'll think that there are good reasons for dubbing Jimmie, "Foxy Grandpa." He has not had the best of luck so far but the way he thumped the Bronchos Thursday would indicate that he has the material for a winning team.

* * *

"I was unfortunate at the first of the season, six of my best men being drafted into the major league, but Bannon was in more evil plight and had to build up practically a new team. He hasn't had a chance to show his full worth yet, but when he has all his wires taut he will give Montreal fans something to cheer for.

* * *

"Cannot see why Montreal fans should be sore on me. Didn't I give you Gibson and Laroy? And you'll see that Gibson is the real stuff. He is only a youngster in years but he is a ball-player from the spikes up. A little seasoning will make him one of the best.

* * *

"Why, hello, Mr. Kreitner. Say you'll make sure that we have a bus to bring us back from the grounds Saturday, won't you? You know I don't want our boys to get the tin-can like the Birds did in Buffalo."

The usual amenities were exchanged and then Mr. Kreitner went out to look at the grounds and weather. The Herald man also took his departure, feeling rather more optimistic regarding the Birds' prospects than he had at any other time since the Eastern League season opened.

* * *

A talk with Manager Jimmie Bannon increased the feeling of optimism. "Sure, I have a good team," said he of the silver locks and cheery manner, "and I'm not through with my organization work yet. I'm in the managerial game to make a reputation and I'm doing some tall thinking with aview to obtaining that end. We had to try out quite a number of new players but the seasoning process will be finished within a few days and then I'll have no excuses to offer, if my team does not make a hit with Montreal fans."

* * *

It is likely that if the weather conditions are favorable, there will be a banner crowd at Atwater Park this afternoon to see the Bisons and Birds fight for supremacy. The Birds made a grandstand finish on their tour, winning twice from Rochester by playing fast ball, and if they trim the Buffaloes in the latter's series here, they may be sure that the fans will give them the glad hand for the balance of their home games. Felix and Kissinger will probably be the opposing pitchers to-day.

* * *

The old-time baseball play that is attracting atention is the "squeeze." Sam Crane, the veteran baseball writer for the New York Journal, tells how the Yankees worked it on the Boston Americans, and the Birds would do well to read the article closely.

Says Crane: "To work the 'squeeze' successfully requires intestinal fiddlestrings, and we all know what fiddlestrings are made of, and also the coverings for wienerwurst. Well, the Yankees lacked that until Fultz was given the chnce to show what nerve and headwork would do when they made a book. Fultz was on third and Chase on first, with none out, in the seventh inning. The score was then a tie at two runs each. Fultz gave Kleinow, who wash at bat, the "squeeze" sign. The ecru rooted catcher took it and plumped the bal down to Ferris. Now, Ferris is not a player who does not know usually what to do with the balls when i e gets it, but he was as flustered this time as if his best girl had proposed to him.

He could have forced out Chase at second by simply t rning around and tossing the ball to Parent—but no—he played for one man and nailed the batter at first. But where was Fultz in the meantime? Why, he was taking a drink at the water cooler and could have eaten a package of Harry Stevens's peanuts, and one to digest them needs time. Fultz was over the plate almost by the time Kleinow tapped the ball. The play was made so quickly and carried through so neatly that the spectators did not grasp the idea of it or its execution. They were simply dazed. Well, tha is the "squeeze" that I was harping so much about when I was down south. It won the championship for Tacoma one year, and would have put the Yankees away ahead this spring had they the necessary intestinal fiddlestrings to have used it before, when the opportunity presented itself. They would never have lost that eleven-inning game with the Bostons on Monday had they had nerve enough to have tried it.

"What does baseball amount to anyhow only in getting more runs than the other fellows; and getting them, too, by taking a scientific and fair advantage of one's opponents? Chase could have scored yesterday from third in the second inning had some one had intestinal fiddlestrings enough to have put through the play. As it was, Chase remained anchored on third likt a dummy awaiting a letter from the folks, while Collins was tossing people out at first. The "squeeze" is a great winner if the nerve is there to pull it through. Fultz had the 'fiddlestrings,' and I reckon he will play again to-morrow, even if he does not on Sundays."

Your watch cleaned from $1.00; guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street. — Adv.

LIST OF BOX HOLDERS FOR HORSE SHOW

The list of boxholders for the Montreal Horse Show is as follows:—

East Side—Mr. C. Vickers, Keeling, Mrs. Thaxter Shaw, Hon. Adam Beck, Hon. L. J. Forget, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Lt.-Col. E. A. Whitehead, Lady Hickson, Mr. George W. Cook, Dr. Chas. McEachran, Mr. J. Malcolm McIntyre, Sir Thos. G. Shaughnessy, Mr. A. Baumgarten, Mr. E. S. Clouston, Vice-Regal, Sir H. Montagu Allan; Mr. H. Paton, Mr. H. V. Meredith, Mr. Chas. Meredith, Dr. James Bell, Mr. Mortimer B. Davis, Mr. Andrew A. Allan, Mr. F. W. Thompson.

West Side—Hon. Clifford Sifton, Mr. Horace Joseph, Mrs. and Miss May Riley, Mr. Z. R. Muurling, Mr. Ed. Sheppard, Mr. R. G. Reid, Mrs. Frances Stephen, Sir Geo. A. Drummond, Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. Charles M. Hays, Hon. Robt. Mackay, Major F. S. Meighen, Mr. James Ross, Mr. W. R. Miller, Mr. W. J. Morrice, Mr. A. E. Ogilvie, Mr. George L. Cains, Mr. Stanley Bagg, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Lt.-Col. J. H. Burland.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

TO-DAY'S GOLF.

Three of the local golf clubs have important features for to-day. Play in the qualifying round of the spring competition for the Allan cup will commence on the Metropolitan links at 2.30 o'clock. At Outremont the members of the club will compete in the monthly handicap, and at St. Lambert the third round of the Wall competition will be played on the links of the Victoria Country Club, on the arrival of the 1.35 train. Members entering for the latter competition are requested to notify the handicap committee as the partners for to-morrow's game will be drawn in groups, seniors playing with seniors and juniors with juniors. Three prizes are offered on the result of the day's play alone.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Boston—		R.	H.	E.
Boston	00000031*—	4	7	2
New York	00010001—	2	7	2

Batteries—Winter and Criger; Powell and Kleinow. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 7,604.

At Washington—				
Washington	10000300*—	4	8	1
Philadelphia	00200000—	2	8	1

Batteries—Wolfe and Kittredge; Henley and Schreck. Umpire, O'Loughlin. Attendance, 10,253.

At Cleveland—				
Cleveland	00003100*—	4	9	1
Chicago	00010000—	1	7	0

Batteries—Joss and Buelow; Smith and McFarland. Umpires, Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance, 3,701.

At St. Louis—				
St. Louis	00010613*—	11	16	2
Detroit	00030400—	7	8	4

Batteries—Pelty, Morgan and Weaver; Ford, Kitson, Killian and Wood. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 12,200.

