

Vol. XLV., No. 86.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904.

THE WAR.

Arthur, Monday, April 11 (De-
mentary).—Telegraphic com-
munications have been interrupted, re-
sulting in a total loss of communication.
The Japanese have been damaged, thus delay-
ing the movements of troops. The com-
mander of the railway running to
the Japanese is submerged at several

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JAPANESE USE OF THE RED FLAG.

Tokio, April 12 (10 a.m.).—The charge
emanating from Russian sources to the
effect that the Japanese troops engaged
in the fight at Chong in April, 20
abused the privilege of the red cross
flag by taking refuge in a building oc-
cupied as a hospital, is indignantly de-
nied here and is pronounced a fabrication
designed to injure the Japanese in the
eyes of the world. An official in-
vestigation shows that the Japanese force
engaged at Chong in had established a
hospital station in the rear of their fire
line, and it was used exclusively for
the purpose of caring for the wounded.
The Japanese flag is a red cross on a
white ground, which is the same as the
service in the war with China. Both
the society and the army have been
found anxious in this war to conduct the
fight according to the ideals of civilization.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—Major-Gen-
eral Pfling in a despatch from Mukden,
denies the report that the Japanese ad-
vance guard has crossed the Yalu and
engaged in a skirmish with the Russian
troops.

COOKE-BLACKLEY

Mr. Jacobs, the Star Witness
for the Defence, Recalled.

A SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LAFLEUR.

(See also Page 11.)

Mr. S. W. Jacobs was recalled by Mr.
Lafleur. The witness said that re-
cognition of his bankbook was shown to
him on May 23, and the \$500 paid to
Cooke was drawn out a day or two
later. Witness said that Mr. Cooke
asked him for money on the ground
that he had lost on the Stock Exchange.
Cooke even showed witness a let-
ter from his brokers, Messrs. R. Moot
& Co., asking for money. Witness
remembered at what place Mr.
Cooke showed the letter. He did not
remember the language in which Mr.
Cooke made his request, but he re-
membered that it was about the end of
the beginning of June.

Witness was examined by Mr. Eugene La-
fleur, who said that in paying
Cooke the Crown Prosecutor he was
not to neglect his duty, or
to neglect the ends of justice.
Witness denied that the \$500
Cooke on June 10 was paid
to him. It was simply an ac-
count. The only money the
Prosecutor received in the Mar-
tineau case was \$100 from witness and
Mr. J. N. Greenshields. Yes,
witness was written by Blackley.
Witness said, but he could
not remember that he had ever seen the
letter. He admitted that he was
not sure of the existence of the letter be-
cause he did not think it was
shown him the original let-
ter. He said he showed him
exactly as the original
of Mr. Lyon not to send it
to the Crown Prosecutor, but when he
saw the former a couple of
days later he said the letter had
been sent to Quebec. The lead-
ing of the prosecution here
was from the Blackley let-
ter. He said that justice was a com-
mon thing that was bought and sold in
the courts. Mr. Macmaster strenuously
objected to this statement.
Witness was asked to after sev-
eral considerations, dwelt in un-
derstanding on the arrangements con-
sidered by Mr. Lafleur to go in
the knowledge of anything in the pro-
secution against Blackley et al to jus-

tify the statement that justice is bought
and sold in Montreal?

Witness laughingly said: 'No, certainly
not, unless—'
Mr. Macmaster rose and objected to
His Lordship's statement that the
charges in the Blackley letter were di-
rected against not only the administra-
tion, but also the people of this pro-
vince.

'They are,' Mr. Macmaster said, 'di-
rected against the Crown Prosecutor
alone.'

'It's a most seditious libel,' His Lord-
ship interjected, and refers to the Bench
and Bar and population of this pro-
vince.'

Mr. Lafleur read from the letter: 'The
first I heard of any crooked work was
during the second or third day of my
stay in Montreal in February, 1903,' and
asked the witness if such a statement
could be justified. Here Mr. Macmas-
ter jumped to his feet and objected to
the question.

Asked as to the proposed settlement of
the Blackley et al case for \$3,500, wit-
ness had never heard of a settlement at
that figure. Witness, who had produced
his bank book, was most minutely cross-
examined as to the entries in it, especial-
ly as to the two cheques for \$500. The
book was shown to the jury, and then
the witness was asked if on the day he
had paid Mr. Cooke the five hundred
dollars he had gone himself to the bank
and drawn the money. He could not
remember, but probably not, as he does
not go to the bank often. About an
item of \$250, witness said he was sur-
prised on looking back in the book to
find that he had paid that amount to
Cooke on one occasion; he thought he
paid only \$150.

'So, Mr. Jacobs, when you don't find
cheques or accounts for money paid out,'
said Mr. Lafleur with biting sarcasm,
'you charge them up to Mr. Cooke?'

'I have good reason to,' replied the
witness, for my books are kept in excel-
lent shape.'

Asked as to why certain sums he al-
leged he had paid Mr. Cooke were not
entered in his book he explained that owing
to a mutual understanding between him
and Mr. Cooke, who did not want it to
be known that he had accepted fees in
the Wiener case, the transactions were
not noted in writing. Asked as to the
amount deposited in his hands for the
settlement of the Wiener case, witness
said \$2,500 was the amount, and Mr.
Cooke was fully aware of the fact, and
was satisfied with the sum. Witness
had no conversation whatever with Wi-
ener or Hart, he said. He had quarrelled
with them, or rather they with him,
about their arrest. Asked as to whether
he ever told Cohen or Levy from
whom he got the money that it was to
be used to 'fix' Cooke, witness replied,
'Never.' Neither had anything been ar-
ranged between himself or others with
regard to bribing Cooke. Nothing of
the sort had ever entered his head.

Macmaster had made a few re-
marks during the cross-examination,
which forced Mr. Smith to his feet.
'Mr. Macmaster is not in the jury box,
although he sits as close to it as he can
get,' said he.

Instantly Mr. Macmaster was on his
feet and retorted: 'I know the situation
is somewhat embarrassing for my learned
friend, Mr. Smith—' which brought
a burst of laughter, followed by the
inevitable 'Silence! silence!'

Witness did not know whether Wiener
ever told Blackley that Cooke would
have to be 'fixed.'

Questioned as to the extent of his in-
timacy with the defence, the witness
smiled and asked: 'In what way, Mr.
Lafleur?' He admitted that he was
more or less embarrassed owing to the
turn affairs had subsequently taken.
Asked as to whether he had retained
any counsel in the present suit, wit-
ness replied, smiling, 'I am not the ac-
cused.'

He explained how Mr. Tascher-
eau, who had the case originally, threw
up the brief; then Mr. Lyon, who is
Mr. Blackley's attorney, was thought of,
but he was out of town. Finally wit-
ness, with whom Mr. Lyon was for-
merly associated, was thought of, and
finally, witness said, the case was given
to Mr. Crumshaw. Witness denied pos-
itively, and with some ardor, that he
had handled any of the money put up
for fighting this case. Witness had of-
fered his advice both to the prosecution
and defence in the present suit. He
was surprised when Mr. Smith told
him that Mr. Cooke denied the receipt
of certain fees received from him (wit-
ness), and then he (witness) said that
it was a question of veracity that then
loomed up between him and Mr. Cooke.
At this point the court adjourned.

TWO YEAR BONUS

GOVERNMENT'S IMMIGRATION
POLICY.

Ottawa, April 12.—The Hon. Clifford
Sifton has proposed to give the West-
ern Canadian Immigration Association a
grant of five thousand dollars a year for
two years to assist in bringing settlers
from the United States into Manitoba
and the North-West Territories.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 12.—Mr. W. T. R. Pres-
ton, Dominion immigration commis-
sioner, declares that the immigration de-
partment is heart and soul with Gen-
eral Booth's proposal to send emigrants to
the colonies. What was wanted is just
what General Booth proposes, an or-
ganization that can handle the matter
on a scale possible only for the Salva-
tion Army to do.

DOMINION ARCHIVIST.

Ottawa, April 12.—Mr. Arthur G.
Doughtery, of the staff of the Provincial
Library at Quebec, has accepted the of-
fice of Dominion archivist which he had
previously declined. The order-in-coun-
cil has to be put through again.

TO ABOLISH BOARD:

Announcement From Ottawa
That Government will Con-
trol Harbor.

MINOR BUSINESS OF THE PORT
MAY, HOWEVER, STILL BE
MANAGED BY COMMIS-
SIONERS.

The existence of the Harbor Board now
hangs in the balance. A radical change
from the present state of affairs in the
management of the port is practically
promised. The Hon. Raymond Prefontaine,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is
responsible for the statement that the
negotiations now pending are for the
purpose of a definite announcement will be
made about July 1 next. If reports
which are gleaned from reliable sources
prove correct, the Minister of Marine
and Fisheries has in contemplation the
final dismissal of the Board, but the
question of dealing with the minor busi-
ness of the port is a matter for consid-
eration by the government, and it is
known to those who are in touch with
the 'doings' of the cabinet that the min-
isters are decided in their opinions as to
the best way to act in the matter.

It is said that the Premier is in favor
of having the Board remain intact for
the present, at least, but with certain
rights now enjoyed eliminated at a future
date, but that matters dealing with the
by-laws, wharfage fees and allotments,
as well as features of like interest, be
left to the commissioners to deal with.

According to official information re-
ceived from Ottawa to-day it is learned
that the government has practically de-
cided to take over the permanent works
of the harbor and place them under the
control of the Department of Marine and
Fisheries. This is to be done by an or-
der-in-council at the close of the present
session of parliament, and that later on
legislative authority will be secured for
the abolition of the Trust and the name
ing of a commission of three to locally
superintend matters in connection with the
port.

DRY GOODS MEN

WHOLESALE FORMULATE A
SCHEME THAT WILL RESULT
IN UNIFORMITY IN RETAIL-
ERS' PRICES.

The Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants'
Association held an important meeting
at the Board of Trade yesterday after-
noon, when business of immediate im-
portance to the association was dis-
cussed. The president, Mr. G. B. Fraser,
was in the chair, and there was a
good attendance of members as the lat-
ter are much interested in a new scheme
that is being formulated that will tend
to uniformity in prices for all the trade
throughout Canada.

As is well known in business circles,
the policy followed by the wholesale
houses, especially in Montreal, regard-
ing tariffs, and time allowance for pay-
ments is not altogether satisfactory to
the wholesalers, and now the latter are
desirous of having all dry goods mer-
chants agree upon terms by which they
will dispose of their goods to the retail
trade.

Local wholesale men claim that they
are continuously losing money as they
are compelled to pay the manufacturers
at short periods, while they themselves,
under existing arrangements, have to
wait in the majority of cases, the con-
venience of the retail merchants. Thus
it is to put business on a more satis-
factory basis to all concerned that the
wholesale men have under contempla-
tion this important move.

THE LATE MR. ANTILFF.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. Antilff, of
Ottawa, took place yesterday at Mount
Royal Cemetery. The body was accom-
panied to Montreal by the father of the
deceased, the Rev. Dr. Antilff, and the
three sons of the Rev. Dr. Shaw. The
Rev. C. E. Manning officiated at the
grave. Among those who attended to
pay the last marks of respect to their
departed friend were Dr. Shaw, Mr. C.
Holland, brother-in-law, Professor
Bovey, Mr. J. K. Dawson, the students
of his old class in civil engineering, John
Dillon, Thos. Jordan, Charles Morton,
C. A. Jacques, J. Skinner, the professors
and students of the Wesleyan College in
a body, Fred. Holland, Principal Hill,
of the Congregational College, the Rev.
C. A. Sykes, the Rev. J. W. Graham,
the Rev. C. E. Bland and many others.
The Rev. Dr. Antilff returns to Ottawa
this evening.

RADIUM.

RECENT CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES.

New York, April 12.—Prof. Sir Wm.
Ramsay, in an interview is represented
as declaring that radium, instead of
being a primeval substance, which has
been slowly disintegrating since the
world began, is merely a temporary
phase of matter, an unstable resting
point in a series of transmutations, of
which nobody knows the beginning or
end or meaning. Experiments made by
himself and Prof. Soddy, tend to show
that it would all disintegrate and vanish
in 1,150 years hence.

Professor Ramsay paid a tribute
to Professor Baskerville, of the
University of North Carolina, who a
few days ago announced in New York
his discovery of two new elements, car-
bolium and berzelium. He did not doubt
if Prof. Baskerville said he had discov-
ered new elements he had done so.
Another interviewer elicited from
Prof. Ramsay a statement that the new

element he lately detected in the so-
called cubical crystals obtained in Cey-
lon was probably identical with one of
those discovered by Prof. Baskerville,
but it was impossible to say which of
them.

A FUNERAL FROM THE BREWERY MISSION.

There was a funeral from the Old
Brewery Mission this afternoon. Six
weeks ago, John Puckett, who was trav-
elling from Metapedia to Mancelona,
Mich., was detained here by the United
States authorities on account of illness
and danger of his becoming a charge on
the state. He was turned over to the
Brewery Mission, where he was well
looked after and given medical attend-
ance. Becoming worse, he was removed
to the General Hospital, where he died
on Sunday. The Ven. Archdeacon Ker
conducted the funeral service.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Twenty Thousand Dollars for
Free School Books.

VETERANS' LAND GRANTS —
RIGHTS OF NEWSPAPER PRO-
PRIETORS AS MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL MEMBERS.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, April
12.—The Ontario Legislature made good
progress yesterday afternoon with the
free school book legislation and the
Municipal Amendment Act. The time
for applications for veterans' land
grants was extended until July 1.

The Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister
of Education, moved the second reading
of the government bill which provides
that the Legislature shall vote an ap-
portionment of money to provide free
school textbooks in the rural districts
of the province. He said that although
the exact sum to be voted was not de-
cided upon it would probably be \$20,000
the first year. The bill applies to both
public and separate schools. It would
be best to act slowly in the matter, and
for this reason the money will only be
used for buying readers.

The municipalities will be asked to vote \$20,000
also, so that the Legislature will only
vote one-half of the free book expendi-
ture. In England practically nothing
has been done in the direction of free
school books except in London and Bir-
mingham. In sections where a system
of free school books has been estab-
lished it is claimed that the attendance
has been increased by ten percent, and
that the scholars attend school one year
longer than they do in districts where
all the text books are bought by the
pupils. As a proof that Ontario must
make haste slowly, he referred to the
provinces of Quebec, where an attempt
was made in a manner to give free
school books. The Quebec Legislature
provided a large number of free Prim-
ers in the French language which were
distributed in Roman Catholic schools.
It also distributed English dictionaries
in the English schools, but the attempt
proved to be abortive. The bill passed
the second reading.

The House passed in committee of
the whole the bill of the Hon. J. M.
Gibson respecting statute labor. One
clause provides that every person in the
military and naval service as well as
members of the volunteer force shall
not be liable to perform or pay for statute
labor. The bill also provides that the
council of every city, town, village
and township may pass by-laws to re-
duce or abolish the amount of statute
labor to be performed or to abolish the
tax.

The Hon. E. J. Davis's Municipal
Amendment Bill caused a rather heated
argument, the clause which gives
cities and towns power to pass by-laws
to regulate the location of hundreds,
livery stables, butcher shops, stores and
manufactories. Some of the members,
including Mr. E. J. B. Pense, Kingston,
Liberal, objected to 'stores' being in-
cluded. The location of drug stores,
for instance, should not be interfered
with. It was decided that 'stores'
would only apply to cafes.

The clause acting forth that news-
paper proprietors shall not be disquali-
fied from being elected members of mu-
nicipal councils, or from sitting and vot-
ing in a council because a council in-
serts advertisements in their news-
papers, created some amusement and dis-
cussion.

Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposi-
tion, claimed that such a clause was no
more needed for newspaper men than
for lumbermen. He said that news-
paper proprietors shall not be disquali-
fied from being elected members of mu-
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serts advertisements in their news-
papers, created some amusement and dis-
cussion.

The 'Globe' announces that Mr. Gagey
will vote with the government for the
'Soo' loan.

NEW BRUNSWICK BUDGET.
Fredericton, N.B., April 12.—The bud-
get speech was delivered in the Local
Legislature last night by Attorney-Gen-
eral Pugsley. The estimated receipts for
this year are figured at \$878,547, and the
estimated expenditures \$856,966.91, mak-

ing an estimated surplus of \$21,580.17.
Among the receipts are figured \$491,
360.96, from Dominion subsidies, and
\$275,000 from territorial revenue. The
proposed St. John Bank tax bill was
given three months' hoist in committee
of the chairman. The vote was 16 to 16.
One member favorable to the bill came
in after the question was put, and was
not allowed to vote. Attorney-Gen-
eral Pugsley moved reconsideration. This
was agreed to, and the matter will come
up again when all the members are pres-
ent.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

TWO MONTREALERS APPOINTED
COMMISSIONERS TO GEN-
ERAL ASSEMBLY.