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Washington	11	7	.611
Cleveland	9	6	.600
New York	8	8	.500
Chicago	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
Detroit	8	8	.500
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Boston	7	11	.389



BIRDS ARE HOME FOR LONG SERIES

They Will Remain in Montreal Until the 28th of May.

The following games are to be played in the Eastern League during the time the Birds are home:—

SATURDAY, MAY 6.
Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

SUNDAY, MAY 7.
Jersey City at Newark.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Baltimore at Providence.

MONDAY, MAY 8.
Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.
Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Rochester at Toronto.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.
Baltimore at Newark.
Providence at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.

THUSDAY, MAY 11.
Baltimore at Newark.
Providence at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.
Providence at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Toronto.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.
Baltimore at Newark.
Providence at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.
Baltimore at Newark.
Jersey City at Providence.
Rochester at Montreal.

MONDAY, MAY 15.
Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.
Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.

THURSDAY, MAY 18.
Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.
Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.
Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

SUNDAY, MAY 21.
Providence at Montreal.

MONDAY, MAY 22.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Toronto.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.
Newark at Montreal 2 games).
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.
Baytimore at Toronto (2 games).

THURSDAY, MAY 25.
Newark at Toronto.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.
Newark at Toronto.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.
Newark at Toronto.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.

SUNDAY, MAY 28.
Jersey City at Newark.
Baltimore at Montreal.

At Providence—		R.	H.	E.
Providence	40011000—	6	7	0
Newark	00010000—	1	10	2

Batteries—Poole and Thomas; Skopec and Shea. Umpire, Connolly.

At Jersey City—				
Jersey City	30000001—	4	12	1
Baltimore	11000001—	3	7	0

Batteries—Pfanmiller and McAuley; Wiltse and Byers. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 600.

At Toronto—				
Toronto	00000033—	6	7	1
Rochester	00001010—	5	10	0

Batteries—Currie and Toft; Fertch and Steelman. Umpire, Egan. Attendance, 6,000.

Eastern League Standing.

	won.	Lost.	Pct.
Buffalo	7	1	.875
Baltimore	6	3	.667
Newark	5	4	.556
Rochester	4	5	.444
Jersey City	4	5	.444
Toronto	4	5	.444
Providence	3	6	.333
Montreal	3	6	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At New York—		R.	H.	E.
Boston	00001000—	1	8	0
New York	03101000*—	5	10	3

Batteries—Fraser and Needham; McGinnity and Bresnahan. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 4,000.

At Philadelphia—				
Brooklyn	10002020—	7	12	2
Philadelphia	10300000—	4	9	

Batteries—Jones and Ritter; Corridon and Doolin. Umpire, Johnstone. Attendance, 1,956.

At Pittsburg—				
Pittsburg	00030001*—	4	8	
Cincinnati	00000002—	2	4	

Batteries—Leever and Peitz; Harper and Schlei. Umpires, Bausewein and Emslie. Attendance, 3,660.

At Chicago—				
Chicago	30300310*—	10	13	
St. Louis	20001002—	6	8	4

Batteries—Lundgren and O'Neill; Kellum, McGinnity and Grady. Umpire, Klem. Attendance, 3,200.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	13	3	.813
Pittsburg	10	6	.625
Chicago	10	8	.556
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	8	11	.421
St. Louis	5	11	.313
Boston	6	12	.294

The annual meeting of the Longueuil Cricket Club will be held in the Montarville Hotel, Longueuil, May 8, at 8 p.m. It is to be hoped that all members and those desirous of joining the club will be present.

SMOKE
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The highest grade Cigar in Canada, 10c
HARRIS, HARKNESS AND CO.
MAKERS.

BRITT DEFEATED JABEZ WHITE

Fight Went Twenty Rounds, But Last Round Was Unfinished.

San Francisco, May 6.—James E. Britt, of California, became champion lightweight of the world last night when he got the decision over Jabez White, of England, at the close of a twenty-round fight. With just twenty seconds to go, Britt hooked the Englishman with a left on the jaw, and the latter went to the mat, where he lay flat on his back for eight seconds. He staggered to his feet, but was powerless to defend himself, and Britt swung right and left on his jaw. The referee, to save the plucky Englishman from needless punishment, stopped the contest, although White was on his feet, leaning up against the ropes in a helpless condition. White was carried to his corner, and in a few minutes revived sufficiently to make a little speech. "I fought the best I knew how. I received fair play, but Britt is evidently the better man."

Britt's victory was loudly acclaimed by the people of his home city, but White, though a defeated man, was cheered just as vociferously for the fight he made.

All through the battle White showed that he is a clever boxer and an experienced ring general. White landed on Britt's jaw many times with both left and right, but apparently did not hurt him. In the twelfth round it looked as though White had a chance. He landed a vicious straight right on Britt's jaw, and Britt went to the floor and rolled under the ropes. He was not hurt, and came back fighting faster than ever. Britt forced matters all through the fight. He paid particular attention to White's stomach, occasionally swinging for the jaw. The Englishman's cleverness enabled him during most of the fight to block Britt's punches to the stomach.

During the latter part of the fight Britt used only his left and his persistent care of his right hand led the spectators to fear that he had damaged it. But his right was in good order, and he turned it loose in the nineteenth round when he swung for White's stomach and jaw. Britt paid a tribute to White, by saying that he is the cleverest boxer in the world. "He stalled and blocked and kept me away in a manner it was never done before," said the champion. "Had he come at me and led, I would have finished him sooner, as it would have left more openings."

The first sixteen rounds were about even, White putting up a magnificent defence. Then he tired and Britt cut loose. The last three rounds:—

Round 17.—The usual opening clinch followed. Britt missed twice with left for the face and head, and attempts by both with left and right swings were wild. Finally, Britt shot two lefts to White's face and they went to a clinch. Breaking away Britt shot his right out rather low, and there was some hissing. White fought back rather feebly, and appeared to have lost all his steam. Britt swung a hard left to the jaw and then a crushing right caught White in the jaw. Britt was over anxious to put in a finishing blow and his subsequent attempts were rather wild. He was cautioned by his attendants to fight carefully.

Round 18.—Britt rushed, but failed to land. A left hook for the body was blocked, and then both missed lefts and rights to the face. Coming out from a clinch Britt swung left and right to the jaw, and an instant later planted a vicious left hook to the body. Britt got careless, and White shot a hard right to the face by way of diversion. Britt forced White around, and landed a left hook to the body. White was still on the defensive. Just before the gong sounded Britt hooked his left to the face, and the Englishman slowly ambled to his corner.

Round 19.—Britt lunged out with left and was blocked. He kept forcing the pace, and missed left and right for the body. Britt missed a fearful left swing, and a right swing partly caught White on the face. White kept Britt busy leading, blocking most of the Californian's attempts. They went to the centre of the ring and exchanged lefts and rights as the bell rang.