New York, April 11.—At the semi-
annual meeting of the New York Pres-
bytery, held to-day, commissioners to
the General Assembly at Buffalo, on
May 19, were elected. Among them
were the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson and
Mr. J. C. Holden, of the American
Church of Montreal.

A spirited discussion followed the in-
troduction by the Rev. Dr. Russell
Booth of a resolution that the com-
missioners to the General Assembly be di-
rected to voice the Presbytery's disap-
proval of any proposition looking to-
ward a separation of the colored
churches from the main body in this
General Assembly. The resolution was
finally laid on the table.

YUKON LIBERALS

VOTE CONFIDENCE IN SIR WIL-
FRID LAURIER.

Yukon, Y. T., April 12.—At a meet-
ing of Yukon Liberals resolutions were
passed expressing unbounded confidence in
Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government,
and condemning Commissioner Congdon
for his conduct in matters local.

The 'World' newspaper, the organ of
Mr. Congdon, was repudiated by the
Liberals.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS
REITERATE THEIR DEMANDS FOR
TARIFF REVISION.

Toronto, April 12.—That the Canadian
Manufacturers' Association is maintain-
ing its campaign in favor of tariff re-
vision is evidenced by an editorial which
appears in the current number of its of-
ficial organ, 'Industrial Canada.' The
article follows:

Opponents of tariff revision contin-
ually reiterate the declaration that
Canada should have a stable tariff.
Tariff instability, they say, is the great-
est commercial curse. It is very true
that tariff instability is disastrous to
commercial and industrial interests, but
it does not follow that the tariff should
never be revised. One reason why the
tariff now in force requires revision is
that it is essentially unstable because
the duties are largely ad valorem, and
consequently go up as prices go up and
down as prices go down. A tariff which
continually fluctuates as prices change
cannot be regarded as stable.

In revising the tariff specific duties
should be substituted for ad valorem
duties so far as practicable, and in cases
where ad valorem duties are retained
they should be made high enough to en-
sure adequate protection, no matter how
prices fluctuate. A well arranged spec-
ific tariff may average lower than an
ad valorem tariff, and yet afford better
protection, because it can be relied upon
when protection is most needed.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.
FAVORS GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC
SCHEME—AUTONOMY DESIRED
IF RAILWAY TO HUDSON'S
BAY NOT BUILT.

Toronto, April 12.—Mr. F. T. Gillmor,
Mayor of Prince Albert, is a guest at the
Walker House. Referring to conditions
in the North-West, Mr. Gillmor says the
people are very strongly in favor of the
public ownership of railways and other
utilities and necessities. They look on
the Grand Trunk Pacific as a necessity,
and believe the bargain proposed is an
exceedingly good one, in view of past
deals of former governments.

The people desire autonomy so that
they can do more railway development,
but if it is intended by the Dominion
Government to secure a line of railway
to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, the
North-West people would willingly wait
some years for autonomy. If such a
line is not undertaken they desire au-
tonomy, so as to be able to have their
line constructed by their own province.
The West is a unit against higher tariffs.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

Butte, Mont., April 12.—Salvatore
Princheschi, whose trial for the murder
of Deputy Sheriff Joseph Lazzari at
Menderville on June 25 last has just
ended, was found guilty of murder in the
second degree and his sentence fixed
at ninety-nine years in the penitentiary
by the jury. Both were Italians.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—The amend-
ed petition filed by an eastern insurance
company in its suit to set aside the
\$200,000 policy of the late J. L. Blair, for-
merly general counsel of the World's
Fair, was sustained by Judge Adams in
the United States District Court yester-
day. The amended bill was fought by
counsel representing Mrs. Blair and her
two children. The case will come up
later for trial.

CANADIAN CABLES.

Ald. Ames Speaks at Birming-
ham on British Preference.

THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY IN
CANADA.

London, April 12.—In a two-column
editorial on Mr. Chamberlain's proposi-
tion, the Liverpool 'Daily Post,' referring
to Canada's prosperity, says that as a
new country this up it progresses in
wealth and prosperity, and its interests
necessarily broaden and its intellectual
and social life advances to a higher
plane. Canadians are on this upward
journey, and will not allow their pro-
gress to be impeded by any fiscal policy
that would run athwart of their line of
advance.

London, April 12.—Mr. E. Parks,
M.P., presiding at a meeting at Birming-
ham, said he believed Canadians had
no selfish idea in regard to a fiscal pol-
icy. Their only desire was that they
should take our food from them and
they would in return obtain their manu-
factures from us.

Alderman H. B. Ames, of Montreal,
pointed out that Great Britain was im-
porting money all over the world and
Canadians thought some should go to
Canada. Opportunities there for re-
munerative investment were unequalled
in any part of the world. Referring to
further preference, Ald. Ames declared
he was there to tell the truth, that
they could not give any. Thirty-five
years ago had the Mother Country talk-
ed free trade in the Empire, Canada
might have been able to do something
on those lines, but not now. 'Times
had changed. Great Britain might take
all the time necessary to consider the
question. Canada was quite willing to
wait as long as she felt that they were
honestly endeavoring to find a solution
to the question, but if it was allowed
to drop there was a danger that Canada
would get tired waiting, and their power-
ful neighbor might make a tempting of-
fer to Canadians that they would find
it difficult to turn their backs upon.

London, April 12.—The superintendent
of the Ishington Cattle Market says that
Canadian horse dealers complain that
they no longer find a paying market in
England, giving as the cause the elec-
trification of the tramways. The re-
ceipts of Canadian cattle at Deptford
in 1903, were 47,812, and sheep 46,012.

London, April 12.—Lord Aberdeen
has consented to preside at the Society
of Fine Arts meeting when Mr. Griffiths,
Lord Strathcona's secretary, reads a pa-
per on 'Greater Britain.'

A MISSIONARY BOAT.

Boston, Mass., April 12.—The Ameri-
can Board of Foreign Missions has
bought a missionary boat for use in the
Micronesian Islands, instead of having
one built as at first intended. Her
name is the 'Sunbeam.' She is of 430
tons measurement, and is believed to
be well adapted for the purpose. The
children of the Sunday-school are asked
to take two hundred thousand shares
at ten cents each, to pay for the vessel.
It is expected that the 'Sunbeam' will
be ready to sail from Boston early in
May.

A TRAVELLER'S DEATH.

Toronto, April 12.—Mr. W. K. Dick-
son, a traveller for Hiram Walker &
Sons, and other liquor firms, died at
the Emergency Hospital yesterday af-
ternoon, as a result of a uraemic at-
tack which seized him on Sunday afternoon,
at the corner of Front and York streets.
Persons in the Walker House saw
Dickson fall to the sidewalk, and sent
for an ambulance. Dickson was taken
to the Emergency Hospital, but one of
the house surgeons there said the case
was not serious enough for the man to
be admitted to the hospital, and he was
taken to No. 1 Police Station, where he
was locked up as a drunk. But it
transpired that there was something
serious the matter with him. Patrol
Sergeant Dickson became alarmed at the
man's condition, and at six a.m. had
him taken back to the Emergency Hos-
pital, where he sank gradually to his
death.

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, April 12.—The Senate resumes
to-morrow evening, but in view of the
fact that there is little or no business on
the order paper there will probably be
another adjournment of a fortnight.

NEW POST-OFFICES.

Ottawa, April 12.—Fifty new Canadian
post-offices were established this month,
chiefly in Manitoba and the North-West
Territories.

COLDER TO-MORROW

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 12, 11
a.m.—The following are the maximum and
minimum temperatures.—Victoria, 70-54;
Kamloops, 58-42; Calgary, 66-38; Qu'Appelle,
43-24; Winnipeg, 38-24; Port Ar-
thur, 40-18; Parry Sound, 36-30; Toronto,
40-34; Ottawa, 42-32; Montreal, 48-34;
Quebec, 42-34; St. John, 41-34; Halifax,
48-34.
Rain or sleet to-day. High north-westerly
winds to-night. Wednesday, fair and
cold.

A disturbance of considerable energy is
passing eastward across the Great Lakes.
Rain and sleet have fallen in Ontario, and
will extend over the Province of Quebec.
Fine, warm weather prevailed yesterday in
Alberta, and is likely to become general in
the North-West and Manitoba.

1028 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
April 12, 1904.—Readings by the Optical &
Engineers Supply Company's Standard
Barometer at noon:
Yesterday, 29.74; to-day, 29.66.
Temperature, — m.m.
To-day, — m.m.
Yesterday, — m.m.

WATERS RECEDING.

Conditions at Verdun Much Improved To-day.

WHEN INUNDATED PUMPS RESUME OPERATIONS A BIG CHANGE WILL TAKE PLACE.

A marked improvement has taken place at Verdun. The water has gone down some seven feet since Sunday, and persons living in a considerable distance beyond the bridge over the tail race are once more able to leave their houses and walk on terra firma. A number of houses in the vicinity are yet surrounded, and boats are utilized for the conveyance of provisions. The residences now liberated are in a sad state from the effects of the inundation, and some days, with good fires in the rooms, must elapse before they can be considered habitable. Many of the occupants were busy this morning removing their furniture from the lower rooms, and some individuals, gifted with the Mark Tapley spirit, in one house, were engaged in playing lively airs upon a piano that had evidently been safely removed to the upper regions.

The one ramp existing in the dike is totally insufficient to carry off the water at a satisfactory rate. If three or four had been constructed along the breadth of the dike the surrounding country would soon be clear of the flood.

Mr. May, ex-Mayor, and a considerable number of land and property in Verdun, was busy looking round, appraising the damage done his property, for which he appears to hold the authorities of Montreal directly responsible. He argues that no private individual has the right to damage his neighbor's property, and the same law must apply to corporate bodies, and as the city boundary extends to some distance, about twelve yards beyond the tailrace, the building of the bank in St. Gabriel ward is much higher than that on the Verdun side, seemed specially to protect the city to the detriment of their town.

The boilers at the pumping station are still under water, but as soon as the machinery can be set going it is hoped to make quick work in getting rid of the remaining part of the flood.

Some changes have taken place in the appearance of the stream opposite the Grand Trunk Boating House. A large quantity of ice lies out in the middle of the river and will prevent communication from Nuns Island with the shore unless a detour is made.

The Street Railway throughout its course is somewhat damaged, and is covered with debris. Boats rest on the ground in front of the various houses, as if ready for use in another emergency. It is felt throughout the district that all danger is not yet passed.

Much inconvenience was caused in all the houses along May avenue as the water reached a great height.

The house of Mr. Neil, Queen's Park, and Mr. Johnson, of Gordon avenue, had six feet of water in the kitchen, and damage was done to the furniture in many cases.

The local bakery of Mr. Joseph Caron and others suffered so severely from the inundation that business had to be suspended. The bread supplied was brought from the city. The children in the various houses seem to enjoy their novel surroundings, and, stationed in the upper rooms, hail the coming of the various boats with cheery shouts.

Little change can yet be reported in the condition of the river below the Victoria Bridge. The ice from above continues to collect there, awaiting a break in the dam.

The height of the water has remained almost stationary since yesterday, still standing at thirty-nine feet six inches.

An interesting event occurred at Verdun on Sunday. A horse was tethered on a piece of rising ground that was gradually becoming covered by the advancing flood. It had a good-sized calf for a companion, which was standing close by.

Some men, seeing the horse's owner, rowed to the spot and out the man, when the horse lunged into the stream, to be quickly followed by the calf. After swimming about for some time the pair safely reached dry land.

LAKE-SIDE PIER BROKEN.

The pier at Lakeside, which was partially rebuilt and strengthened at considerable expense after being damaged by the ice last spring, was carried away by the ice shove on Sunday. The wreck-

age has all been recovered, and the pier will be rebuilt.

As far as can be seen above the Victoria bridge there is one clear, open space of water. On the south shore, near Laprairie, the water rose two feet last night. The water has gone down considerably at St. Lambert, and in the eastern portion of the town the water was considerably lower than it was at the time of the great flood of 1886. In the upper portion of the south shore, and especially west of Laprairie, the water was higher than it was ever known before, and the residents are finding it necessary to go from one place to another in boats. There is no foundation for the rumor that the waterworks had stopped pumping, for the authorities had wisely taken the precaution of erecting the waterworks above the flood level.

At Longueuil the residents near the water front have suffered considerably by the flood. Not only are there a large number of houses entirely surrounded by several feet of water, but the residents who are compelled to leave their houses have to do so in boats. Longue Pointe is also under water, and the cars of the street railway are only able to proceed as far as Viauville. The water, which in some places is six feet high, runs back about half a mile from the river, and extends from Morgan's farm, on Notre Dame street, to upwards of a quarter of a mile east. About thirty houses on St. Francois Xavier street, Longue Pointe, are flooded, and the residents have to go to and from their work in boats. The greater number of the residents on this street are thrifty French-Canadians, and owing to the sudden rise of water on Sunday night they have suffered considerable loss. The water went down about half a foot this morning, and the unfortunate sufferers are hopeful that it will recede as quickly as it rose.

Trains running over the Grand Trunk were delayed yesterday by the floods in the vicinity of St. Johns, but the railway officials succeeded in getting the New York trains into Montreal with a loss of only two hours. The Delaware and Hudson night train from New York, on its arrival at Ross's Point, changed its route to Lacolle, thence to Howick and Coteau, proceeding to Montreal. The Central Vermont trains were changed at Swanton Junction to the Rouse's Point line and on arrival at that point came to Montreal over the same line as the Delaware and Hudson.

OTTAWA RIVER ICE.

Hudson, April 12.—No change in water; ice moving very slowly.

LAKE ST. LOUIS ICE EXPECTED TO MOVE SOON.

Beauharnois, April 12.—There are a few more openings in the Lake St. Louis ice, and it is expected it will move out soon. The water is very high; it has risen six inches since yesterday morning.

WATER RISING.

Berthierville, April 12.—The river is now free from ice; water still rising.

FLOOD AT THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers, April 12.—The river is clear of ice as far up as Port St. Francois. Water still rising slowly; lower part of town now inundated.

FIRM AT PORT ROUGE.

Port Rouge, April 12.—The ice still holds; water high.

BLOCK NEAR SOREL.

Sorel.—Water rose seven inches since yesterday; ice moved down all night, but blocked again this morning amongst the islands.

THE RIDEAU RIVER.

HIGH WATER AT SMITH'S FALLS DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

Smith's Falls, Ont., April 12.—The Rideau River has been in flood here since Sunday and considerable damage has been done by it in Smith's Falls. About seventy-five feet of the dam above the town was carried away by the ice on Sunday, and the waters of the Rideau Lake came pouring unchecked into the narrow river that runs through the town. Two large flumes of the grist mills were swept away and part of the foundation wall of Steele's planing mill was torn out. The foundation wall of another building on Water street went last night, and the occupants moved out, fearing the building would fall into the river before morning. The water has risen since three o'clock yesterday afternoon and it is hoped the worst is over. It will take a week to repair the break.

Meriville, Ont., April 12.—Owing to

the washout of a dam above Smith's Falls the water and ice is doing a lot of damage in this neighborhood. Already one building has been totally demolished and the stone walls of a five-story building so undermined as to cause a collapse. The damage to government works so far is slight, but there is great danger that the north shore pier, under the steel bridge will be carried away. If this goes, there is no saying what results may be, the bulkheads are withstanding the terrible strain, and have reached the limit of strength, and the water is still rising.

WESTERN FRESHETS

WATER RISING IN THE RED AND ASSINIBOINE RIVERS.

Winnipeg, Man., April 12.—An Oxbow dispatch says: On account of the thaw prevailing the last two days, the Moose and Souris rivers are raging torrents, carrying away bridges and flooding flats below the hills. The ice began to rise yesterday, causing more destruction.

At Winnipeg vast volumes of water are coming from the upper reaches and the Assiniboine and Red rivers are now beginning to swell those streams here very rapidly, and in a couple of days they will probably be bank full. On Sunday night there was a rise of five feet or more, and in some places along the Assiniboine within the city limits the water is among the trees on the sloping banks. Another rise occurred to-day. The ice remains intact, and will not likely break until honeycombed by warmer weather than now prevails. The period when the ice usually begins to run here is between April 15 and 22.

The Canadian Northern officials report that the water in south-western Manitoba, along the Hartney line, is running freely in the main waterways, and is lower than it was a few days ago, and at the present time there is no danger of washouts.

At Portage la Prairie the water in the Assiniboine continues to rise, and as a matter of precaution the ice around the bridge may have to be dynamited.

There are no reports of serious freshets from the Dauphin district, but trouble from water there usually occurs later, when the heavy spring rains fall in Duck and Riding Mountain regions.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Amy McLamont returns to-day from a visit to Ottawa.

Miss Kingsmill, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. Piers, Wereldale Park.

Mrs. J. I. Tarte, St. Louis square, is recovering after her recent illness.