Round 20.—They shook hands and White immediately sailed in and missed Britt's face. The pace was quickened, but the blows were easily blocked. Both men fought at close quarters with White mostly on the defensive. Britt suddenly landed a vicious right on the body and in some infighting failed to connect with left and right for the jaw. Britt was careful, realizing that apparently the decision was his. The referee had to separate the men from a clinch and when Britt again put a right to body and brought his right and left with fearful force to White's jaw, sending White to the floor very groggy. When the Britisher rose, Britt went at him like a demon and sent him clear across the ring with right and left smashes to the face. The round was nearly over at this stage, but the police jumped into the ring and stopped the contest. Britt was declared the winner, amidst great excitement.

RUSSIAN LION'S SPLENDID RECORD

Maupas' Opponent Has Defeated World's Best Wrestlers.

Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion," who beat Jenkins Thursday night, is one of the greatest wrestlers that ever lived—perhaps the greatest. He is only 5 feet 8 inches tall, but he weighs 200 pounds. He is more muscular than Sandow and much stronger. In spite of his huge and knotted anatomy, Hackenschmidt is a clever tumbler and all-round gymnast. He is quick, like Frank Gotch.

During the past three years the Russian Lion has made a fortune on the mat. He went to England from the Continent at the time of the Coronation boxing tournament at the National Sporting Club. His intention at that time was to challenge Sandow to a weight-lifting contest, for this wrestling giant is an Atlas in that line. He found that Sandow was out of England at the time, so he went back to the mat. He hasn't yet been defeated, and his record of victories has made him a music hall idol in London.

Among the giants who have been thrown by Hack is Nouroulah, the big Turk, who came over here a few years ago and played with Tom Jenkins. The bout with Nouroulah was only a trial gallop for Hack. Afterward he wrestled the biggest Turk of all, Halil Adali. This gentleman's weight hovers between 300 and 400 pounds. Also he stands 7 feet in his Turkish slippers, which have no heels. His cigarettes are as big as stogies and he drinks coffee from a pitcher.

Adali gave Hackenschmidt something of a tussle and lasted more than an hour. But at last his shoulders were flattened out on a square rod or so of mat, and Hack began looking for another victim.

Karo Ahmed furnished a pleasant evening's exercise. Then came the last of the Sultan's giants, Ahmed Madrah. This fellow was a pigmy. He was only about as big as Jeffries, and, of course, he merely furnished a morsel for the Russian Lion. Madrali stood six feet two and weighs a trifle—sixteen stone, or 224 pounds. Like many of the Turks, he knew a lot of fighting tricks. In the home of the harem gouging, kicking and other gentle pleasantries are port of the game.

Hack was feeling ill on the night of his entanglement with Madrali. He had a headache. Also he was about to start for Australia, and the thought of a long sea voyage made him nervous.

So when Madrali in the first clinch thrust his fingers into Hackenschmidt's nostrils, bringing out a spurt of blood, the Russian Lion lost his usual spiritual calm. He took a firm grip about the Turk's waist and tossed him a foot or two, shifted for a lower hold, swung Madrali up over and down head first to the mat. That was the end of the Turk. He was carried out with a broken shoulder.

Besides the havoc that he created in the Turkish array, Hack finished up a lot of other wrestlers with records and suggestive names. For instance, there were Constant le Boucher and Raoul le Boucher (Constant and Raoul the Butcher) of Belgium, and Omer the Biuilion (generally supposed to be Omer the Bull, but really Omer the Roller). Then there were Antonio Pierri, the Greek; Paul Pons, the Frenchman; Jacobus Koch, the German; Tom Cannon, of England, and Tom Jenkins of America.

Hackenschmidt's powers as a wrestler will be seen at Sohmer Park Monday night when he meets Emile Maupas, the Canadian Graeco-Roman champion. He has agreed to throw Maupas three times in an hour. Maupas should put up a strong defence, as his favorite style is the same as that which Hackenschmidt uses. It should be one of the best battles ever seen here, for though Hack is the world's champion, yet Maupas is very strong in defence work, as was evidenced when he met Frank Gotch, it taking the Iowa man an hour to throw him once. Tickets for the match may be obtained at 1616 St. Catherine Street.

FARNEY CHALLENGES.

Sporting Editor, Herald:
Dear Sir,—I would like to wrestle any bantamweight wrestler in America, and would like you to put my challenge in your paper.
Yours, FRANK FARNEY,
Champion Bantamweight wrestler in America, and catch-as-catch-can.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Westmount Association Football Club will hold their second club practice to-day when the following teams will be opposed to each other:—

A.—W. Clapp, H. G. Woodburn, G. H. Heald, Griffin, J. Martin, A. Graham, F. Davies, D. M. Wilson, J. D. Toomey, I. Freedman, J. Struthers.

B.—G. P. Shortrede, J. Pattinson, J. Doyle, J. Fraser, A. Wright, W. Smaill or McArthur, J. Nairn, J. Macfarlane, R. Crabb, W. Deans, W. R. Wilson.

Referee—Mr. J. McConnell.

Linesmen—Messrs. J. Wilson and E. Way.

Kick-off at 4 o'clock sharp.

Next week Westmount open their league schedule with Y.M.C.A. at Westmount Park. Any new arrivals from the Old Country who are desirous of joining the champions will be welcome to the practices next Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonials. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to billiousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

BOXING AT M. A. A. A.

An interesting exhibition of boxing was given by the pupils of Mr. Alf. Beamott at the M.A.A.A. gymnasium last night efore a crowd of about 300 members of the association. The competitors were divided into four classes at 118, 125, 140 and 145 pounds. There were ten bouts on the programme and all were marked by clean, fast work. In the semi-finals the men boxed three rounds of two minutes each and in the finals three of three minutes with the exception of the special 140-lb. class, where four rounds were boxed. In the 118 and 125-lb. classes two extra rounds were required before the judges could decide on the winner. Instructor Long acted as referee, and Messrs. C. Virtue and J. Davidson as judges. Summary:

SEMI-FINALS.

125 class—S. Richardson won from E. Gillard; T. McDougall won from W. Mainard.

118 class—J. Miller won from B. Warren; R. McGillis, bye.

145 class—H. Nivin won from F. Smith; Cameron, bye.

FINALS.

125 class—Richardson and McDougall. Won by Richardson.

118 class—Miller and McGillis. Won by McGillis.

145 class—Nivin and Cameron. Won by Cameron.

Special class—E. Norman and A. Cumpston. Won by Norman.

TRY STILLWELL'S POPULAR 15c MEAL
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Cor. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STS.

CRESCENTS PLAY TO-DAY.

The Crescent baseball team will play their first exhibition game this afternoon on Lafontaine Park with the Goldwing baseball team of the Eastern Juvenile Baseball League. All members of the team will kindly meet at No. 7 Erie Street, at 2.15 o'clock without fail.