Alderman Clearhue and Miss Clearhue have returned from a trip to Atlantic City.

Mr. Joseph Laporte, son of His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, is ill with typhoid fever at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dobell, of Quebec, have returned from a visit to England.

Ald. N. Lapointe and Madame Lapointe left last night for Atlantic City where they will spend a week or two.

Bishop Carmichael is visiting friends at Clinton, Ont., the first parish of which His Lordship had charge after his ordination.

Mrs. Fred C. Miller has returned from New York, where she spent the Easter holidays with her sister, Mrs. Mackenzie Rutherford.

The marriage of Miss Aldyth Balfour to Mr. John Holden, of Brandon, is announced to take place at the Church of St. James the Apostle on April 27.

Mr. J. E. Wright and Miss Reta Wright, St. Luke street, have returned from spending a week in Toronto and Hamilton.

Mr. John Ferguson, Mayor and Seigneur of Little Metis, who has been spending the past few weeks in Quebec, has returned to Metis.

The marriage of Miss Theodore Kirkpatrick to Mr. Gerald Strath, son of Mr. H. H. Strath, K.C., of Barrie, is announced in Toronto to take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Roever have arrived in town from Mexico. Mrs. Roever (formerly Miss Annie Sumner) will be 'at home' to her friends, at her parents' residence, 365 Dorchester street, on Thursday afternoon, April 14.

Mr. John A. Reid, clerk of the executive council, Regina, Alberta, passed through this morning on his way from New Orleans, to Ottawa, and thence to his home in the west. Mr. Reid, who resided some years ago in Montreal, has spent a few weeks in the South on a much-needed holiday.

The marriage of Miss Anna Hardy, daughter of Mr. Edmund Hardy, to Mr. Leopold Barrette was solemnized yesterday morning in the Sacred Heart Chapel of St. James Church, the Rev. Abbe Larue officiating. Music was rendered during the service. The bride wore a pearl grey costume with hat to match. After the ceremony breakfast was served at the home of the bride's father, St. Hubert street, and the bride and groom leaving shortly after on a wedding trip.

The visiting delegates to the meeting of the National Council of Women in Ottawa were given a luncheon by the Local Council. The table was decorated with daffodils. Those present included: Lady Taylor, Mrs. Sanford, Hamilton; Mrs. Gibson, Hamilton; Mrs. Wiloughby Cummings, Toronto; Miss Derick, Montreal; Mrs. Hoodless, Hamilton; Mrs. Larmouth, Mrs. Tilton, Lady Ritchie, Mrs. Ahearn, Lady Tilley, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. P. Whelan, Mrs. C. S. Scott, Mrs. McLeod Stewart, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Thorburn.

An exceptionally interesting expected engagement, is that of Winston Churchill and Lady Marjorie Gordon, the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, according to a London despatch to the New York 'World'. It has not been announced yet, and is not likely to be for some time, but their attachment is undoubted. Lady Marjorie is extremely gentle, amiable in disposition, rather serious, but very fascinat-

ing, and deeply interested in all the philanthropic and political enterprises to which her mother devotes herself.

The marriage of Miss May Alina Marguerite Bouchier, daughter of Mr. G. L. Bouchier, C.E., formerly of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, and granddaughter of the late General Sir George Bouchier, K.C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, to Mr. Frederick Lamont Peat, formerly of Tripoli, Jamaica, now of Peterborough, took place at St. John's Church, Peterborough, last week. The bride was attired in cream voile and was attended by her sister, Miss Winnifred Bouchier, and Miss Marguerite Hammer. Mr. A. P. Jameson acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Peat will reside in Peterborough.

At the residence of the bride's parents, 5 Lincoln avenue, the marriage of Miss Annie Margaret Gatehouse, daughter of Mr. Felix Gatehouse, to Mr. Henry Hazen, of North Hero, Vt., took place on Wednesday afternoon, April 6. The Rev. Principal Shaw, of the Wesleyan Theological College, officiated, in the presence of the immediate family, the wedding being private owing to recent bereavement in the family of the bride. Miss Allie Gatehouse, the bride's cousin, was bridesmaid, and Miss Beniah Elliott and Miss Ruth Harkness, nieces of the bride, were flower maids. Mr. Geo. A. Gatehouse acted as best man. After refreshments were served, Mr. and Mrs. Hazen left for North Hero, Vt.

The marriage of Miss Hannah G. Barlow, only daughter of Mr. W. J. Barlow, to Mr. Charles Smythe, took place at Calvary Congregational Church, Guy street, at half-past eight o'clock this morning. The church was brightened with Easter and Calla lilies and spirea, and palms were placed about. The Rev. E. H. Tippet performed the ceremony, and music was furnished by the choir, Miss Wright presiding at the organ. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore her travelling costume of dark blue cloth with white trimming, white silk blouse, and black picture hat, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Lilian E. Scott, also wore a blue costume, and her bouquet was of pink roses. Mr. Edward Baker was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Smythe have left on a trip to Toronto and Detroit.

BALL AND MUSICALS

COMMITTEES FOR THE ENTERTAINMENTS TO BE GIVEN FOR THE DAY NURSERY.

The ladies' committee of the Montreal Day Nursery, are going to open the New King's Hall with an afternoon musical and tea on Thursday, April 21, and a ball on the evening of Friday, April 22, instead of giving their usual May entertainment in the Academy of Music.

Different committees have been formed, and are busy making arrangements for both the ball and the musical. The ladies on the ball committee are Mrs. Frank Bond, Mrs. R. Stanley Bagge, Mrs. Frank Caverhill, Mrs. F. L. Hutchinson, Mrs. Colin McCaig and Mrs. E. J. Major.

These ladies have secured the assistance of a number of gentlemen. Dr. H. B. Yates is chairman of the floor committee, assisted by Messrs. A. A. Allan, A. W. Hooper, C. R. Christie, J. B. Paterson, F. C. Budden, Peers Davidson, C. D. Gaudet, W. F. Angus, Travers Allan, and Arnold Wainwright.

The gentlemen on the supper committee are Col. George Starke (chairman), Dr. Chas. Martin, Dr. Wm. Turner, B. M. Humble, H. G. Eadie, H. A. Gordon, D. E. Cameron and H. H. Learmont.

Mr. Huntley Drummond is chairman of the music committee, and his helpers are Major Stephens, W. L. Bond, W. J. Morris, E. F. Sisco, Jr., A. H. Sims and Percival Campbell.

The tickets can be had from the ladies and gentlemen of the ball committees.

Every effort is being made to insure an enjoyable ball. The King's Hall is beautifully finished and fitted up, with ball room, banquet hall and sitting out rooms.

RACE WAR IN TEXAS.

Houston, Tex., April 11.—News from Walter County, sixty miles north of here, indicates that race feeling is very high, owing to the murder near Hempstead of Tucker Pinkney, brother of Congressman Pinkney, of the Houston district. George Goss was with Pinkney when he was killed. Goss says they were hunting cattle and rode to a negro church for a drink of water when they were fired on by the negroes, who were concealed behind the doors. Seven revolver shots entered Pinkney's body and death was instantaneous. Goss said he had had trouble with negroes and thinks they mistook Pinkney for him. Over a hundred armed whites are in the field after the negroes. Congressman Pinkney wired that he would leave Washington and would arrive home on Wednesday. Pinkney was one of the leading planters and stockmen in this section.

CHARGE IS FORGERY.

Peterborough, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon Chief Rosel, acting upon advice from the authorities of York county, Nebraska, arrested George Walway, alias Frank Sheldon, etc., on a charge of having forged a cheque for \$621, and passed the same at the state bank of Bradshaw, York county, Nebraska. Walway has been residing here about three months, and was recently married to an estimable young lady of this town. Upon being taken to the police station, Walway waived extradition proceedings, and he is now held pending further advice from Nebraska.

NEW STATION FOR BRANTFORD.

Brantford, April 12.—The Grand Trunk Railway authorities intend making their new station here the finest on the system, according to latest announcement. Thirty thousand dollars will be appropriated for the purpose and none of the old building will be used in the new one. The work will be commenced on May 1.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.WALL PAPER
AND
Decoration Dept.

The Latest Novelties in English, French, German and American Wall Paper

Have just been added to our stock, and the selection now comprises the very newest styles of Decoration.

Wall Hanging in Paper, Tapestry Silk and Other Fabrics.

PAINTING in all its branches; Relief Work, Frescoing, Tinting and Coloring.

Orders Carefully and Promptly Executed.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

Henry Morgan & Co.
MONTREAL.

OBITUARY.

Peterborough, Ont., April 12.—The Rev. Joseph Kilgour, a superannuated minister, very well known throughout the Bay of Quinte Conference, and for some years a resident here, died yesterday morning. Upon returning from a trip to the South a few days ago he was taken seriously ill, but his end was unexpected.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., April 12.—Mr. Jas. W. Hinkley, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, died suddenly at his home in this city last night of apoplexy. Mr. Hinkley was at one time the editor and owner of the New York 'Graphic', and at the time of his death was the editor and owner of the Poughkeepsie 'News Press'. He was president of the United States Casket Company.

Concord, Mass., April 11.—Samuel Hoar, the distinguished lawyer and nephew of United States Senator Hoar, died to-day of paralysis. He was fifty-nine years of age, and for nearly twenty years had been general counsel for the Boston and Albany Railways.

Catskill, N.Y., April 12.—Mrs. Joseph B. Hall, proprietor of the Catskill 'Recorder', one of the oldest newspapers in the United States, died to-day of apoplexy at her home here. Mrs. Hall was in her seventy-second year, and for much of her long life, had been prominent in philanthropy and in church work in the diocese of Albany. She was the mother of Ruth and Violetta Hall, the novelists.

SHIPPING NEWS

THE GULF ICE.

Sydney Light, N.S., April 12.—The direction and velocity of winds recorded at this station during the month of March have been exceedingly favorable for the movement of ice from the Gulf. The clearing winds, W.N.W., N. and S.W., gave a total velocity of 8,378 miles, and the retarding winds, N.E., E., S.E., and S., 4,625 miles. Ice passed outside continuously throughout the month, closing in on the coast on five occasions. The ice is not so heavy as that of last season, but this may be explained by the fact that there has been a constant movement seaward since early in February. April up to this date has also been favorable. No important gales have occurred since January.

THE COAL FLEET.

The following steamships will comprise the fleet of the Dominion Coal Company for this season's St. Lawrence and domestic coal trade: Bonavista, Britannic, Cacoon, Cape Breton, Catalone, Coban, Dominion, Fridtjof, Nansen, Hermod, Louisbourg, Mystic, Otta, Peter Jebeon, Sif, Tancred, Tordenskjold, Turbot Bay.

The ore fleet of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company chartered up to the present are: Priestfield, Troid and Scottish Hero.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent acknowledges with thanks \$10 from St. Andrew's Sunday school.

The ladies of the Day Nursery Committee gratefully acknowledge donations and subscriptions through March:—Alexander Ramsay Esq., and John Baillie Esq., a barrel of 'Ogilvie Oats', won at curling match; Miss Jessie Galt, two knitted shirts.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon of FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, for the purchase of 175 SHARES OF 60 PERCENT PAID-UP STOCK OF THIS COMPANY (of issue 14th October, 1903).

Said shares, representing the aggregate of the fractions of shares allotted under the said issue, are being disposed of for account of the owners thereof, under Resolution of the Board of Directors of this company, and will rank for dividends from the 1st April, 1904.

Tenders have the option of bidding for all or any portion of these shares. The full amount of the purchase price must be paid at time of transfer.

By order of the Board,
PATRICK DUBRE, Secretary.
Montreal, 12th April, 1904.

Mrs. E. Holton, three letter Bies; a Good Friend, 12 yards of rubber sheeting; Mr. Wm. Matland, bananas; Mrs. Charles Drinkwater, one gallon molasses, three lbs. currants and one bottle of Mallin's Food; Miss Smith, bag of apples; Messrs. Hermann H. Wolff & Co., one dozen pairs of stockings; E. B. Eddy Company, 25 pilsener loaf toilet paper; Messrs. Lyman, Knorr & Co., one dozen bottles of Scott's Emulsion; Dorcas Society of St. George's Church, six flannellette shirts and six pairs of drawers; Mrs. May, box of toys and picture books; Morris and Marion Ogilvie, worn toys; Mrs. W. B. Mathewson, six brooms and box of castle soap; Mrs. George A. Childs, books; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, two dozen oranges; Mrs. Wm. Wainwright, boxes of candy; Mrs. E. N. Heney, pictures framed; Mr. Henry Gatehouse, fish every week; Mr. John Hope, \$10; Mrs. R. Mackay, 100 lbs. Van Horne, Mrs. E. H. King, 25 each; Mrs. Louis Sutherland, \$3; Mr. H. P. Bird, Mrs. James H. Peck, Mrs. J. M. Pangman, U.S.S., Mrs. J. P. Cleghorn, Mrs. George Fisk, Mrs. Halsey, Mrs. M. C. Stearns, Mrs. J. T. Molson, Mrs. Norton, \$2 each; Mrs. H. M. Alban, Mrs. H. Brodie, Mrs. A. Baumgardner, Mrs. Huseley, R. Drummond, Mrs. D. J. M. Darling, Mrs. Clarence DeSola, Mrs. Charles Gard, Mrs. Edgar Judge, Mrs. J. B. Moles, Mrs. J. Patterson, Mrs. George E. Robertson, the Misses Wand, Mrs. Charles Byrd, Mrs. C. R. Black, Mrs. R. A. Becker, Mrs. E. W. Gaudinor, Mrs. A. L. Harrington, Mrs. James M. Jack, Mrs. F. F. Perkins, Mrs. G. Pangman, Mrs. C. M. Robertson, Mrs. Charles F. Smith, Mrs. S. T. Currie, Mrs. S. M. Baylis, Mrs. Corse, Mrs. Thomas Cramp, Mrs. J. Cassils, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. Joyce, Mrs. A. E. Loomer, Miss McLincoln, Miss Badden, Mr. J. V. Calcott, Mrs. W. A. Molson, Mrs. D. McBeck, Mrs. Miss Ogilvie, Mrs. P. S. Ross, Mrs. C. E. Scarff, Mrs. Wurtel, a Friend, \$1 each; Mrs. James Baylis, Mrs. D. Crawford, Mrs. W. Gross, A.G.C., Mrs. E. Armstrong, T.A.E., Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Miss Peel, Miss A. Peel, Mrs. E. Von Rappard, and from four Friends, 50c each; Mrs. Drury, 25c.

DROWNED AT MELITA.

Melita, April 12.—William Seabrooks, recently from Sherbrooke, Que., was drowned to-day in the Souris river, while attempting to cross the stream on horse-

RANGES
GAS STOVES

R. & W. KERR

FILTERS
REFRIGERATORS

MONTREAL

MOVING?

If you are moving, like so many families, between now and May 1st, it is worth your while to consider the advisability of making us an early call. A

KERR STEEL RANGE

is a necessity in every good housekeeper's home. Its economy in fuel, an all-important feature, its ability to meet all the requirements of a good range, both cooking and heating, together with its general finish and appearance constitute it the premier range of the day. Only need see it to be convinced. You have hit on the right one.

KITCHEN FURNISHING

Our stock of fine Enamelware of all descriptions, is large, and our prices are those that meet with favor.

SPECIALTY—We undertake the complete equipping of Kitchens of any dimensions.

R. & W. KERR, Store and Hardware Dept. 2226-2230 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

CHARLES INGLIS,

OF LONDON, ENG.

Special Addresses TO MEN

MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, April 12, 13, 14, 15, 5 p.m.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Special Music.

PERSONAL INVITATION TO MEN. Young Men's Christian Association, DOMINION SQUARE.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES CLOSED

Pending removal of the Royal Canadian Academy Pictures.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

MISS HOLLINSHEAD'S CONCERT.

WINDSOR HALL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14th,

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, Lord and Lady Strathcona, the Mayor and Mayoress.

Seats on Sale at Shaw's Music Store. PRICES, 50c. \$1.00.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

A SALE OF WORK AND CONCERT

In Aid of L'Esse du Redempteur, will be held in the basement of the Church, 123 Chatham street.

On FRIDAY, April 15th, 1904, beginning at 2 p.m.

Beautiful display of Handmade Clothing and Woodwork, Handkerchiefs, Books, Pictures, Photographs, Flowers, Toys and tastefully made articles in Paperwork; also Maple Sugar, Bonbons, Ice Cream, Tea and Cake, etc., etc.

The sale will be formally opened at 2.30 o'clock p.m., and the Rev. J. J. WILLIS, the newly appointed rector of Maisonneuve, will give an address.

Tea and refreshments from 4 to 5 p.m. In the evening at 8.30 the beautiful Cantata "Genevieve," will be presented by the pupils and former pupils of the Sabrevois College.