N. A. L. U. DIDN'T MEET.

It had been intended to hold a meeting of the special committee appointed at the annual meeting of the National Amateur Lacrosse Union for the purpose of going over the rules of the union and making such changes as are deemed necessary for the benefit of the game. The meeting had been called for last night at the St. Lawrence Hall, but William Foran, of Ottawa, failed to turn up, so the other representatives did not do anything. No word had been received from Mr. Foran, and the other representatives were unable to offer any reason for the non-attendance of the Capitals' representative. Messrs. Bramley and Hamilton, of Montreal, and Messrs. McGee and O'Connell, of Shamrocks, turned up but did not discuss lacrosse matters, even in an informal way.

It is likely that a meeting will be held a week hence to transact the necessary business.

Cornwall, May 6.—At the annual meeting of the Cornwall Tennis Club the following officers were elected:—President, S. McD. Connolly; first vice-president, Miss N. Cumming; second vice-president, W. B. Myers; secretary, W. R. Young; treasurer, R. A. Pitts; committee, M. Denneny, W. G. Tranmer, M. McMillan, Miss Edna Stiles, Miss L. Binnie and Miss Lyda Warwick.

"He had a play produced by an amateur company the other night, I believe. Who was the hero of it, do you know?" "I was one. I sat through it."

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.





ROYAL STORES

HATS FOR ALL HEADS. No matter what shape of a hat your style of beauty demands, we have it. Our stock of ***STIFF AND SOFT HATS*** contains everything that is new under the sun in the hat line. Come in and try one on.

SEE OUR SPECIAL @ $2.00. We keep all best makes, STETSON'S, CHRISTY'S, MALLORY'S, etc., etc.

225 McGILL STREET, 2246, 1725 and 2400 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 227 MAIN STREET, 2637 NOTRE DAME STREET, 376 CENTRE STREET.

Stylish Hats
IMPORTED DIRECT
From England, United States, France and Italy. Fine Qualities. From 50 to 500 Cents each.
A. ARCH. WELSH,
2252 ST. Catherine Street
Opposite Victoria.

R. & W. Keay
2226-2232 ST. CATHERINE ST.

TENNIS CLUBS



We have this season made special efforts to list the best patterns of all requisites for the TENNIS COURT, and CLUB SECRETARIES will find our CATALOGUE and prices of interest.

MARKING TAPES
COURT MARKERS
TENNIS POLES
TENNIS NETS
MEASURING TAPES
RACKET PRESSES
SLAZENGER'S TENNIS BALLS

We are SOLE AGENTS for Montreal for these celebrated Balls.

DISCOUNTS allowed to CLUBS, which will be quoted on request of Secretary.

Catalogue D 15 MAILED FREE — Sportsmen will find this Catalogue of great interest. Send postal card for it at once.

The attaches of the Theatre Francais and the male members of the burlesque company at present filling an engagement at that theatre will play baseball on Fletcher's Field to-morrow morning. The game is to be purely amateur, and no "Caseys" will be allowed at the bat.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

prevents that weary, tired-out feeling that comes

In The Spring

It clears the bowels regularly and without the slightest discomfort. Keeps the stomach clean and sweet, quickens the action of the liver, leaves no astringent after-eifects, clears the head, and tones up the whole system.

It is the simplest and most effective remedy for all the ills and ails of the summer season.

Sold by all druggists. 25c and 60c a bottle.

YOU WANT PURE MILK

You must have pure milk to insure good health. We supply it fresh from our own cows.

Delivery any time, to any part of the city.

Our cows have good sanitary stables, good pasture, and are under regular veterinary inspection.

They are not fed on city refuse or watered by stagnant and impure water. Our water supply is from natural springs.

Our milk is under the inspection of the City Health Board, as are all utensils, stables, etc., on our farm.

H. & W. EVANS, CITY ADDRESS, 520 LATOUR STREET

TEL. MAIN 905. FARM—BLUE BONNETS.

ROT

If your Basement is Damp, look out for Rheumatism. Our VULCANITE FLOORS Stop Rot and Keep Out Rats.

GEO. W. REED & Co. 785 Craig St. TEL. MAIN, 988

The World's Favorite Whisky

HONORS

FOR AN OLD AND TRIED FRIEND.

STENHOUSE

Famous Liqueur Whisky

Matured in Sherry Casks and Guaranteed.



As Supplied to The House of Lords and House of Commons.

Medical Press Opinions:

"The Lancet."—It is a singularly Pure Spirit, in which any very pronounced flavour is practically absent.

"Hospital."—A Pure and Matured Whisky as that of this firm is most acceptable to many patients.

"Family Doctor."—We can strongly recommend this Liqueur Whisky as being free from adulteration.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

Complete assorted stock kept in Bond in Montreal for Canadian Distribution.

WATER SUPPLY OUTFITS

Our Specialty. Estimates Cheerfully Given.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"Denney" Improved Rider and Ericsson Hot Air Engines,
"Lambert" Gas and Gasoline Engines for every purpose,
"Star" Steel Windmills and Towers, Tanks and Structures,
Hand and Power Pumps of all kinds.

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Youville Square, Montreal.

A CONTENTED HOUSEKEEPER

is found in every home where Five Roses Flour and Breakfast Food are used. Order both at your grocer's once and you will do so regularly.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO'Y, LIMITED.

A. S. CAMPBELL & CO.

Beg to announce that spring stock is now complete. Everything in Men's Suits **$12.00** to **$20.00.**

"RAIN COATS"

200 Choice Coats to pick from, **$12** to **$18.** Trousers, **$3** to **$6.** Spring Overcoats in all styles.

Cor. St. James and Victoria Square.

WAR EVILS ENDURED IN TIMES OF PEACE

Lord Avebury Condemns England's Army and Navy Expenditure.

As a social reformer Lord Avebury, formerly Sir John Lubbock, has long exercised a considerable influence. Latterly he has been devoting his attention to the growth of municipal taxation as well as national taxation, and at a general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce he recently gave an address the subject.

Lord Avebury, dealing first with municipal expenditure, said that, if we took, as a starting point, Lord Goschen's local taxation report, we found that there had been an increase in forty years from £36,000,000 to £144,000,000. Perhaps, however, it might be said that this was going back too far. Taking ten years, the increase had been £68,000,000. No doubt the population and wealth of the country were greater, but the rates had risen both per head and in proportion to the rateable value. Moreover, the actual rates were not the only growth of the burden. Part of our taxes went in the "Exchequer contributions" in aid of rates. These now amounted in round numbers, to £10,000,000. It was said that much of the expenditure was on remunerative undertakings. He much doubted whether these showed any real profit. When there was a monopoly it was easy to show a profit on paper, but all monopolies were bad, and those of Governments and municipalities were worst of all, because they could not be controlled. Moreover, though we were paying so much, we were not paying our way. The local authorities were running head over heels into debt.

MUNICIPAL MONOPOLY.