Admission . . . 15 cents.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY AT HOME

KARN HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, April 15, 1904.

Tickets \$1.00, admitting Lady and Gentleman. W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. POPULAR ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT

Windsor Hall, FRIDAY, April 22nd.

SOLOISTS:

Miss Katherine Ricker, Boston, Contralto.
Miss Clementine Vasey, Soprano.
Messrs. Courtice Brown and J. A. Penman, Tenors.
Mr. Sydney Dugan, Bass.
Messrs. Eugene Lewis and Elton Ballou, Pianists.
Mr. Septimus Fraser, Master Rudolf Larsen, Violin.
Mr. H. A. Baker, Accompanist.
Mr. F. M. Blair, Flute.

ALL SEATS RESERVED. Prices 25c and 50c. Plan open at Shaw's Music Store on Thursday, 14th inst.

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 176 St. James street, on

Tuesday, 3rd May next, at 12 o'clock noon,

for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the Election of Directors.

By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager. Montreal, March 31st, 1904.

CHICAGO MYSTERY CLEARED.

Chicago, April 12.—With the arrest of Eddie Fay, the post-office inspector, Mr. James E. Stuart thinks the mystery as to the identity of the man who some months ago robbed the Chicago post-office of \$74,000 in stamps has been fully cleared up. Mr. Stuart said to-day that he was sure Fay planned the whole affair and profited most by it. Fay is now in jail at Superior, Wis., and is to be tried for robbing the post-office there. Of the others implicated in the robbery, 'Bud' Hollihan is in the penitentiary at Raleigh, N.C.; 'Tom' Burke and 'Ansel' Mac are at large and 'Joe' Hopkins is dead, having been killed by 'Dan' Ripley in a fight over a woman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, New South Wales, Great Britain, United States and its colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

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

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at 4¢ per annum.

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

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The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The only news to-day is the closing of Niu chwang to commerce, a number of ships having failed to get answers to their signals for pilots. We may therefore take a look over the field. The newspaper 'experts' are proclaiming the Russian plan of operations up and down the world with the noise and iteration of a pedlar. It is an entirely probable one with nothing but this publicity to discredit it, and there are, as will be seen, reasons why, if the Russians are going to retire, they should make their intention plain at once. The Russian programme is to swallow the Japanese army whole and then at leisure retake Corea in its rear. What was daily pointed out at the beginning of the war is now practically admitted by the Russians, that they have but little chance against the Japanese at the extreme points occupied by them. The Russians are probably many times stronger now in Southern Manchuria than they were when the war began. Yet they are daily drawing in their horns. They naturally, and rightly, want to get their enemies as far from their ships as possible. After leaving their ships at the Yalu the Japanese have at present a small ocean of mud to cross and the Russians would rather that the Japanese had that behind them than themselves. The Russians have ceased to look upon the Japanese as diminutive barbarians and are now depending absolutely on their unquestionably heavier weight in numbers. General Kouropatkin insists that the whole numerical resources of the empire shall be at his disposal for the swallowing process, which will simply consist in having an army which can open its jaws and close them round the enemy's army.

By the end of May, according to one authority, Russia hopes to have 400,000 men 'at the seat of war,' which vague expression probably includes the second line of defence on the Sungari, with Harbin as its centre. They are doing all they can, however, to perfect the railway connection between Harbin and Port Arthur, so as to enable them to throw the largest possible number of men forward to the first line of defence, whose centre is presently understood to be at Feng huang cheng, about forty miles from the line of the Yalu. The difficulty is not the getting them forward, but the feeding them when there, and the getting them back again when that part of the plan is to be carried out. In addition to this alleged 400,000, two more army corps are now drafting to go forward in June. The Russian plans, however, we are told, are not going really to develop until August or September, when enormous operations are predicted. These operations are apparently contingent upon the Baltic fleet getting to the east, and, in combination with one or both of the fleets now there, overpowering the fleet of Japan. This operation is spoken of with the confidence of men who regard it as already accomplished. With the command of the sea Russia will transport a considerable army of Cossacks and Caucasian mountaineers to Corea to assail the Japanese in their rear and recover to Russia the peninsula, her coveting of which was the cause of the war. These operations are apparently, but for one thing, looked upon by the Russians as just as much certainties as

though they had already taken place. The element of uncertainty for them is not Japan but China, which has a considerable army in leash at the great wall under General Ma. This army is under the constant instruction of Japanese officers, and will in a few months become a very effective force. The Russians fear that should they carry out their scheme of retirement the Chinese would assume that victory belonged to the Japanese and would lose no time in throwing their own force into Manchuria, which is a Chinese province, and which they explain the present army is to occupy when the two foreign armies now in it have done fighting. The Russians see little change needed to make this army into a second Japanese army, well officered by Japanese. Moreover, if the millions of China should begin to be let loose, Russia's much boasted superiority in numbers would count for nothing. This is an element in the problem which obviously gives the Russians constant distress, and they do not cease to invoke the world in general, which is all interested that the war should not spread beyond the present duel, to interpose to keep the Chinese in hand. Immense possibilities seem to lie undeveloped in the inscrutable counsels which are behind General Ma.

FRENCH.

McGill University has, in a very practical way, set about dealing with a serious defect in the education of the English-speaking population of this province, namely, the lack of French. Canada, most blest of countries, has one curse, the curse of Babel. There is no greater foe to nationality than division of language and the consequent lack of intimate intercourse, of mutual acquaintance and comprehension, and of common ideas. Time may or may not eliminate this evil, but as each people is passionately attached to its own speech, any steps taken with a view to the obliteration of either language would be most mischievous. Meantime the evil may be turned to advantage. All educated persons in continental Europe are conversant with more than one language, a circumstance which gives them an advantage in culture as compared with the Anglo-Saxon, whose vulgar tongue, in the absence of this refining influence, has a tendency to grow more and more vulgar, and he with it. There is, indeed, no more educative exercise than the acquirement of a second language and the habitual transference of ideas from one speech to another. The use of a second tongue and a second literature is as enlarging as foreign travel. He is the true Canadian who can speak both languages. In this province, indeed, such an acquisition is essential to the tenure of any public position, from a street car conductor to a judge or premier. Our French-speaking citizens acquire both tongues, and have the widest choice for the filling of public offices, while, among the English, choice is limited to a few, not necessarily the best or the ablest. The fault is not with the educational system, but with the lack of desire on the part of our people. We therefore hail on the part of our principal seat of learning so practical a method for the popularizing of this study as a summer school.

A summer school, it is true, is something of a picnic. Its forenoons are devoted to study, its afternoons to sight seeing. It may therefore be looked upon as beneath the dignity of a university. But McGill seems willing to face this little taunt if it can make a beginning towards making Montreal a continental centre for education in French, as it really ought to be. Should the English of Canada begin to realize that Montreal was looked to abroad as a centre of French study they might gain a little more respect than they now have for that study. Those engaged in this movement have looked the question over in an altogether serious way, and have come to the conclusion that the plan they have chosen is the most practical and effective way of reaching their end. They have to face also the common notion that French in twenty lessons savors of quackery. Such a criticism it often deserves. It is determined, however, that the twenty days in this case shall leave a distinct and life-long result. While it lasts it is to be a continued and exhilarating bath in French speech and thought. For the time being the students will breathe an inspiring French atmosphere, and if they leave without acquiring a genuine love for the language and for the study of it, it will be either because they are naturally unadapted for such study or because they were too ill-prepared before attempting it. We are convinced that success is foreordained for this summer school of French if it is only made widely known over the continent, and we can imagine it growing from year to year to more and more until the city becomes known as a centre for the acquirement of the French language. The plan is to have classes every forenoon from the fifth to the twenty-

fifth of next July, excursions in the afternoon and lectures in French in the evening. The excursions and the boarding houses will be conducted in French exclusively, and the students are to be on their honor to use no other language. Those who have learned French from books or from English teachers will here have the advantage of correct and impressive models of French pronunciation and elocution, and just as a month's sojourn in rural Yorkshire or the east end of London would leave a man in possession of a new dialect for life, so this twenty days of genuine French, listening, speaking and thinking, will make French a familiar thing to all who have not so lost their mental plasticity as not to be able to learn. For those who have to teach French—and most of the students will presumably be teachers giving up part of their vacation to this task—it is of the greatest imaginable importance that they should learn to speak the language as it is spoken. English French is very grotesque.

MUNICIPAL EXPOSURES.

Mr. Lincoln Steffens, who has been pounding away at municipal corruption in the United States in a series of unmerciful articles in 'McClure's Magazine,' has now printed those articles in a book, in the preface to which he says that the ordinary theory with which the people of the United States save their consciences, that this corruption is the result of having conferred the suffrage on hordes of foreigners uneducated and untrained to self-government is an illusion and a hypocrisy. Among the cities which Mr. Steffens has, in these papers, turned inside out, are St. Louis, a German city; Minneapolis, a Scandinavian city, with a leadership of New Englanders; Pittsburgh, Scotch Presbyterian; Philadelphia, 'the purest American community of all, and the most hopeless,' and Chicago and New York, both mongrel-bred, but the one a triumph of reform and the other the best example of good government that I had seen. Another illusion is that which explains all this vice on the ground that Americans are too busy. As a matter of fact, it is the biggest of business men who are busiest with municipal politics. 'I found the 'business man,' says Mr. Steffens, 'buying booties in St. Louis, defending grafters in Minneapolis, originating corruption in Pittsburgh, sharing with 'bosses' in Philadelphia, deploring reform in Chicago, and beating good government with corruption funds in New York.' In answer to the cry for 'the business man in office,' Mr. Steffens says the business man is there, and politics remains corrupt. If there was a sufficient business demand on the part of the people for good government the business man would deliver the goods. 'The spirit of graft and of lawlessness is,' he says, 'the American spirit.' Mr. Steffens says his aim is to make the American ashamed of himself. As a rule he has stated less than the truth, but when St. Louis, after being made aware of the facts, refused to punish, he made the facts just as insulting as the truth would permit. After St. Louis the articles deal with 'Doc' Ames, of Minneapolis, and dirty politics graft; with Chris. Magee, to whom Pittsburgh is going to put up a monument, and the splendid operations of the Pittsburgh ring, and with Mr. Quay, of the great 'American' city of Philadelphia, which seems to be quite proud of its machine, though by it its citizens are as much disfranchised as the southern negroes. A ward orator in 'the ward of Independence Hall' denounced those who would sneer at the ward in which the signers of the declaration of Independence voted, and, for that matter, vote still. Of Chicago and New York, where there has been something of reform, the worst fact is that municipal reform is liable to be spasmodic.

DROVE INTO THE RIVER.

Ottawa, April 12.—William Berger, a milkman, and his horse, were drowned in the Rideau, near Hardman's Bridge yesterday afternoon. Accompanied by a hired boy, Jim Leonard, he was driving in a single horse express wagon along the graded road which is covered with water to a depth of as much as four feet, in places, and accidentally getting off the track was precipitated into the ditch, when a frenzied struggle for life began. The people in the house of Mr. W. P. Hurdman, close by, observed the buggy go down and Mr. Hurdman, together with Mr. J. C. Crowley, an employee, rushed to the scene and did all possible for the unfortunate party. The boy, who was sinking, was rescued by Mr. W. P. Hurdman, who arrived on the scene just in time to save the lad's life. The horse and man, however, sank out of sight before it was possible to do anything towards their rescue.

DOUBLE-TRACKING ON THE G. T. R.

London, Ont., April 12.—About three hundred men began work yesterday on the double-tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway between Paris and London. One gang is at work just east of Eglinton street, another at Pleasant siding, and a third at Ingersoll.

JUDGE AND GENERAL.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTCOME OF THE TELLURIDE STRIKE.

Ourray, Col., April 12.—District Judge Stevens to-day declared Adjutant-General Bell and Captain Bulkley Wells to be in contempt of court for not complying with the writ of habeas corpus which required the officers to bring before the court Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, whom they are holding in confinement at Telluride.

General Bell, through the assistant district attorney, Mr. David Howe, of Telluride, excused his failure to produce Mr. Moyer on the ground that he deemed it unsafe to bring Moyer to Ourray or to reduce the military force in San Miguel County by so doing, and that the governor had ordered him to disregard the writ.

Judge Stevens said: 'A very grave question is presented as to whether it is the striking miners or the Governor of Colorado and the National Guard that are engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the state. There is to be a reign of military despotism in this state and civil authority is to have no jurisdiction, the latter might as well go out of business.'

Judge Stevens refused to permit the filing of the return to the writ, ordered that Charles H. Moyer be discharged from custody, issued an order of attachment against General Bell and Captain Wells, assessed a fine of \$500 each and expressed regret that the Governor was not before the court, as he held him equally guilty with General Bell and Captain Wells.

Telluride, Col., April 11.—When General Sherman M. Bell was informed to-day that Judge Stevens had ordered himself and Captain Wells confined in Ourray county jail for contempt he said: 'If Sheriff Corbett takes us to Ourray it will have to be over the dead bodies of all the soldiers under my command in this county. He has not men enough to do that. The situation demands that we stay in Telluride. Mr. Moyer will never be produced in court until Governor Peabody orders me to produce him, unless he escapes and gets over the range on snowshoes.'

Denver, Col., April 11.—When Governor Peabody was informed of the action of Judge Stevens, of Ourray, ordering the arrest of Adjutant-General Bell and Captain Wells for contempt of court in not complying with the writ of habeas corpus, in the Moyer case, he said: 'We will not recognize the writ of attachment, and the military authorities will not appear in court. Neither will we give up Moyer. We will claim that the courts have no right to enjoin or arrest the officers or members of the military while they are on duty.'

SUNDAY TRADING

PETITION FROM THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE AND MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The City Council received a petition yesterday asking for the enforcement of the by-law with respect to Sunday trading. It came from the Lord's Day Alliance and the Protestant Ministerial Association.

Among the names on the petition appeared those of the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, president of the Lord's Day Alliance; the Rev. Hugh Pedley, president of the Ministerial Association; the Right Rev. J. Carmichael, condoctor-bishop of Montreal; the Rev. E. M. Hill, D.D., principal of the Congregational College, and the Rev. W. I. Shaw, D.D., principal of the Wesleyan College.

The petition declared: 'That by the reports of the Police Department grave offences against good morals and religion by Sunday trading have been greatly on the increase in our city during the last few years, till now your petitioners are informed that more than one thousand stores, doing business in various branches of trade, are open every Lord's day, in violation of the law of this province, and civic by-law No. 36.'

'That in June, 1902, the City Council passed an amendment to by-law No. 36 by which the enforcement of said by-law had been seriously interfered with; that His Honor Recorder Poirer has declared said amendment to by-law No. 36 ultra vires and inoperative, because it discriminates in favor of certain classes of traders; that said by-law No. 36 has been, in consequence, rendered practically nugatory by the presence of said amendment among the by-laws of the city.'

Reference was then made to the fact that the petitioners had already presented to council letters from Archbishop Brocheux, Archbishop Bond, from both Protestant and Catholic clergy, and from 7,000 citizens, all desiring that by-law 36 should be maintained in its integrity and enforced. 'Your petitioners,' concluded the petition, 'have every reason to believe that the great body of the clergy and citizens of Montreal of every creed and condition in life are desirous of seeing this great evil of Sunday trading dealt with in a manner creditable to our city, and conformable to law.'

A FRENCH VIEW.

Referring to the movement of the Lord's Day Alliance for legislation to enforce a better observance of the Sabbath, the 'Patrie' says: 'Sunday is a day devoted to God. All Christian nations admit that obligation, in principle at least. However, it must be admitted that Sunday is not always respected as it should be. We heartily approve the object sought by the Alliance. The work of the Alliance is excellent. Let us keep the Sabbath. Let us not fall into religious indifference, which leads to the contempt of divine laws and to social disorders of all kinds. Countries in which the Sabbath is not kept are those where anti-religious and revolutionary ideas have gradually taken hold of the masses.'

However, in another paragraph, the same organ considers that the Alliance goes too far on certain points. For instance, as regards Sunday excursions, it thinks that it would be cruel to deprive

workingmen, who have no other leisure time, of the chance to go and breathe the fresh air with their children, for a few hours, after attending to their religious duties in the morning, and that proves a strict control of such excursions, especially as regards preventing the sale of liquor.

GIBSON CONFESSES.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 12.—The mystery surrounding the murder of John Thomas, the aged night watchman at the Houston Club of the University of Pennsylvania, on Sunday evening, was cleared up yesterday by the arrest and confession of Lawrence Gibson, a John Oakley, who was for a number of years employed as a utility man at Houston Hall. Gibson is a West Indian negro.

Gibson was arrested at his home in the day and denied all knowledge of the crime until late in the afternoon when he broke down and confessed to the murder.

Gibson says he went to Houston Hall to call on Thomas. The watchman, Gibson says, evidently mistook him for a thief and attacked him. In the struggle he unintentionally killed the old man. The police do not believe the story.

The superintendent of police is of opinion that revenge for being dismissed from Houston Hall was the motive for the murder. Gibson, whose company is so light that he easily passed as a white man, misrepresents himself as a student at the university and married a young white woman three weeks ago.

When the deception was discovered he was discharged from Houston Hall. He expected to get revenge and his son for attacking the watchman, the police decline to say.

The authorities say that Gibson wanted in Jamaica for some offence.

LABOR NOTES.

The abolition of the open shop and recognition of the union were the two principal points which were discussed and finally decided upon, at the annual meeting of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, which met at 8 o'clock last evening and continued its session until after midnight, in the Empire Hall.

The president explained that the objects of the meeting were to discuss the action of the Master Painters' Association, who had declared their intention to refuse to recognize the union, and to establish open shops. There was no question of wages or other points of the agreement which had been signed, and which like that of last year, had been accepted, and had proved satisfactory in all respects.

The agreement reads as follows: Article I.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work during eight months of the year; that is, from the first day of March to the thirty-first day of October, inclusively.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work during the remaining four months of the year; that is, from the first day of November to the twenty-eighth day of February, inclusively.

Article II.—The salary paid shall not be less than twenty-two cents and a half per hour.

Article III.—All overtime after a regular day's work shall be paid at a half all night; after midnight at double time. Sunday work shall be paid double time. Members shall not be permitted to work on their day.

Article IV.—All travelling expenses, board and fare, shall be paid when outside the city. This does not include the suburbs.

Article V.—No member of the Brotherhood shall sub-contract or work as any builder or contractor and under any circumstances shall a member be doing work after his regular hours as labor as an employee.

Article VI.—Members of the Brotherhood reserve the right to work on jobs where labor trouble exists.

Article VII.—It shall be understood that the business agent of Local Union 349, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, shall have the privilege to visit the painting working hours.

Article VIII.—This agreement shall be binding upon both parties until April 1905. Three months' notice previous to the expiration of the present contract shall be given by either party of any change to this agreement.

After considerable discussion it was resolved that a committee of investigation be appointed to interview the employers and have them, if possible, sign the agreement, and thus avoid the necessity of a strike or lockout.

The committee, which consisted of laborers, will prepare a report which will be submitted at a meeting to be held on Monday, April 18. After which, a detailed report of the position will be forwarded to the general executive board for their consideration.

A meeting of bookbinders will be held next Wednesday, in the Empire Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp. As there is no special business, it is important that every member should be present.

MR. HUXTABLE AT VALLEYVIEW.

The Rev. G. G. Huxtable gave an earnest and telling address at Valleyview on Saturday evening, on 'Temperance.' The Rev. W. Henderson presided. A short address by the Rev. J. E. Huxtable, brother of Mr. Huxtable, was also given. Mr. Huxtable preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning and his visit will be gratefully remembered.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

New York, April 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Graphic' is responsible for the latest rumor regarding the betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark. William, says a London dispatch, has returned from Copenhagen, and is now visiting, formally, a friend, Princess Thyra, third daughter of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

Montreal Office & Safety Deposit Vaults
Bank of Montreal Building,
109 St. James Street.
Branch Offices at Quebec, St. John, N.B.
and Winnipeg.

Figure 1

DIRECT WIRE OPEN TO-DAY

GREETINGS EXCHANGED BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGES.

The first message of the newly installed direct wire of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company between the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the Montreal Board of Trade was received yesterday and it conveyed the cordial greetings of the Winnipeg Exchange to the Montreal Corn Exchange Association. The message was addressed to Mr. Geo. Thompson, president, Corn Exchange, as follows:

"In the first message over the direct wire of the C. P. R. telegraph between our building here and the Board of Trade building, Montreal, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange extends greetings to the Montreal Corn Exchange. This market will allow continuous market reports to be sent direct from the floor of the exchange to yours, and our members trust that such a service will be utilized by your members in increasing their business with Winnipeg, as we desire that all Manitoba grain for export will go east through Canadian channels and Canadian seaports. Our grain clearing house returns for February and March were sixty-five million bushels."

A. R. HARGRAFT, President.

At noon yesterday the following reply was sent from Montreal:

"April 11, 1904.
A. R. Hargraft, President Grain and Produce Exchange, Winnipeg:

"In absence of president I heartily reciprocate kind greeting of your Exchange to Montreal Corn Exchange Association on occasion of opening of direct wire of C. P. R. Telegraph between your building and Montreal Board of Trade building. Montreal Corn Exchange Association much gratified that your Exchange desires that Manitoba grain should reach Europe via Canadian routes, and pleased at possibility of receipt of continuous Winnipeg market quotations."

(Signed), NORMAN WIGHT, Vice-President.

COAL HANDLER KILLED.

PHILIPPE GIROUX FELL BENEATH WHEELS OF TENDER AT ROUSE'S POINT.

Philippe Giroux, 45 years of age, of Sherbrooke, Que., was killed yesterday at Rouse's Point.

Giroux was a coal handler, employed by the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company. About 3.30 o'clock he had assisted in coaling up one of the company's engines, and ran to turn the switch in order to allow the locomotive to leave the yard. As the engine passed him he attempted to board it, but missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels of the tender. Both his legs were cut off below the knee and he was badly bruised and cut up. He was carried into the station where his injuries were attended to by a doctor from the village. George Letourneau, the clerk in the office of the railway station at Rouse's Point, brought the injured man to the city, telegraphing to the Notre Dame Hospital to have an ambulance at the Bonaventure station to meet the train. The unfortunate man, however, died on the way to the city. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held.

Giroux leaves a wife and several young children. He was a very industrious man and was well liked by his employers.

TO ABOLISH TREATING.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION WILL CONSIDER MEASURES.

A largely attended meeting of the Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Dorchester street, with the Rev. Hugh Pedley, the president, in the chair. A paper on the Quebec school system was to have been read by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, but owing to the funeral of his son-in-law, the late Mr. Antiff, the Doctor was unable to be present. A deputation from the Church of England Temperance Society, consisting of Canon Dixon, the Rev. Mr. Dart and the Rev. Frank Charters, was received. The deputation brought before the attention of an anti-treating society, and asked that a committee be appointed from the Ministerial Association to confer with their own committee as to the best measures to be taken for the formation of such a society. Sympathy with the scheme was expressed by several of the members and the following committee appointed: The Rev. Hugh Pedley, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, the Rev. Mr. Hubby, the Rev. J. L. George, the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, the Rev. Dr. E. Munson Hill and the Rev. Dr. Griffith.

A WIDOW GETS DAMAGES.

Mr. Justice Lavigne rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Mrs. André Gagner vs. the Continental Engineering and Contracting Company. The plaintiff is the widow of the unfortunate man who was killed by the fall of a heavy tub used to carry cement to the upper portion of the Weber elevator, on May 16 last, and she claimed \$20,000 damages. The court found that deceased had not been furnished sufficient protection for his dangerous work, and, moreover, that the tub which caused the accident was defective in its construction. The defendant was therefore held responsible, and judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for five thousand dollars damages, half of which will go to herself personally, and the other half to her two minor children.

PETITION FOR BELANGER.

A petition to the Governor-General-in-Council to have the death sentence of Theophile Belanger changed to life imprisonment is being numerously signed by citizens of Montreal.

Many Colds Are Proving Fatal.

Fresh Colds Have Been Added Until Serious Developments Set in.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

This is the time of year when most deaths result from neglected colds. During the winter months cold is added to cold until the system is weakened and run down and no longer able to withstand the fresh attacks.

It is now that the more serious results begin to make themselves felt, Pneumonia and Consumption are the most frequent developments.

Did you ever wait to think that if every cold was cured there would be no Consumption and no Pneumonia?

These diseases always have their beginning in a cold that could be cured by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

If you have ever used this great medicine as a treatment for severe colds, you know that it is entirely different to ordinary cough mixtures.

Being thorough and far-reaching in its effects on the human system. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cures when other medicines fail. Mothers everywhere have learned the wisdom of keeping it at hand, to be used in case of Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and other throat and lung troubles.

Twenty-five cents a bottle, family size (three times as much), 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP Has a World-Wide Reputation for the Cure of

Sore Throat, Croup, Hacking Cough, Affections of the Bronchial Tubes and Enlargement of the Tonsils. It is the only safe cough remedy for old or young. It gives almost instant relief, and its results in stubborn cases are marvellous. No home safe without it. Wise travellers carry it with them. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.

Id not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. Finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS, EPP'S'S GRATEFUL - COMFORTING COCOA BREAKFAST - SUPPER.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG PAWN BROKERS, 601 Orange St. Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs and Dry Goods. Furniture and other household goods sold during summer months.

St. Catherine Street, (North Side,) From Guy Street to St. Matthew Street.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL, by their undersigned attorneys and counsel, hereby give public notice that on Friday, the 29th day of April, next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon (or so soon as counsel can be heard), at the Court House of this city, they will, by and through their said attorneys and counsel, present to the Superior Court, sitting in the division of practice (No. 31) in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, a petition calling upon the said court to choose and nominate in virtue of the act of the Legislature, 62 Victoria, chapter 58, and its amendments, two competent and disinterested persons, to act as commissioners, jointly with one of the Recorders of the said city, as president, and two of their assessors named by the council, to fix and determine, in conformity with said acts, the price and indemnity to be allowed for lots or immovables hereafter mentioned and described, which the said city of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the 11th day of January last, (1904), passed under the authority of the act 3rd Edward VII., chapter 62, determined to acquire for the purpose of widening St. Catherine street, on the north side, from Guy street to St. Matthew street, in St. Antoine West (now St. Andrew) ward, in accordance with the homologated plan, and to perform some other duties as are imposed by law upon the said commissioners, viz:—

1.—A piece of land with a bay-window thereon erected bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1679, (part) said side measuring about 9.0 feet; on the northwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1680 (residue), said side measuring about 48.0 feet; on the northeastern side by Guy street, said side measuring about 9.0 feet; on the southeastern side by Saint Catherine street, said side measuring about 49.5 feet, containing a superficial area of about 438.7 square feet, the said piece of land being southeasterly part of lot cadastral No. 1680 of the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Antoine ward of the City of Montreal.

2.—A piece of land with a bay-window thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1679 (part) (expropriated), said side measuring about 9.0 feet; on the northwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1679, part (residue), said side measuring about 23.0 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 1680, said side measuring about 9.0 feet; on the southeastern side by Saint Catherine street, said side measuring about 23.0 feet, containing a superficial area of about 207.0 square feet, the said piece of land being southeasterly part of lot cadastral No. 1679 of the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Antoine ward of the City of Montreal.

3.—A piece of land, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1676 (part) (expropriated), said side measuring about 9.67 feet; on the northwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1676, part (residue), said side measuring about 21.3 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 1677 (part) (expropriated), said side measuring about 9.67 feet; on the southeastern side by Saint Catherine street, said side measuring about 21.3 feet, containing a superficial area of about 206.0 square feet, the said piece of land being southeasterly part of lot cadastral No. 1676 (part) of the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Antoine ward, of the City of Montreal.

4.—A piece of land with two stairs thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1675 (part) (expropriated), said side measuring about 10.0 feet; on the northwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1675 A (residue), said side measuring about 4.2 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 1676 (part) (expropriated), said side measuring about 9.67 feet; on the southeastern side by Saint Catherine street, said side measuring about 44.2 feet, containing a superficial area of about 434.7 square feet, the said piece of land being southeasterly part of lot cadastral No. 1675 A of the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Antoine ward of the City of Montreal.

5.—A piece of land with one storey wooden building thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1674 (part), said side measuring about 10.0 feet; on the northwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1674 part (residue), said side measuring about 26.55 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 1675 (expropriated), said side measuring about 9.80 feet; on the southeastern side by Saint Catherine street, said side measuring about 26.55 feet, containing a superficial area of about 263.8 square feet, the said piece of land being southeasterly part of lot cadastral No. 1674 (part), of the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Antoine ward of the City of Montreal.

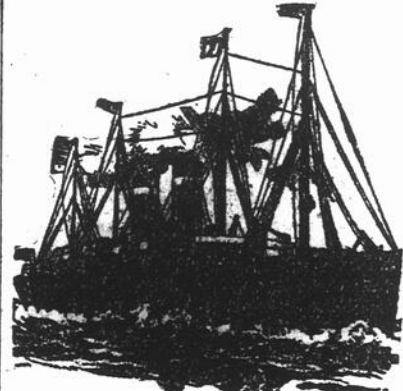
6.—A piece of land with one storey wooden building thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by Saint Matthew street, said side measuring about 10.0 feet; on the northwestern side by lot cadastral No. 1674 part (residue), said side measuring about 26.8 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 1674 (part), said side measuring about 10.0 feet; on the southeastern side by Saint Catherine street, said side measuring about 26.8 feet, containing a superficial area of about 268.0 square feet, the said piece of land being southeasterly part of lot cadastral No. 1674 (part), of the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Antoine ward of the City of Montreal.

The whole in accordance with a plan of the improvement deposited in the City Surveyor's Office. All the above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.

L. J. ETHIER,

J. L. ARCHAMBAULT,

Attorneys for the City of Montreal. City Hall, Montreal, 29th March, 1904.



ALLAN LINE. LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool to Montreal via Quebec
Mar. 31: PRETORIAN..... April 18
Apr. 7: PARISIEN..... April 25
Apr. 14: TUNISIAN..... April 25
Apr. 21: IONIAN..... May 2, 9 a.m. 5 p.m.
May 28: SAVANNAH..... May 14, 9 a.m. 11 p.m.
Tunisian and Savanna are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,575 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

First Class, Savanna, Tunisian, Ionian, \$50. Parisiens \$55. Other steamers \$50 upwards.
Second Class, Liverpool, or London, Savanna, Tunisian, or Ionian, \$45 and \$42.50. Other steamers, \$35.50 and \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates.
Third Class, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, \$25 and \$30. Paris, \$31.

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From New York, Montreal, Quebec, London, Glasgow, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, \$25 and \$30. Paris, \$31.
First Cabin \$50. Second Cabin \$35.
Apply to H. A. ALLAN, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER BERMUDA GO TO

From New York, 48 hours by highest class steamships fortnightly up to Jan. 1, 1904, weekly thereafter. From Montreal, 10 days, 10 hours, 10 minutes.

FOR THE WINTER WEST INDIES GO TO

10 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. Tickets or sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. K. DUTERRE, HEDGECOCK & CO., Agents, Quebec, 88, 90, 92, Broadway, or J. G. BROOK & CO., 211 Commissioner St., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

Summer Resorts.

NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE.

Having purchased the "Grosvenor Hotel" at Notre Dame du Portage, so well and favorably known, I desire to inform former patrons and the public in general that I will in future carry it on upon the most improved plans, paying particular attention to the comfort of the guests.

As it is predicted that the coming summer will be very warm, intending guests would do well to have their rooms reserved at an early date. Terms moderate. Address till 1st May, VILLA DESIRÉE, Notre Dame du Portage, P. Q.

Advertisements.

WE LEAD!
THE MERCHANTS' LAWYING COY.
1477 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Pauline, Wharf Extension," will be received at this office until Monday, May 9, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an extension to the wharf at St. Pauline, Island of Orleans, County of Montmorency, P.Q., according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of Ph. Beland, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post-Office Building, Quebec, at the Public Works Office, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Que., on application to the Postmaster at St. Pauline, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenders. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 8, 1904. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

"PUBLIC NOTICE."

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1904, incorporating Francois-Xavier Malouin, plasterer contractor; Joseph Desjardins, plumber contractor; Alfred S. Royal, agent; Ulric Arcand, gentleman, and Philippe Gelinas, agent, all of the City of Montreal, said District, for: "To purchase and sell all articles of usefulness or luxury, such as clothes, jewellery, musical instruments, furniture, carpets and books, etc., and doing all things relative to the said objects which are to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of 'La Compagnie du Magasin du Peuple' (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State in the Province of Canada, this 29th day of March, 1904.

R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.



DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS. WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

From PORTLAND.
CANADA..... April 16
"COGNISHAW"..... April 23
KENSINGTON..... April 30
From MONTREAL.
DOMINION..... May 7
SOUTHWARK..... May 14
CANADA..... May 21
LABRADOR..... May 28
KENSINGTON..... June 4
DOMINION..... June 11

MODERATE RATES.
To Liverpool, \$37.50. To London, \$40.00, and upwards, according to steamer and berth. For all particulars apply to Local Agents, or to THE DOMINION LINE, 11 St. James street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.

Weekly from St. John, N.B.

In connection with the C.P.R. and I.O.R.

SS. CONCORDIA..... Apr. 9

SS. ALICORN..... Apr. 16

SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)..... Apr. 23

Weekly from Montreal.