In ten years the outstanding loans of local authorities in England and Wales had risen by £142,000,000, and now amounted to over £343,000,000, while those of the United Kingdom aggregated £407,000,000. Coming to the question of remedies, in the first line he would mention the axiom that taxation and representation should go together, that those who paid the rates should regulate the expenditure. The chamber had over and over again suggested that companies should be permitted to vote, and the Associated Chambers had endorsed the proposal. This was well so far as it went, but it was surely a farce to give only one vote to, say, the Gas Light and Coke Company. Yet even this small modicum of justice, when proposed by Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., was vehemently opposed by the Socialists in the House of Commons. He would urge the adoption of the proposals of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Municipal Trading. But what was more important, and, indeed, a sine qua non, was that electors should return candidates pledged to economy. Unless we realized the real and serious danger we were running, no changes in law would effect much difference. The burden of rates was aggravated by the ever increasing weight of taxes. Twenty years ago the national expenditure was £86,000,000; now it was £176,000,000. Even with these heavy taxes we did not make both ends meet. It was no doubt true that, mainly by the action of the terminable annuities, we might be said to have reduced our debt in one direction by £6,500,000, but then we borrowed for army and navy purposes £8,000,000. The civil services, including education, had risen £9,500,000, and the collection of revenue £8,300,000, but the main increase had been in military and naval expenditure, which had increased from £28,000,000 to £80,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE

If other countries were increasing their armaments as we were, there might be some justification for the course we were adopting. But this was not so. In ten years Italy had increased her naval and military expenditure £1,500,000, Russia £10,800,000, Germany £8,700,000, and France £6,000,000, while we had increased ours £50,000,000. Those four great countries together showed an increase of £27,000,000, while ours by itself was £50,000,000. Of course we knew that we were sincerely anxious for peace, and were not going to attack any foreign country; but let us suppose that France or Germany had increased their armaments as we had increased ours. What an outcry there would have been. He rejoiced that there had been some diminution this year in the navy estimates, though, to a great extent, balanced by increases in the army and civil expenditure. As regarded the protection of our commerce at sea, the real remedy would be to extend the declaration of Paris, and to place private property at sea on the same footing as property on land. This had been adopted by President Roosevelt and the Government of the United States who had proposed it as one of the subjects to be considered at the conference of Powers which the President had suggested. It had been a surprise to many that, while our commerce was undoubtedly flourishing, the distress this year should have been above the average. Was not one reason the crushing weight of taxes and of rates? We were paying £68,000,000 a year more in taxes, and about the same in rates, than we were ten years ago, so that, between the two, we were paying £130,000,000 a year more. In these circumstances, we could hardly wonder if employment had been less. Europe was an armed camp. We had most of the evils of war, except bloodshed, even in times of peace.

HOW TO REMOVE FILM FROM A SPOILED NEGATIVE.

Hold the plate over a pan of boiling water for a few seconds, being very careful not to melt the film, until the film slips by the pressure of the thumb. If it fails to come easily, hold again over the steam. This is the simplest method, says the Photo-Beacon.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

Are You Troubled in This Way?

Why can't you eat as you used to? Simply because your liver doesn't do its work properly. Its business is to take bile out of the blood, which acts as Nature's cathartic, but your liver is sluggish and the bile accumulates too fast, and you feel worn out, tired and lifeless, and each succeeding day brings no relief. The use of Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills will change all this. Try them and you will be convinced that these little pills are indeed a tonic and stimulant to the functions of the liver. Then your brain will be active, your mind clear, and health conditions again established and you can eat anything. Get your liver right. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills act gently but surely on the liver, and cure headache, constipation and biliousness in one night. Price only 25 cents at druggists.

All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

SMITHS BUCHU LITHIA PILLS

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS.

AT ALL DEALERS—25 CENTS. A CURE AT THE PEOPLES PRICE.

Sunshine Furnace

gives the Head of the House "Sunny Ways."



McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton.

THE DIFFICULTY OF THE SCOTCH CHURCH

Recommendations of Royal Commission on Decision of the House of Lords.

The Royal Commission appointed by the British Government to enquire into the grievances occasioned by the legal decision of the House of Lords regarding the position of the Free and United Churches of Scotland, has made the following recommendations as reported in the London Times:

We are of opinion:

1. That this is a case which fully justifies, indeed necessitates, the interference of Parliament.

2. That a commission, or other authority, should be constituted by an Act of Parliament, and should possess executive and administrative powers; and especially should be enabled to hold inquiries, summon witnesses, call for documents, take evidence on oath, if so advised, and pronounce decisions.

3. That the whole of the funds and property of the Free Church, as at October 31, 1900, should be vested in the authority created by the Act.

4. That in any use, transfer, or administration of the whole or any part of the said funds and property, the first consideration should be adequate provision for the due performance of the purposes for which the funds were raised, and the trusts on which they are held.

5. That the Free Church are unable adequately to execute the trusts of all the endowments which they claim to hold under the judgment in their favor.

6. That where it shall appear that the Free Church are unable adequately to execute the trusts, the Commission should be empowered to transfer the funds and property; and that the United Free Church, by virtue of its institutions and traditions, its material and moral resources, and its organization as a national Presbyterian Church, is entitled to be preferred, on the ground that it can adequately perform the trust purposes.

7. That no such transference should take place except on equitable conditions, and especially that, the due performance of the trusts being secured, liberal provision should be made for the equipment of the Free Church for its mission as a Christian Church, according to the standard which prevails in the other Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, proceeding on a full estimate of its numbers, and making allowance in determining the amount of such equipment for any unfavorable circumstances arising out of the poverty of congregations or otherwise.

8. That as regards congregational property, the Commission should be empowered to forthwith institute such further inquiry as it may deem expedient to determine the cases in which it may be decided without the investigation of local circumstances that the churches or other property should be held and enjoyed by a congregation of the Free Church, or of the United Free Church, and to transfer or confirm the possession accordingly.

9. That where the investigation of local circumstances is necessary, it should be made without delay with the help of assistant commissioners if advisable; and where the facts so elicited admit of a prompt decision, the Commission should so pronounce.

10. That where, however, it shall seem expedient, in order to arrive at a just estimate of future development, or for any other reason, to postpone the final decision as between the churches, the property should be held and administered in such a manner that the annual income may be made available for trust purposes, and the buildings be used or religious purposes, as the Commission may think advisable, and as may best meet the wants of both churches.

11. That as regards the general property, the Commission should in like manner be empowered to deal at once with those branches of work where the facts are clear, and it is obviously desirable to remove them from the region of uncertainty and controversy. The Women's Foreign Mission and Livingstonia are admittedly in this position. The whole foreign mission scheme might well stand in the same position, if some reservation were made from the capital funds to meet possible developments in foreign mission work under the Free Church, as suggested in the final statement of the advisory committee of the United Free Church.

12. That as in the case of congregational property, so in the case of the general property of the church it may be expedient in certain cases to defer a final decision. That the Commission should in such cases be authorized to hold the funds, making the income available for the purpose of the trusts involved by the agencies in either church which appear to them most suitable.