SS. SALACIA..... May 4

SS. MARINA (cold storage)..... May 11

Donaldson, Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.

From Portland, N.E.

In connection with the G.T.R.

SS. HURON (cold storage and coal st.)..... Apr. 15

Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

Weekly from Montreal.

SS. IOWA (cold storage and coal st.)..... May 8

SS. PREMONA..... May 15

SS. KILDON (cold storage and coal st.)..... May 23

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. James street, MONTREAL.

H. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL.

WINTER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool

Tues. Mar. 23.....Lake Erie.....Sat. Apr. 16

Tues. Apr. 5.....Lake Manitoba.....Sat. Apr. 23

From Montreal

Tues. Apr. 19.....Lake Champlain.....Thurs. May 5

Tues. May 3.....Lake Erie.....Thurs. May 19

Tues. May 10.....Lake Manitoba.....Thurs. May 26

Tues. May 24.....Lake Champlain.....Thurs. June 9

Steamers sail from West St. John, N.B., at 1.30 p.m., shortly after the arrival of the C.P.R. train from the West.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, \$65 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, to Liverpool, \$37.50; to London, \$40.00. Second Cabin, round trip, \$71.25; to London, \$72.75. Third Class, to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, \$25.00.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES, Board of Trade Building, 84, Sacramento Street, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., (LIMITED).

MANCHESTER LINERS, Limited, PROPOSED SAILINGS.

Canada and Manchester.

From Manchester

Apr. 1....."Manchester Trader".....St. John

From Manchester

Apr. 18....."Manchester City".....May 10

May 5....."Manchester Commerce".....May 28

May 15....."Manchester Corporation".....June 5

May 25....."Manchester Trader".....June 15

Fitted with cold storage.

Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Canada-South Africa Joint Service

St. John, N.B., to Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London.

*WYANDOTTE.....April 12

At regular monthly intervals thereafter from Montreal.

*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars apply to

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., Limited, Agent

44 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal, P.Q.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CONSUMER.

EGGS and BUTTER are now greatly reduced in price. 300 doz. Eggs direct from the Henneries received daily; also daily supplies of New Butter from the Townships, at

Walter Paul's Grocery Establishment.

Advertisements.

"GOLDEN WHEAT,"

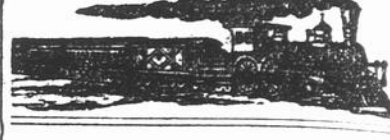
A new brand made from whole wheat; good for dyspeptics; a real health food. Also the

"SCOTCH" AND

"NEW ENGLAND LOAF,"

made from choicest Manitoba patent flour, can be had from

E. A. AULD, 557 St. Antoine (cor. Atwater ave) TEL. MOUNT 13.



ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT

of the age. Its buildings are larger, costlier and handsomer than any previous Exposition. Through service during Fair via

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Splendid equipment, fine road bed, low rates. Full information on application.

Ticket Office, 129 St. James St. next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904

the through trains via

GRAND TRUNK

will take you to ST. LOUIS in Patrician Style at a Popular Price.

All the World is Epitomized in this Exposition.

It is the Wonder of the Century.

A Fifty Million Dollar Fair.

Ask Grand Trunk Agents for descriptive matter and further information.

City Ticket Office, 137 St. James St., Montreal, or Bonaventure Station.

Telephones: Main 460 and 461.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

English Mail Train

Leaves Sunday at 12.00 noon.

Passengers taking this train make nice connection at Halifax with Allan Line Mail steamers for Liverpool.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

which leaves Montreal daily, except Sunday, for Quebec, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and the Sydneys, is one of the finest solid vestibule trains being run on the continent, and is so spoken of by many as travel by it.

Advertisements.

A month on trial.

Dr. Shoop's
Rheumatic
CureWrite for
free book on
treatment.Address
Dr. Shoop
Box 63
Racine, Wis.

THE WAR.

London, April 12.—The silence of the war area remains unbroken. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris 'Temps' makes a vague assertion that shots have been exchanged on the banks of the Yalu river, but he gives no date and no details. There is nothing authoritative confirming the reports of land fighting. The story recurs, however, the Tien tsin correspondent of the 'Standard' attributing to Chinese Christians at Mukden a report that a train load of Russians with bandaged heads and limbs passed north about April 2. According to the same correspondent there is reason to believe that the right wing of the Japanese army is advancing from northern Korea.

The 'Telegraph' prints a Pekin despatch denying the report of a renewal of the attack on Port Arthur, and the capture of Dalny. The Japanese, it is added, have attempted nothing, and the situation in all points is unchanged, owing perhaps to the severe storms.

A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Seoul, dated April 7, says that the attitude of the Japanese authorities towards foreign military attaches is exciting comment. The authorities at Ping yang have systematically kept the American and British representatives in ignorance, not allowing them to see the military operations, and concurrently using diplomatic pressure to get them withdrawn. This is why General Allen, the American attaché, returned to Seoul.

The 'Express' prints a Kobe despatch saying it is reported there from Chemulpo that the Japanese have succeeded in raising the sunken Russian cruiser 'Varyag'.

A PROTEST.

The Tien tsin correspondent of the 'Standard' says that Russia has again protested against the presence of Chinese troops on the Manchurian frontier, and has demanded their withdrawal within a five-mile limit of the Great Wall.

COLONEL MARCHAND.

Paris, April 12.—The 'Journal des Debats' says Colonel Marchand (of Fashoda fame) recently offered his resignation to the minister of war, General Andre. Colonel Marchand wished to accept an invitation of the Emperor Nicholas to follow the Russian operations in the Far East, but the minister refused to grant him the necessary permission.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PLANS.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—Exceptionally reliable information relative to the Russian military plans confirms the announcement made by the Associated Press that these plans will not mature until late in the summer. They are of far greater magnitude than is generally believed abroad, and take into account all possible contingencies.

General Kourapatkin, remembering the experience of Russia during her war with Turkey, when the Russian army of 30,000 placed in the field at the beginning, had to be more than doubled, has insisted that the men and guns to be placed at his disposal shall cover the extreme limit required to settle the fate of the campaign.

The Russian plans are predicated upon Napoleon's dictum that "God fights on the side of the heaviest battalions," and they are being worked out and timed so as to apply to a superiority of numbers on land and sea simultaneously. The army is designed to attain the enormous total of half a million at the time scheduled for the reinforcements of Vice-Admiral Makaroff's fleet with the Baltic squadron. The seventeenth and twentieth army corps, now drafting, are expected to reach Manchuria by the middle of June. The mobilization of four other corps, at least two of which will be from the Volga, will be announced by the middle of next month, and will start eastward a month later, reaching their destination at the end of August.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON. Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky will hoist his flag as commander of the formidable Baltic squadron early in July, and will sail immediately for Port Arthur with the following vessels: The battleships 'Slava,' 'Borodino,' 'Orel,' 'Kniaz,' 'Souvaroff,' 'Alexander III,' and 'Oslabiya,' the latter being now on the way here from Cherbourg; the cruisers 'Aurora,' 'Dmitri Donskoi,' 'Sviatland,' 'Almaz,' 'Jemichug' and 'Izumrud,' and the transports 'Kamchatka' and 'Ocean,' each carrying 1,000 tons of coal. The Temperley converts ordered in the United States are expected to arrive, and they will enable the squadron to coal at sea.

The last possible difficulty, regarding the passage of the Suez canal, disappeared last week with the signing of the Anglo-French colonial treaty, by which Great Britain adheres to the convention of 1888, concerning the free passage of the canal.

General Kourapatkin is proceeding on an inspection tour of the outposts along the Yalu river.

Gen. Rennenkampf's Cossack division, numbering 10,000 men, has arrived on the upper Yalu.

The fourth army corps reached Harbin ten days ago.

Vladivostok is held by 13,000 riflemen. An officer and fifteen Cossacks, who were left south of the Yalu to reconnoitre after the Russians retired, succeeded in locating the Japanese positions without discovery, swimming their horses a mile and a half in re-crossing the river.

CHINESE TROOPS. The reports that M. Lessar, the Russian minister at Pekin, had made strong representations to the Chinese Government on the subject of the Japanese military instructors, in the service of China, and the Japanese officers with General Ma's army, demanding the issuance of orders for their dismissal, are confirmed here. Russia regards their continued presence, where they are as being a most serious threat to her.

It is pointed out that without the consent of the Pekin Government the Japanese officers who are with General Ma, who is now north of the Great Wall, easily can obtain dominant influence over the Chinese troops, and use them if the Japanese operations demand the creation of a division in General Kourapatkin's rear, possibly resulting in cutting his communications. If Kourapatkin is compelled in time of stress to meet a sudden and unexpected attack from this quarter it might greatly embarrass him. Of course, the Pekin Government would disavow complicity, but the harm would be done, and Russia considers that the immediate removal of Japanese influence with the Chinese army is imperative.

While it is not specifically stated that China's failure to comply with the Russian demands will be considered a violation of Chinese neutrality, this is believed to be the true account of the situation. It is added that Kourapatkin is disposing of twenty thousand men where they will be available for use in the direction of the Chinese frontier, but no confirmation of this report is obtainable.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY. Paris, April 12.—The 'Echo de Paris' this morning publishes the following despatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent:—The first, second, third and fourth army corps have taken up their positions in Manchuria, and the fifth army corps is in Western Siberia, advancing toward designated positions. These, with the tenth and seventeenth army corps, the Cossacks in the Far East, and the Caucasian cavalry now being mobilized, will bring the total number of men in the army at the seat of war up to 460,000 by the end of May.

General Kourapatkin intends to have the Caucasian mountaineers operate in Korea, which they will enter when it is considered that the decisive moment has arrived to drive out the Japanese, which will not be before August.

I learn that fifteen batteries of eight guns each are now between Leo yang and Harbin. The engineers are doubling the line between Kailuk and Dubo.

A large order for mountain batteries has been given to Russian firms.

EXCHANGE OF SHOTS. A despatch to the 'Temps' from St. Petersburg says some further exchanges of shots have occurred between the Russian and Japanese forces along the border of the Yalu river.

Vice-Admiral Makaroff, the despatch adds, is inspecting the outlying defences of Port Arthur.

TROUBLE AT BLUEFIELDS. BRITISH CRUISER ORDERED TO THE SCENE.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 11.—Acting under instructions from the Imperial Government, the British cruiser 'Retribution' is now proceeding to Bluefields for the purpose of settling the dispute between the Nicaraguan authorities and the Guyanese fishermen, and also for the purpose of arranging for the release of the schooner seized by the Nicaraguan Government and the crews undergoing imprisonment at Gracias a Dios.

NEW YORK LITHOGRAPHERS. New York, April 11.—At the close of a conference which has been in session for the past eight days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a statement was given out to-day, announcing that an arrangement had been reached which would terminate the trouble between the Lithographers' Union and the employers. The conference was presided over by Emerson Macmillan, a banker, who is the chairman of the New York Committee on Conciliation of the National City Federation, and was attended by six representatives of each side of the controversy. It is expected that the agreement reached will be ratified on or before April 15.

A NEW PACT.

Negotiations Begun for Treaty
Between Britain, Denmark
and Russia.WILL ENSURE NEUTRALITY OF
DENMARK IF TROUBLE
ARISES.

London, April 12.—The King's visit to Copenhagen, according to the correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' at that capital, has resulted in the beginning of negotiations for a new treaty between Great Britain, Denmark and Russia, replacing the conventions with Denmark concluded by the late Emperor Alexander III. It is understood that the proposed arrangement will ensure the neutrality of Denmark in the event of an Anglo-Russian conflict, or at least that the Great Belt (a wide channel in the Baltic separating Funen, the second largest of the Danish islands, from Zealand, the largest of the Danish islands) and the Sound (between Zealand and South Sweden), will be declared neutral in the event of war.

Paris, April 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' says: The French ambassador (M. Bompard), who is now in Paris on the pretext of spending the Easter holidays with his son, has already gone to consult M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, concerning the significance of the British entente with reference to a Russian alliance.

RUSSIA IS SATISFIED. The Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, acting on instructions from M. Lamoriniere, the foreign minister, has expressed the satisfaction of Russia at the conclusion of the Anglo-French colonial treaty. This is accepted as Russia's answer to the reports that the Anglo-French treaty was indirectly hostile to Russia.

In the course of an interview, M. Nelidoff is quoted as saying: 'We are friends and allies of France. As friends we rejoice at your successes. As allies we are gratified at this new guarantee of French strength and security. We naturally wish to see our ally as strong as possible, and with the least possible international issues. Therefore, as the accord removes numerous vexations it is agreeable to Russia.'

As indicating that the accord will have the effect of improving the relations between Russia and Great Britain, the ambassador concluded with saying, 'The old proverb—Friends of our friends are our friends—may again be verified in this case.'

The agitation in Spain over France's acquiring a firm hold on Morocco under the Anglo-French colonial treaty, does not cause anxiety among the officials here, as it is believed the irritation will subside without straining the relations between the two countries.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Area of Province Under Timber
License.

MR. McCORKILL AND THE TREASURERSHIP.

Quebec, April 11.—A thin House and a short sitting marked the meeting of the Assembly to-day.

MUNICIPALITIES AND LIQUOR LICENSES.

Among the petitions read and received were a dozen or more from taxpayers, chiefly in Kamouraska county, praying that the right to grant liquor licenses be not taken away from the municipalities.

BILLS. Bills to amend the Municipal Code with respect to the sale of lands for municipal taxes, to amend the Code of Procedure respecting the transaction of legal business on Saturday, to authorize mayors of municipalities to administer oaths, to amend the Joint Stock Companies' Incorporation Act, and respecting foreign commercial corporations and joint stock companies were introduced, and among a number of others which received their second readings and were sent to committee were the bills respecting public instruction in the city of Sherbrooke, to incorporate A. Ramsay & Son, and to amend the charter of the Quebec Central Railway.

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES. In reply to the Opposition leader, Mr. Parent stated that the total area of the province under license as timber limits amounted to 66,117 square miles, or 42,316,160 square acres, of which 9,602 miles had been licensed by the present administration since May 13, 1902; to date, 3,167 square miles had been licensed.

In reply to Mr. Godbout, Mr. McCorkill said application had been made to the government to transfer the judicial deposits of the Peace district from the Banque Nationale at Ste. Marie to the Eastern Townships Bank at St. Joseph. The question was under consideration.

After some other business of minor importance the House adjourned.

IMPETUS TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Mr. Perrault has given notice that on Wednesday he will move: That in the opinion of this House, the Government would be acting in the public interest if it were to take into consideration during the present session a bill to have county municipalities assume the necessary and additional expense to give a new impetus to the agricultural industry, public instruction and colonization, and in order to allow such municipalities to meet the expense incurred by them under these heads, to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to set apart and appropriate public lands of the province and to grant to any such county municipality in full ownership each year out of such lands a number of acres, equal in value to the sum it has spent yearly for such services, and that this House has full confidence in the ability of the Government to carry to a successful issue such a measure.

THE BEDFORD COUNCILLORSHIP. Referring to the attacks made upon him and the Parent government by the Conservative press, relative to the appointment of Mr. De Varennes to the vacant seat in the Legislative Council

the Hon. Mr. McCorkill said to-day to your correspondent: 'I think it comes with very bad grace from our Conservative friends to charge this government with being the first to set the example of despoiling the English-speaking minority of their representative rights. They are blaming us for a situation to-day brought about by themselves. Needless to say that as a member of the English-speaking minority, I deeply regret that situation, but we must look facts squarely in the face. Now, what are the facts? The census of 1901 gives the French-Canadians a majority of over 13,000 in the county of Shefford, and one of about 1,500 in the county of Missisquoi. In the county of Bromont alone have the English element retained the preponderance. There they still have a majority of about 2,400. In 1887 there was no appreciable French population in that county; to-day it has 800 to 1,000 French voters on its lists. In 1887 Missisquoi had 1,500 to 2,000 of an English-speaking majority; to-day it has a minority, as already said, of about 1,500, while the relative increase of the French population in Shefford since 1887 has been greater than in the other two counties. Now, how is the representation divided? The three counties mentioned are represented at Ottawa by three English-speaking Canadians in the Commons and one in the Senate, the Hon. G. W. Baker, of Swetsburg. At Quebec they are represented by two French-Canadians and one English-speaking Canadian, Missisquoi, by Mr. Gosselin, Shefford by Dr. Mathieu, and Bromont by myself. Apart from the relative strength of the French-Canadian and the English-speaking elements in the Eastern Townships, what is responsible for this diminution of the English representation in the Legislative Assembly? In the first place, we are indebted for it to the alarming falling off in the English-speaking population owing to the prolonged depression and stagnation, agricultural and commercial, produced by the so-called National Policy of the Conservatives. We owe it to the low price of farm products during that long and disastrous regime which caused multitudes of our farmers to pull up stakes and emigrate to the North-West and other places where they could hope for some more adequate reward for their labor and for a more prosperous future for their children. Secondly, we owe it principally to the Conservative politicians who, when they failed to carry the country with English candidates, unhesitatingly chose French-Canadians, in the hope of defeating us. In 1888, when Dr. Cotton ran as the Liberal candidate in the by-election occasioned by my elevation to the Legislative Council, the Conservatives put forward Dr. Comeau against him as their candidate, and had it not been for the loyalty of a large portion of the French-Canadian Liberals, Dr. Comeau would certainly have been elected, as the race cry was freely used by his supporters. Again in the Dominion election of 1900, the retiring member, Mr. D. B. Meigs, was the Liberal candidate. The Conservatives ran Dr. Comeau as his opponent. In the county of Stanstead the late Mr. Moody Lovell defeated the Hon. F. M. Hackett in 1900. When Mr. Lovell died, Mr. Rider was selected as the Liberal candidate. The Conservatives ran Mr. St. Pierre as his opponent and elected him. As will be seen, if the situation is as it is to-day, we have only the Conservatives to thank for it. In 1888, when I was appointed to the Council, a fierce onslaught was made upon the late Mr. Marchand by the French-Canadian papers of the Townships because he did not appoint a French-Canadian in my stead. In naming Mr. De Varennes as my successor, the present government is simply rendering justice to the greatly preponderating French-Canadian element of the division. As regards myself personally, I may add that there is no foundation whatever for the pretension that the Hon. Mr. Fisher either suggested or imposed my selection as Treasurer upon Mr.

Parent. My name was first mentioned to the Treasurership on the streets of Montreal and in the newspapers. Mr. Parent was good enough entirely of his own free will to offer me the position and urge my acceptance of it.

TORONTO ELECTION FRAUDS

MR. RICHARDSON RESIGNS AS
PROTEST.

Toronto, April 12.—In view of the attention directed to the means by which his majority was secured, Mr. F. H. Richardson, comptroller, yesterday determined to throw up his office and on the sympathy which such action might be expected to evoke, trust to being re-elected. The letter of resignation was handed to the Mayor, before the Council meeting yesterday, by Mr. Richardson, who spent the afternoon in the members' room, but did not attend the meeting. In a Mr. Richardson said that although the bogus votes cast for him in no way affected his election, he did not propose to countenance such acts nor to appear to take advantage of one dishonest ballot.

Ald. Dunn and Ald. Noble moved the acceptance of the resignation, which was done forthwith and without comment.

The council unexpectedly came to the assistance of the convicted election workers, by passing a resolution praying for clemency to be shown them by the Minister of Justice. Controller Spence, seconded by Ald. Foster, moved the resolution, which was passed with only two dissenting votes.

RESERVE CASE. Mr. T. C. Robinson, K.C., counsel for Abraham Calton and Thomas C. Kerr, the civic election officials, who were sentenced on Saturday to two and one years, respectively, filed a notice at Osgoode Hall yesterday that on Monday next, before the Court of Appeal, he would make an application for a reserve case on behalf of his clients, and also for an order to have his clients released pending the result of the application. Mr. Frank Denton also will apply for a reserve case on behalf of Lieut.-Colonel John Gray and his son, Frank A. Gray.

All the election prisoners, except Col. Gray, were yesterday removed from the Toronto jail, where they were taken after the trial to the Central Prison. The prisoners were not allowed to see any of their relatives while at the jail.

A determined effort is about to be made by the Crown officers to bring George Maguire, deputy returning officer of sub-division No. 3, of Ward 3, to trial for his alleged corrupt acts during the civic election. Maguire is supposed to be in Buffalo.

THE HERERO REVOLT

COL LEUTWEIN TELLS STORY OF
FIGHT AT ONGANJIRA.

Berlin, April 11.—The Foreign Office received to-day a despatch from Colonel Leutwein, the Governor of German South-West Africa, telling of an attack by the Germans on the Hereros, three thousand strong, at Onganjira. The despatch says: 'The Hereros were in a strong, semi-circular position on a hill. Their position was broken through at nightfall, after eight hours fighting, and the enemy was driven back on all sides.' The German losses were two officers and two men killed and one officer and ten men wounded. The Hereros lost heavily.

DR. PARKHURST'S EDITORSHIP. Springfield, Mass., April 11.—A vigorous discussion as to the character and business ability of Charles Parkhurst, editor of 'Zion's Herald,' occupied most of the energies of the early session of

Advertisements.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Uniforms.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Uniforms," will be received up to noon on Friday, April 22nd instant, for the supply of 20 uniforms, more or less, for the inspectors and officers of the Health Department. The tenders must be strictly in accordance with the terms set forth in the specifications, and a copy of which may be obtained at the office of the Secretary of the Health Department, where a model uniform may be seen and examined.

The tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested persons at the meeting of the committee immediately following the receipt of all tenders.

The committee reserves the right to award the contract as a whole or in part at their discretion.

The lowest or any of the tenders will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,
L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, April 11, 1904.

AWNINGS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Will be pleased to submit samples and quote lowest prices consistent with good workmanship.

Telephone MAIN 1161.

THOS. SONNE, Sr.,
193 Commissioners St.,
Cor. St. Salpe.

The New England Methodist Conference to-day. Mr. George H. Spencer, of East Boston, led the attack against Mr. Parkhurst when the report of the committee on 'Zion's Herald' came up for approval. He said that Mr. Parkhurst had given a specimen of religious journalism in his conduct of the paper, that several brethren had received abusive letters from him when they attempted to criticize the management of the paper, and that Mr. Parkhurst was guilty of sensationalism and inaccuracy in the conduct of the paper.

Mr. Spencer demanded a change in the editorship of the paper. The report, however, was finally passed as presented.

GRANITE CUTTERS OUT.

Barre, Vt., April 11.—A general lock-out of all granite cutters employed by members of the Barre Granite Manufacturers' Association in this city, has Barre, Montpelier, Northfield, West Barre and Williamstown was declared this noon at a meeting of the association. Three thousand men are thrown out of work. The lock-out followed a strike instituted last week by two hundred tool sharpeners who refused to testify an agreement between the cutters and the manufacturers' association relative to the installation of tool sharpening machinery. Of the men out two thousand are employed here. The cutters will meet in a day or two and a resumption of work will depend on whether they support the sharpeners or the manufacturers.

JIMENEZ REACHES NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.—Juan J. Jimenez, the Dominican rebel general, who fled from the victorious forces of President Morales, arrived here to-day. He embarked at San Juan, Porto Rico. Jimenez refused to make any statement concerning his intended movements in this country.

Advertisements.

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Med-rite



CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30
Minutes or Money Refunded

All Druggists
or Mailed

Write for our
Humorous Pamphlet

THE HERALD REMEDY CO., Montreal

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Debate Continued Yesterday by Messrs. Campbell, Robinson, Thompson and Richardson.

BILL TO CONFORM WITH THE MODIFIED CONTRACT GETS ITS SECOND READING.

Montreal, April 12.—The Ontario members of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway question, Messrs. Campbell (Liberal), of West York, Robinson (Independent), of St. John, Thompson (Liberal), of Haldimand, and M. K. Richardson (Conservative), of South Grey, were very little new material in the debate on either side of the argument.

Hon. John Cosgrov introduced a bill respecting the Tobique Valley Railway Company.

MINOR GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Minister of Justice introduced minor government bills. One is an amendment to the Exchequer Court Act to give the Crown a right of appeal from all decisions of that court. The second bill amends the Petition of Right Act so that when petitions of right are presented to the Crown they shall be presented direct to the Exchequer Court.

The third bill confers on the commission in council of the Yukon authority to fix the limits of districts enclosed to representation in the Yukon Council and also determine the qualifications for voters.

READ A THIRD TIME.

The following bills received third reading and were sent to the Senate:—

Respecting the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company, Mr. Macdonald.

Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Colonel Thompson.

Respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company, Mr. Chamberlain.

Respecting the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, Mr. Macdonald.

To revise and amend the acts respecting the St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company, Col. Tisdale.

Respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, Mr. Gallie.

Respecting the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company, Col. Thompson.

To incorporate the Pontiac and Interprovincial Railway Company, Mr. Macdonald.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill for amendments to conform with its modified contract with the government was given its second reading.

SOCIETY DU CREDIT.

In reply to a question by Mr. Demers the Prime Minister stated that there is nothing in the charter issued to the Société du Crédit entailing them to engage in a speculative business, and if they were being used for this purpose they would be open to prosecution.

INDIAN RESERVE.

Mr. Leonard of Lével, asked whether the government has spent the sum voted last session for the squatters settled on the reserve of the Innu Indians of Saint Louis and Lake of Two Mountains.

The Minister of the Interior answered that the money has not been expended pending a report of a survey to define the boundaries of the reserve.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SURVEYS.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, asked whether the Manitoba secretary of the Canadian Institute of Amalgamated Engineers had called attention to the number of aliens employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys, and whether the government will order the deportation of these individuals.

The Minister of Labor replied that a communication had been received from the government had no authority, however, to deport these aliens. If, however, the complaint was well founded he would open to any Canadian citizen to take before the courts for their deportation.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

In response to a question by Mr. Wilson, the Minister of the Interior stated that 403 immigrants have been deported from Canada between June 1, 1902, and March 15, 1904. Of these, 2,000 were deported and six papers, from the continental countries of Europe.

THE WILY CHINESE.

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Vancouver, asked whether the government's action had been called to a new statement that Chinese are going to Newfoundland, where they can easily become British subjects and then enter Canada free of duty. Sir Richard Cartwright replied that his notice had not been drawn to the statement. However, it is incorrect to say that Chin-

ese, by gaining British citizenship in another colony can by that reason come into this country free of poll tax.

TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL RESUMES THE DEBATE.

Mr. Archibald Campbell, of West York, was the first speaker on the railway question. He quoted a long list of goods that can be shipped from Boston and New York to Vancouver and Victoria for from fifteen to twenty cents a hundred pounds less than they can be sent by the Canadian Pacific from Montreal and Toronto. "It is a scandalous outrage," exclaimed Mr. Campbell, "that roads built with Canadian money are in a position to charge such rates. The difference of eighty dollars a car load in freight rates which our American competitors enjoy will pay the customs duty on their entry at Victoria or Vancouver. The remedy for this condition is to be found in the construction of the proposed new transcontinental railway. Then we will be able to place our manufacturers on the same plane as the Americans."

Mr. Campbell was not sure but the C. P. R. itself could carry freight from Boston and New York to Victoria for less than it charges from Montreal and Toronto. He knew of a piano manufacturer shipping goods to Calgary, who actually found it cheaper to ship to the Pacific coast and then pay the local rate back to Calgary, nine hundred miles over the top of the Rockies.

Mr. Campbell praised the Grand Trunk Pacific contract as this government's greatest achievement, and defended its leading features against opposition criticism.

A VOICE FROM THE CROSS BENCHES.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, of West Kijon, advocated the government building and operating the new highway itself. To his mind the partnership with the Grand Trunk was a bad bargain. It was all to the advantage of the millionaire promoters, who have had too much out of the country already.

COLONEL THOMPSON.

Colonel Thompson, of Haldimand, who is one of the most fluent men on the government side of the chamber, was the next contributor to the debate. He expressed pleasure that the modification of the contract had not altered the bargain in any way of its vital essentials. Is it any wonder, he asked, that Grand Trunk shareholders were timid about the bargain they were getting after all they heard from the opposition benches in the Canadian parliament about the muskies and granite ridges that have to be overcome. He thought Canada was decidedly better off in not leaving it to overworked Cabinet Ministers to build and manage this great road. He believed that we have in Canada a pure government, who in seven years of office have never been convicted of one impure act. Still, the most honest of ministers have not the time to guard against crooked work in the details of an enterprise of this magnitude. Colonel Thompson ridiculed Mr. Borden's alternative railway proposition, which he dubbed the "Grand Patchwork Unlimited." He could not forget that thousands of American settlers are pouring into Western Canada, who must have a ready and cheap outlet for their produce if they are to be converted into good British subjects. As a militiaman, he recognized the advantages of the Grand Trunk Pacific route from a defence point of view. With Quebec and Port Simpson, the eastern and western termini, guarded by the British navy, the line between can be defended by an army of Canadian riflemen against any country on the face of the earth. The new highway will give us in time the trade of the Orient, because our route thither will be at once the cheapest and the most direct. With fleets on the Atlantic and the Pacific, the Grand Trunk line will put us on the front street of commercial development in the markets of the world.

Mr. Borden had estimated that this contract would cost Canada \$172,000,000, but Col. Thompson whittled this down to eighty-four millions, on which the country will have only interest to pay amounting altogether to not more than fifteen million dollars. At the end of the lease, moreover, the country will have the whole eastern division back on

its hands. Long before the fifty years are up the Dominion will have been more than recouped for its outlay. Twenty million acres of good agricultural land will be thrown open to settlement, whilst the country will draw at least five million dollars in customs duty upon rolling stock and imported supplies. Provided the land is sold to settlers at even three dollars an acre, this will turn altogether sixty-five million dollars into the public treasury.

MR. RICHARDSON OF GREY.

Mr. K. Richardson, of South Grey, remarked that evidently the Grand Trunk had found this government a very easy combination to work. Mr. Hays's complaint these days must be that he did not ask for more. Even the Premier himself had evidently lost heart in his policy. Sir Wilfrid's address upon the introduction of the G. T. P. resolution last week lacked the buoyancy of his utterances last session. It was apologetic. The Premier had missed a great opportunity in not proposing that the government build the new transcontinental highway itself. It was unfair to compare this bargain with the terms that were given to the Canadian Pacific Railway twenty years ago. Conditions had entirely changed in the meantime, and there was no real basis for a correct comparison.

Mr. George Taylor, the chief Conservative whip, proposed the adjournment of the debate at ten o'clock.

SEAMY SIDE OF LIFE.

FALLING OFF IN THE POPULATION OF OUR PENITENTIARIES.

Ottawa, April 12.—The inspectors of penitentiaries in their annual report to parliament find that the average daily population of the various penitentiaries in Canada was, last fiscal year, 1,224, as against 1,294 the year before, and 1,405 in 1901. It is a subject of deep regret that one-eighth of the total number of convicts are mere youths, who have already reached the grade of criminality, that involves penitentiary treatment. The continuous contact with professional criminals obliterates any self-respect or sense of shame that they may possess and in a few years they are discharged—bereft of reputation or ambition—to swell the ranks of the class who regard society as their enemy and therefore their rightful prey. The inspectors recommend a system of suspended sentence with official surveillance for embryo criminals.

There are 48 life prisoners, sentences of seven years and more constitute thirty percent of the total. It is difficult to ascertain the previous prison experience of convicts but so far as known 266 of the present penitentiary population have served a previous term in Canadian penitentiaries, twelve in foreign prisons, 9 in provincial reformatories, and 339 in provincial and county jails. One convict admits twenty-five previous convictions. If others were equally frank he would not feel lonely.

One thousand one hundred and thirty-one of the prisoners are white, 53 colored, 31 Indians, 28 half-breeds, and seven Mongolian. Eight hundred and fifty-eight give their nationality as Canadians, 121 as coming from England, 40 from Ireland, 18 from Scotland and 117 from the United States. A hundred and sixty-two declare themselves abstainers, 646 as temperate and 442 as intemperate. Two hundred and seventeen can neither read nor write; 113 can read and 930 could both read and write. Six hundred and thirty-five are Catholics, 269 Anglicans, 127 Methodists, 90 Presbyterians, 76 Baptists and 15 Lutherans.

INDIAN ARMY RULES.

LORD KITCHENER ANNOUNCES A NEW SYSTEM OF TRAINING.

Simla, April 11.—Lord Kitchener, commanding the forces in India, has issued an army order based on conclusions formed after making a tour of the garrisons of the country. He declares that the army must adopt a system of training suited to the changed conditions and abandon obsolete training. It was not to be assumed that it was necessarily able to cope with any enemy. All ranks require increased knowledge and improved martial qualities. Lord Kitchener condemns the present military arrangements in India, and announces arrangements which the government has sanctioned.

THAT FATAL BOUT.

JURY RENDERS VERDICT.

Quebec, April 12.—The coroner's inquest over the death of Louis Drolet, who died from the results of a boxing exhibition in this city on Wednesday last, was concluded yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned the following verdict:

"That the death of Louis Drolet had resulted from hemorrhage, caused by blows on the head, received from Geo. Wagner, in a boxing bout, at the Patinier Mirror, on April 6 instant, but that said blows had not been delivered maliciously."

Wagner was then taken in charge by the provincial authorities and conveyed to jail.

TAKING OF FUR SEALS.

UNITED STATES WANTS REGULATIONS REVISED.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—President Roosevelt has signed the joint resolutions extending the invitation of Congress to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and providing for the entertainment of its members and requesting the President of the United States to negotiate with the Government of Great Britain for a revision of the regulations which now govern the taking of fur seals in the open waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea.