12. That the Commission should take into consideration the provisions of special trusts—the destination of any fund or property in which the Free Church claims an interest—the representation on any trust or governing body to which Free Church enjoyed a right of nomination—or other like questions; and should be empowered to determine the future exercise of the said rights or privileges by the Free Church or by the United Free Church as they may deem expedient.

14. That the decisions of the Commission should be given authoritatively by executive orders.

Johnny—Pa, what is the average man? Pa—He's the fellow you see everywhere except in the mirror.

Felt Weak and Nervous.

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

will be found an effectual remedy.

Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body.

They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, devitalized, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Bayswater, N.S., tells how she was cured in the following words:—

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

SUPERIOR VALUE Is Our Reputation

We guarantee the best assortment of

FURNITURE and CARPETS

at the least possible cost to be found in Montreal, specially with the discounts we are giving at present, which are from

25 to 30%

Remember we can satisfy everyone's taste and pockets. We give our personal attention to all the details of our business; that is why the closest buyers like to trade with us—they know they are getting good value.

F. LAPOINTE,

1449 St. Catherine St. East, cor. Montcalm

Open evenings excepting Wednesday and Thursday.



ON these foundations rest the popularity and success of

Madam Huot's COFFEE

Purity, richness of aroma and delicacy of flavor.

For sale by all good grocers.

In 1-lb. tins at 40c.; 2-lbs. tins at 75c.

— WHOLESALE AT —

E. D. MARCEAU, 281 and 285 St. Paul St., Montreal

Money-Saving Opportunities for Those

Who Come To The Store Between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday

Ladies' $15 Costumes, $8.00
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Ladies' Costumes, made in plain black, navy, gray, brown and fawn Cloth, in up-to-date styles. Worth from $10.50 to $15.00. Monday 8 to 10 a.m. special price.....$8.00
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Ladies' $5.00 Shirtwaist Suits, $2.98
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits, made in navy, gray, fawn and green Fabrics; full pleated blouse, with skirt to match. Worth $5.00. Special price from 8 to 10 a.m. Monday $2.98
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Ladies' $1.25 Waists, 89c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Ladies' White Lawn Waists, made in the newest fashion, trimmed with different styles of insertion; worth $1.25. On sale Monday 8 to 10 a.m. for 89c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Ladies' 95c Kid Gloves, 67c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

45 dozen Ladies' fine soft real French Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners. Colors: tans, modes, grays, browns and white, all first quality. An extra good value at 95c. Monday between 8 and 10 a.m., per pair 67c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Boys' 50c Shirtwaists, 34c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Boys' Shirt Waists, soft collar and cuffs, breast pockets, finished with running string; eight different patterns. Made to fit boys from 4 to 12 years. Good value at 50c. Monday 8 to 10 a.m. 34c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Men's 35c Suspenders, 19c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Men's fine elastic web Suspenders, strong and durable, Mohair and leather ends, neat designs, fancy buckles. Regular price 25c and 35c. Your choice Monday morning between 8 and 10 a.m. for.... 19c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Men's 75c Shirts, 39c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Men's fancy Cambric Shirts, soft bosom, detached cuffs, in shades of blue, red and black stripes; six different designs to choose from. Sizes 14 to 17. Regular 65c and 75c value. Your choice Monday morning between 8 and 10 a.m..... 39c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Men's Cashmere Socks, 15c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Men's fine black Cashmere Socks, seamless feet, spliced heels and toes. Sizes. 10, 10 1-2 and 11. Regular 20c value. On sale Monday morning between 8 and 10 a.m. at, per pair 15c
2 PAIRS FOR 25c
NO MAIL OR 'PHONE ORDERS.

White Basket Cloth, 12½c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

White Mercerized Vesting and Basket Cloth. Monday 8 to 10 a.m., per yard 12½c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

65c Mohair Siciliennes, 45c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

More of these well-known Mohair Siciliennes, the 1 1-2 yard wide quality, lustrous finish. Colors are glace, or gray, navy, cream and black. 65c value. Monday 8 to 10 a.m. price, per yard..... 45c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

75c Homespun Suiting, 53c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

15 pieces fancy mixed Gray Homespun Suitings, in five different effects. Value 75c yard. Monday 8 to 10 a.m. price..... 53c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Black Union Cashmere, 19c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

5 pieces black Union Cashmere, 46 inches wide. Monday 8 to 10 a.m., per yard 19c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Black Estamine Serge, 39c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Black and navy Estamine Serge and black Poplin, 10 pieces in all. Monday 8 to 10 a.m., per yard 39c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

$1.00 Silk Voile for 59c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Colored Silk Voile, a French fabric, very desirable for reception dresses, etc. $1.00 value. Monday 8 to 10 a.m., per yard..... 59c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Boys' Pants for 25c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

150 pairs only of Boys' Knee Pants, made of strong Tweed, in several shades; stripe and plain material. They are lined throughout and strongly finished. Regular value 50c. Monday 8 to 10 a.m... 25c
Only one pair to each customer.
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

18c White Victoria Lawn, 12½c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

100 pieces of 40 inches wide extra fine White Victoria Lawn, for ladies' blouses, children's dresses, etc. Value 18c yard. Monday 8 to 10 a.m. price 12½c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

10c Ginghams for 5c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Another lot of fancy check and stripe Gingham, suitable for children's dresses, aprons, etc. 10c value. Monday 8 to 10 a.m., yard.. 5c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

65c Cuckoo Clocks, 45c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

100 brown wood Imitation Cuckoo Clocks; regular 65c. Monday between 8 and 10 a.m..... 45c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

18c Sash Curtain Net, 13½c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

500 yards 30 inches wide White Ruffled Bobbinet, with wide lace and insertion trimming; usually sold at 18c yard. Will be placed on sale for the two hours at, only, per yard 18½c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

49c Umbrellas for 33c
MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Ladies' black Serge Umbrellas, wire rods, plain wood handles; regular 49c. Between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday for 33c
NO 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Popular Songs 17c each on Monday
"On a Crocodile."
"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree."
"That's What the Daisy Said."

New Records in Silk
Selling Being Established

The special attraction is reduced prices on Japs—the most wanted Silks for summer wear. Prices reduced thus:—

50 pieces Colored Corded Wash Silks, all popular shades: sky, pink, old rose, nile, emerald and gray, with white cords. Usual price 25c yard. Special sale price, per yard 21c

20 pieces Shantung Silk or Natural Pongee, for ladies' suits, children's dresses, etc. Washes perfectly; 18 inches wide. Worth 29c yard. Special Silk sale price..... 20c

Every Conceivable Trimming For
The Elaboration of Gown or Waist

Fancy Braids are used to a considerable extent for the trimming of the popular Mohairs, Siciliennes and Lustres. We have a large selection of the newest effects. Saturday we shall offer a special lot of these goods at a price far below the regular cost. 40c and 50c qualities, assorted in styles and colorings, on sale at, per yard 25c

Linings Specially Priced During
The Dress Goods Sale.

Best Moire Percaline, to sell at, per yard 13½c
Fine Nearsilk Linings—superior mercerized finish that makes them look like silk; to sell at, per yard..... 15c

New Ribbons Are Here
For Every Need.

Special sale of Black All Silk Taffeta Ribbon—
3 inches wide for, per yard.. 15c 5 inches wide for, per yard.. 25c
4 inches wire for, per yard.. 19c 6 inches wide for, per yard.. 29c
Colored Taffeta Ribbon, 4 inches wide, in all shades, with black, white and cream included. Special, per yard 19c
Fancy Ombre Ribbon, from 4 1-2 to 7 inches wide, in all the latest effects. Per yard, from 29c to..... 95c
Colored Velvet Ribbon, satin back, in all shades, from 1-4 to 2 in. wide, at special prices.

Pleated Chiffon With Ruching Edge

Black and white Pleated Chiffon, with ruching edge, from 3 to 9 in. wide, at the lowest possible prices.

Uncovered Cushions, Also Tea
Coseys and Bed Pillows

The Uncovered Cushions are well filled with vegetable down, the case being made of white Mexico Cotton. Monday they'll be sold at these special prices—

Size 16 x 16 inches; regular 29c. Monday 19c
Size 18 x 18 inches; regular 39c. Monday 29c
Size 20 x 20 inches; regular 49c. Monday 39c
Size 22 x 22 inches; regular 59c. Monday 49c
Size 24 x 24 inches; regular 69c. Monday 59c
Size 26 x 26 inches; regular 89c. Monday 79c
Tea Coseys, 11 x 15 in., 12 x 14 in. and 12 x 16 in. Regular 49c to 69c. Monday all one price, each..... 39c
Bed Pillows, extra large size, from $1.15 pair up to.....$3.99

Hardwood Refrigerators for $5,50

Larger ones at larger prices, with value keeping pace with the advance in price.



Good looking Refrigerators, made with every approved hygienic feature, galvanized lining and shelves; reasonable size ice compartment and adequate room in the sections for the food. As finely finished an interior as exterior. The quoted price for Monday..$5.50 is a special one—the Refrigerators are worth considerably more.

Chinaware--Economies to Double
Your Satisfaction With a Purchase



China Tea Sets, 56 pieces; new shapes and decorations, handsome patterns. Worth $5.00. On sale at, per set $2.95

97 piece pencil blue Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets. On sale (while they last) at.....$4.95
Well worth $6.50.

Plain white Semi-Porcelain China Tea Cups with Saucers; worth $1.25 dozen. Special, the two pieces for 5c

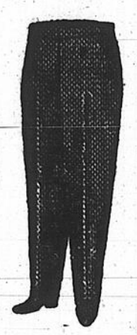
House Furnishings--Hints Of
Your Numerous Wants and Where You Can Buy Such to Advantage

LACE DOOR PANELS—An inclusive range of sizes and qualities of Nottingham, Battenberg and Arabian Net Door Panels, from the most elaborate at $5.00 each, down to, each 20c
CURTAIN POLES, finished in oak, walnut and mahogany, also white enamelled wood, and wood cased brass with all fittings complete, from, each ..... 19c to $1.50
Brass Tubing for Curtain Poles, in all sizes, from 3-8 size to 1½ inches, with best English Brass Trimmings; sizes cut to order. Example:
5 ft. 1 inch Brass Tubing, with all trimmings complete, from, each..$1.25
SWINGING PORTIERE BRACKETS, in oak, mahogany or walnut finish, each, from.....$1.20
WINDOW SHADES, special sizes made to order on short notice. A standard size: 37 inches x 6 feet, in cream, buff, light and dark green, with fittings ready to put up, each 19c
Brass Extension Rods, worth 8c each, for 5c
Drapery Pins, 1 dozen 2½c, or 12 dozen for 15c
Cottage Rods, 4 ft. long, with trimmings, each 10½c
Stair Plates, nickel or brass, per dozen.....12½c

The Men's Clothing Dept.
Isn't a Year Old Yet

Only seven months, in fact. So we can guarantee the newness of every style, as well as the thorough freshness of the stocks. Admirably located in the south-western section on the second floor. Most quickly reached by the central staircase or elevator.

These Three Specials for Monday



Men's Tweed Suits, in several colors, stripe and check effects; made in four button sacque style, lined with farmer satin. Good Suits for business or general wear. The regular price $7.95; special on Monday at..... $6.25

Nobby Suits, made of good quality imported Tweed, equally as good grade of trimming, with the fit, style and finish beyond reproach. Our regular price $13.00; to sell Monday for..... $11.00

Men's Trousers, in several styles of fabrics approved by particular dressers. Well made—made to fit correctly and comfortably—properly finished. Really good value at $3.50; Monday..... $2.50

Ladies' Fawn Coats--Success
In Equalling Some Previous Offerings

Three lots of the newest style Coats. Made of best quality Covert Coating, in colors of fawn, lined with Taffeta Silk or Satin. Short tight fitting modes, with flat collar effect; sleeves conform to present day styles in fullness.

$7.98, $10.50 and $12.50

Special prices, evidencing the intention of both manufacturer and this store to borrow nothing from the old—to sell every garment in the season of its vogue.

Dress Goods Dept.-Emphasizing
Its Growth With a Special Sale

Its growth in quarters—its growth in the volume and variety of its stocks, Conceded that we are showing the

Best Assortment of Staple Lines as Well as the Most Fashionable and Novel Weaves

The chief of the department goes to market with well defined ideas of the store's public's preferences. He gets in touch with the productions of the foremost manufacturers, both at home and abroad—beholds the seal betokening Fashion's approval, before planning what to order. In this way no uncertain styles are introduced, while all chance of paying beyond the value for our stocks is eliminated.

A Five Days' Sale Commences Monday at 8 A. M.

Besides the undernoted specials there will be supplemental extra value lots, which will be so designated. Yellow tickets will indicate their location. Give them your careful attention—they well deserve it.

Colored Mohair Lustre, in navy, brown, gray, champagne, cream, nile, dark green, fawn, etc., 38 inches wide. Per yard.. 24c
Fine All-wool Nun's Cloth, best French dye and finish; all colors in the rainbow represented, also cream and black. Value 30c yard. Special 24c
All-wool Venetian Cloth, in the best shades of brown, crimson, navy, plum, fawn, bottle green, black, etc. A 65c value for, per yard..... 48c
All-wool French Crepe de Chine, all good colors, also cream and black. A 65c value for, per yard 49c
High-class fabrics, such as Silk and Wool Crepe, fine French Armure, rich Silk and Wool Voile, striped Silk and Wool Eolienne, colored Crepe Egypta; ranging from $1.25 in value for, per yard 98c
Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, all light color effects. Goods in great demand for shirt waist suits, dresses, children's dresses, etc. Value up to 75c yard. Special at 49c

Colored Paris Eolienne, a full range of fashionable shades, brilliant finish. Value $1.00 yard. Special 65c
Rich Silk and Wool Poplin, superior quality and finish. Value $2.50 yard. Special $1.95
Fancy Chevron Suiting, a French fabric; plain All-wool fine Canvas Cloth; plain French Voile or Voile de Paris. $1.00 value for, per yard 79c
All-wool Colored Voile de Paris; 50c value for, per yard..... 33c
Fancy Mixed Tweeds for costumes; $1.25 value for..... 98c
Fancy Mixed Tweeds, in broken check effects; high-class quality. Special, per yard..$1.35
Novelty silk embroidered Wool Crepe de Chine, per yard.. 98c
Fine French Venetian Suiting, $1.25 value, for 98c
Striped Mohair Siciliennes, in bottle green, navy and brown; 60c goods. Special per yard 45c
Fancy Dress Patterns, rich embroidered designs. Price, per length .....$17.50 and $19.50

Colored Ladies' Cloth, full range of shades; an all-wool material. Value 85c yard. Special.... 69c
The new Bradford Mohair Suitings, a popular weave for auto costumes, shirt waist suits, etc.; spot, stripe and check effects. Special, per yard 95c
46 inch All-wool Cream Canvas Cloth; value $1.25 yard. Special, per yard 89c
Shot Voile de Paris, 5 different colorings; per yard.....$1.25

BLACK DRESS GOODS—A FEW LEADING LINES.

Black Poplin, a French fabric; value 50c yard, for 39c
Fancy open-worked Black Grenadine, per yard 59c
Black Twine Cloth, worth up to $1.75 yard. Special at.... 98c
50 inch Black Cheviot, an all-wool quality, extra durable; $1.25 value for, per yard.... 79c
54 inches wide Black Box Cloth, suitable for tailor-made costumes; value $1.00 yard. Special.. 69c
46 inch fine French Ladies' Cloth; value $1.25 yard. Special at 98c

Monday's Grocery Inducements

1,500 tins Small's Maple Syrup, each 10c
100 rolls Strathcona Bacon, about 8 lbs: each, at, per lb..... 13c
6 bars Comfort or Sunlight Soap 25c
2 tins Enamelne for 15c

Framed Pictures for 25c
One of Many Interesting Offers

200 Pictures, Artotypes and Imitation Water Colors. Dutch scenes, framed in 1 inch green, brown, black and gold. Monday, each.. 25c

Framing to order. Mouldings to suit your taste and prices to suit your purse. All work done on the premises.

W. H. Scroggie Limited
St. Catherine, University and Victoria Streets.
"THE STORE OF SATISFACTION."

Ladies' Blouses--The Stocks
Are Very Complete and Well Assorted All the Time

A new lot of White Lawn Blouses, nicely tucked both back and front, trimmed with embroidery, new sleeves. Really worth $1.45, but marked, to encourage visits of inspection, at $1.10
Jap Silk Waists, stitched throughout, with deep tucks in yoke and sleeves, made in the newest style. A perfect fitting Waist, in colors of navy, white and brown, also black; sizes 32 to 42. Regular $3.75. Monday $2.95

Ladies' Good Style Underskirts
Of Demonstrated Value

Ladies' Gingham Wash Underskirts, made with deep frill and three small frills, piped with white, finished with self strappings. Colors of blue and white, and black and white check $1.25
Ladies' black Sateen Underskirts, made with deep frill and two small accordion pleated frills, with ruching of black sateen, finished with self strapping. Regular $1.75. On sale at.....$1.29

Whitewear That Commands
Milady's Interest

Well made and splendidly proportioned. Every garment measures up exactly to our unvarying standard. That is assured before it is given a place within the stocks. The most reasonably priced Whitewear — been proven so by repeated comparisons.

Ladies' Cambric Night Gowns, round neck and round yoke of embroidery, trimmed around neck and sleeves with embroidery..... 85c
Ladies' Cambric Underskirts, lawn flounce with tucks, trimmed with embroidery 75c
Ladies' Cambric Drawers, umbrella frill with hemstitched tucks and hemstitched hem 23c
Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, full front style, with rows of lace insertion, trimmed around neck with lace 19c
Ladies' Cambric Chemises, square yoke with clusters of fine tucks and imitation torchon lace insertion, trimmed around neck and arms with lace and ribbon beading..... 49c

Our Book Assortment Is
Founded Upon Demand

Books of reference popularized by the system of pricing in vogue at The Store of Satisfaction. Books of Fiction command a more extended sale, too, for the same reason. All phases of literature represented in the assortment—as wide as that of any exclusive Book Store.

Webster's School and Office Dictionary of the English Language; newest edition, containing over 70,000 words. Printed in very clear type, beautifully bound, stamping in gilt. Regular price, 45c; on sale Monday at 33c
"The Simple Life," by Charles Wagner, author of "The Better Way," "By the Fireside, etc. With an introduction and biographical sketch by Grace King. Printed on good paper, very clear type. Bautifully bound in cloth. Our special price for Monday 89c
"The Busy Life, or The Conquest of Energy," by Charles Wagner. Bound in dark green cloth, printed from clear type on good antique paper. Our special price for this edition, each 55c
Popular Fiction by popular authors—the balance of a series of books to be cleared at, each 5c
Only 300 copies left.

Straw Hat Time Finds



Large Variety Here for Children's Wear

Children's Straw Hats, in various styles and qualities; wide roll brim, ribbon bands and streamers, also with bow at side. A full range of sizes, with prices ranging from 15c to $1.75 each.

Merits of Scroggie's School Shoes
They're Sensible, Stylish, Shapely and Serviceable



Monday we place on sale a line of good Box Calf Lace Boots, solid leather soles, made with heels for boys; spring heels for girls—
Children's sizes, 5 to 7 1-2, special at..... 90c
Children's sizes, 8 to 10 1-2, special at.....$1.00
Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, special at.....$1.25
Young ladies' sizes, 2 1-2 to 5, special at.....$1.50
Boys' sizes, 11, 12 and 13, special at.....$1.50
Boys' sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, special at.....$1.75

Woodenware Required in The
House Cleaning Campaign

Hardwood Step Ladders, with pail rest, made with screws; 4, 5, 6 and 7 steps. Worth 15c step. Special at 10c
Two and three hoop Wooden Tubs, worth 85c, $1.00 and $1.10, for, each 75c
Spray Washing Machines, easy to work, satisfactory in results.....$4.95

Toilet Sundries and Medicines

Fairy, Liberty and Copco Soap; regular 5c cake. Monday, special 4c
1 dozen Cakes for 45c
Perfect Emulsion Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; regular 50c. Monday special 40c
Maltovim, regular 25c bottle. Monday special 21c
Palatable Cod Liver Oil, with Malt and Hypophosphites; regular 75c. Monday special.. 65c
Swift's Witch Hazel, Oatmeal, Violet and Persian Rose; regular 20c box. Monday special 15c