Advertisements.

Peer and Peasant in the British Realm

have for more than a quarter of a century looked upon

Hunyadi Janos

Natural Laxative Mineral Water

as the most efficient and yet most gentle remedy for CONSTIPATION and all complaints arising from a sluggish Liver. Half a tumblerful taken in the morning on rising brings gentle, sure and ready relief.

COOKE-BLACKLEY

Mr. J. N. Greenshields Under Cross-Examination.

WITNESS WOULD NOT SWEAR TO HIS ALLEGED PROTEST TO MR. COOKE OVER THE TELEPHONE.

Mr. Macmaster's examination of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., in the 'Cooke-Blackley' alleged libel case was continued yesterday afternoon. Asked if he had had an interview with the defendant, Blackley, witness said yes, and that he had asked him to plead guilty. For some time the witness said there were a number of cases before the criminal courts based on commercial fraud, and he told defendant that under those circumstances and owing to the popular feeling against such offences, it would not require very much evidence to influence the jury against him. He did not remember applying for a postponement of the Wiener, et al. cases. It may have been his brother, the witness said. When he advised Blackley to plead guilty he was giving him conscientious advice, but he did not remember telling Blackley that under such circumstances he would tell his own son to do the same.

Asked as to whether he was indignant over Mr. Cooke's claim of \$500, he said he was more or less ruffled, and tried to induce Mr. Cooke to reduce the amount wanted, that the settlement might be made possible. Asked as to whether he used some strong language over the 'phone, witness said he was not sure, and he could not swear that he said: "Oh, damn it all, Joe, you want to bleed those people white."

Mr. Smith objected to one or two of Mr. Macmaster's questions, inasmuch as he considered them based on opinions instead of on facts, and therefore not evidence.

Mr. Macmaster then asked the witness if the defendants would have paid \$6,500 and \$250 if they had not some assurance that the proceedings would be dropped.

Mr. Smith again objected, and Mr. Lafleur said that it was unfair to say that the proceedings were dropped, as the men were convicted and sentenced.

Mr. Macmaster retorted that in giving such a sentence as \$100 fine and one hour in jail the judge could not have known the facts of the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., Mr. Greenshields said that Mr. S. W. Jacobs was counsel for the creditors of the Margolius estate, while he was one of the counsel for Blackley, Blackley and Levy. Asked as to what he thought reasonable fees were, he said he knew what he would charge. He never knew Cooke to patch up a criminal case. He advised the men to plead guilty, that they might get a lighter sentence. Mr. Greenshields also expatiated on the principle that an accused who has made restitution stands a much better chance of receiving the leniency of the court than if no restitution had been made. Asked by Mr. Smith if he had an extensive collection of oaths, witness thought that Mr. Macmaster, in attributing that accomplishment to him, was drawing on his imagination. Asked as to whether he considered Mr. Cooke's fee of \$500 in the Margolius extradition affair as excessive, he said: "No, not at all."

Mr. Smith asked if the charge of bribery against Mr. Cooke as made in Blackley's letter was true.

Mr. Macmaster objected, and the objection was sustained by the court.

As the leading counsel in the Blackley et al. case, Mr. Greenshields said he knew all about the commission to New York. He said the day was fixed for the taking of testimony in New York, but he (witness) wanted to wait and see what action the creditors would take, and so he did not go to New York at that time. Witness said he went to the Attorney-General and asked him if he would agree to the postponement of the commission for two or three days. The Attorney-General would not consent unless Mr. Cooke would agree. He agreed to postpone the commission for two days. Mr. Cooke, said the witness, had nothing whatever to do with the commission; the motion for postponement emanated from himself and Mr. McWhinney. As far as he knew, Mr. Cooke was using every endeavor to press on the case to trial. Witness was aware that petitions had been presented by the creditors of Margolius to withdraw the charge. Mr. Wilks, the curator for the creditors, and witness went together to Quebec and saw the Attorney-General, who absolutely refused to let the case drop. After the meeting with the Attorney-General he told Mr. Cooke the result of that meeting, and that inasmuch as they had made restitution, the defendants should plead guilty and receive a light sentence.

Here Mr. Smith read: "The course of the subsequent proceedings was such as to make justice a thing of the past," and he asked the witness, as leading counsel for Blackley et al, if he saw anything in the proceedings to justify such a remark.

Here Mr. Macmaster objected, saying that a juror, and not a witness, was competent to answer that question. Then Mr. Smith asked the witness if Mr. Cooke had been guilty of any crooked work during the Blackley et al. trial.

No, he had not.

He was next asked did he (the wit-

MRS. SULLIVAN

Could Not Walk or Raise Her Hands To Her Head.

The following letter from Mrs. S. W. Sullivan, Orillia, Ont., proves conclusively that Paine's Celery Compound cures rheumatism and nervousness:—

"Early last autumn I was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that I could not raise my hands to my head, and often could not walk owing to pains and stiffness of joints. At night I rarely slept owing to nervousness and feelings of exhaustion. I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound, and soon found myself greatly relieved, and after use of first bottle my pains and nervous feelings were banished. In order to make the cure complete, I used the second bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and now I am as strong as ever before. I sleep well, appetite is always good, and my digestive vigor all that I could wish for."

Paine's Celery Compound

The Spring Life Giver Cured Her.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

ness) say that if Blackley did not plead guilty his bond would be forfeited and he would be sent to jail.

Mr. Macmaster objected to the question, and Judge Wurtelle said that, inasmuch as the question was so extraordinary, he would not compel the witness to answer it.

Witness never asked defendants in the Wiener matter to drop the suit.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macmaster, witness said he could not tell on what date he and Mr. Wilks asked the Attorney-General to discontinue the Blackley case, but it was late in the fall, he was sure. He wanted the commission to New York to be postponed because it was arranged that a meeting of the Margolius creditors was to be held in Montreal, so that a speedy settlement might be effected.

Court adjourned at five minutes to five o'clock.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT MALTA.

Valetta, Island of Malta, April 11.—The Emperor William this morning visited the British fleet and witnessed torpedo nets, anchor, and boat drills. He lunched on board the battleship 'Bulwark' (flagship of Admiral Domville), and made a speech of congratulation to the officers and men on their efficiency. During the afternoon the Emperor received the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malta, on board the 'Hohenzollern', and later drove to Citta Vecchia and visited points of interest. This evening His Majesty officially dined at the palace, afterwards held a reception on board the 'Bulwark' of two hundred invited guests, and viewed the illuminations of the fleet in the harbor.

TELLS A TALE WITH A MORAL.

What Dyspepsia did to Maurice Best Before He Found New Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Maurice Best, of Southern Harbor, Newfoundland, has given to the public a tale with a moral. Here it is:

"I was attacked with Dyspepsia and for eight years I was in continual misery. Sometimes I would go off in a faint and for ten or fifteen minutes be more dead than alive."

"Doctors could not cure and give me but little help."

"Hearing of Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I gave them a trial. The first two boxes I used gave me new life. I am using them now and feel myself a new man."

"I confess I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

The Moral:—If you have Indigestion you are on the straight road for a life of misery. Your safety lies in turning aside and finding new health and strength in Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.



Sudden drops of temperature are impossible in the home heated by hot water. Stove fires die out, hot air furnaces heat unevenly, and the hot air switches to other parts of the house leaving the remaining rooms cold and drafty. But with the heating system of the

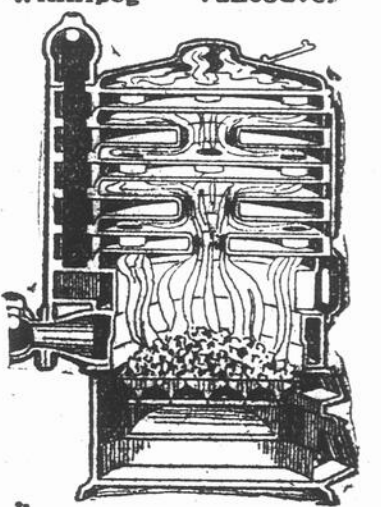
Oxford Hot Water Heater

in connection with Oxford Radiators an even, steady circulation of hot water is kept up throughout the house. Each radiator is diffusing the same temperature of heat in sufficient quantities for the size of the room.

The illustration below shows that the distance from the fire to the first surface is less than in any heater made, and the water has a shorter distance to travel, thus a more equal temperature is maintained in the water of the several sections.

Write for our booklets, they are of interest to everyone with a home to heat.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Limited.
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INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of WILLIAM CLENDINEN & SON, Insolvent.

Sale by tender of this First-class Old Established Foundry and Stove Business, in Complete running order.

TENDERS, at a rate on the dollar on inventory prices, will be received by the undersigned, until 15th of April, for the assets of the business of the above-named insolvent, including stoves, finished and unfinished; repair parts of stoves, foundry plant and supplies, boiler and engine, machinery, furniture and fixtures, etc., contained in the premises, No. 119 Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde, amounting to about \$15,000; stock of patterns, \$15,000; and book debts, \$2,000.

Also, stock of stoves, stove repairs and house furnishing goods, contained in the store, corner of St. Peter and Craig streets, about \$2,500.

Tenders may be for the whole in one lot, or for assets in foundry and in store separately. Purchaser can have lease of foundry to 1st of May, 1905, and of store to 1st May, 1907.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified cheque for ten percent of amount of tender, which cheque will be returned if tender be not accepted. Balance of purchase price to be cash or approved security. The curator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars and examination of stock and inventory apply to the undersigned on the premises, No. 119 Vinet st., Ste. Cunegonde.

CHARLES BAILLIE, Curator.

OCILVIE BROS.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers.
240 BLEURY STREET.
TELEPHONES—Up 2401. East 161.

Have Your Carpets cleaned by the Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 630 La Gauchetière Street. Tel. Main 716.

THE "DAILY WITNESS" is printed and published at the "Witness" Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

Advertisements.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

We always put the best in it; you always get the best out of it. The kind all good doctors order.

EXPRESS WAGGONS!
The kind you want
LATIMER'S
Now 1084 Notre Dame st.

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MEN'S FURNISHINGS.



We are showing a large and Exclusive range of all the Most Exclusive Novelties for Spring and Summer wear.

Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs (Seconds) in 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 inch hems; regular 20c, 25c and 30c; Special, 12½c each, or \$1.50 per dozen.

Men's Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, 1½ inch hem, Special 5c each or 60c per dozen.

Men's Suspenders, Lisle, Gilt trimmings, Unbreakable Kid Ends, New Pattern, 50c per pair.

THESE SPRING PRICES WILL PLEASE DISCRIMINATING WOMEN.

We wish to see you in the morning hours—our help are all ready by 8 a.m. and you will find the help better able to attend to your wants in the early morning than late in the day.

Our friends across the line do their shopping early and we are taking a leaf out of their books. Just try the early morning hours—we make it well worth your while. No Phone, Telegraph or letter orders will be entertained for the seearly morning inducements.

To-morrow (Wednesday), between 8 and 10 a. m., we are going to give you the following special lines. After that time they will all be withdrawn if not sold out before.

NEW SUMMER HOSIERY.



Novelties in Ladies' Fine Cotton, Thread, Silk and Cashmere Hosiery.

Black Cotton Hose, "Fashioned," 25c a pair.

Black Embroidered Cotton Hose, 55c and 65c a pair.

Black Cotton Hose, "White Feet," 35c a pair.

Black Lisle Thread Hose, 30c, 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c a pair.

Black Silk Finished Hose, 50c a pair.

Black Thread Hose, "Lace Ankles," 50c a pair.

Black All Lace Thread Hose, 50c a pair.

Black Summer Cashmere Hose, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c.

DRESS GOODS.



FANCY ARMURE CLOTH, 65c per yard.

PANAMA CLOTH, all Shades, 85c per yard.

NEW TWEED EFFECTS in Suiting, 75c per yard.

CREPOLINE, in all Shades, 70c per yard.

VOILE DE PARIS, in all the New Shades, 65c per yard.

SILK AND WOOL CREPE DE CHINE, \$1.10 per yard.

BLACK SILK AND WOOL VOILE, \$1.25 per yard.

BLACK FANCY STRIPE VOILE, \$1.30 per yard.

BLACK SPOT VOILE, \$1.30 per yard.

BLACK FLAKE ETAMINE, \$1.50 per yard.

BLACK WOOL HENRIETTA, 50c per yard.

Every Woman needs a New Dress as Spring approaches—and there is no reason why every woman should not have one. We decided very early in the season to sell at lower prices than in previous seasons, owing to so many people suffering from the vagaries of the stock market—their investments not yielding the incomes of former years. The results are we are doing an increased business. —Smaller profits, but qualities maintained.

Something in Handkerchiefs

This is an article which every lady should never have too many of, and before summer is here, you should lay in a large stock in case of your losing them, which you are sure to do on your holidays.

Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, different widths of hems, a regular 85c a dozen Handkerchief, we are going to give them 21c Per Half Doz. or equal to 3½c each.

(Not sold in less than half dozen lots.)

These are on sale from 8 to 10 a.m. only.

White Cotton at 10½c Per Yd.

A special offer in White Cotton for early shoppers on Wednesday morning.

Bleached 36-inch White Cotton. This is our regular line selling to-day for 16c a yard. To-morrow morning between 8 and 10 o'clock, we are going to give you this Cotton at..... 10½c Per Yd.

Corded Japanese Silk 21c Yd.



For to-morrow morning we are going to give you this line between 8 and 10 o'clock at the above special price.

We have them in all the newest colorings, such as Pale Blue, Pink, Old Rose, Reseda Green, Yellow, Champagne, Grey, Black and White.

There are also a number of Pure White pieces in the lot. Silks regularly sold at 35c. Wednesday 21c a Yd. morning at.....

SPECIAL DRESS SHIELD 12 1-2c a Pair.

To-morrow, between 8 and 10 a.m., we are going to give you this Special Dress Shield. This is an Odorless Rubber Shield. Every pair guaranteed. A regular 25c shield, to-morrow morning 12½c a Pair

FRENCH HORN HAIR PINS At 19c Per Dozen.

To-morrow, between 8 and 10 a.m., we will give you this special line of Real French Horn Hairpins, regular 45c a dozen, special 19c Per Doz.

Shirt Waist Special WEDNESDAY 88c

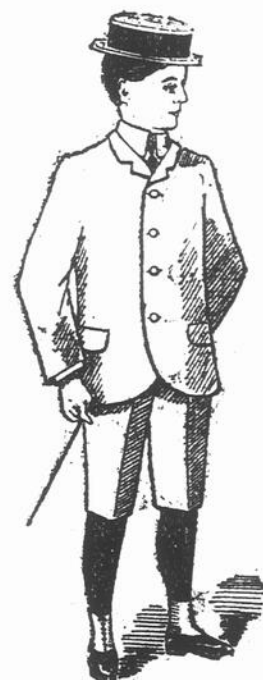


236 only, Women's Shirt Waists, made of Fine White Swiss Muslin. The fronts have four clusters of fine tucks. The New Bishop Sleeve has a hemstitched cuff with fine tucks and above the elbow five fine tucks over a deep hemstitched pleat, regular \$1.50, Wednesday 88c.

Every Shirt Waist is fresh from the factory, no flaws or faults, but perfect fitting.

These will be on sale all day to-morrow, or as long as they last. We recommend an early call—No Phone orders received for this line.

BOYS' CLOTHING.



This is the season of the year when the Boys delight in going out with a new Suit on. If not a Suit, a New Overcoat or a pair of Pants, Cap or something in the way of New Clothing. We have everything you will want in this line—Clothing that will suit both the Boy and his Mother.

Boys' Norfolk Suits in pretty Heather Mixtures \$4 up

Boys' Norfolk Suits, Bloomer Pants, Strap and Buckle in very Fine West of England Tweed, \$4 up

Boys' Double Breasted Norfolk Suits, in Fine Scotch Mixtures. Prices \$7.50 and \$9.50.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits, from \$3.75 to \$10.00.

Youths' Suits, \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Boys' Peak Caps, 15c, 25c, 40c and 50c.

For the remainder of the Spring Season we have decided to give 100 Marbles with every Suit we sell.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND CARPETS.

OUR NEW CARPETS have all arrived, and we are now preparing to show the best range of designs and colorings, in high class exclusive patterns that we have ever put into stock.

Wilton Carpets, 4 qualities.

Alexminster Carpets, 3 qualities.

Brussels Carpets, 4 qualities.

Tapestry Carpets, 5 qualities.



RUGS

OILCLOTHS.

A choice range of thoroughly seasoned English Oilcloths and Linoleums, always kept in stock, from the cheapest to the very best.

Agent for Brussels Special Carpet Sweeper, "The Prize."

Ladies' Gloves for Spring and Summer Wear

We made it a point at Easter to make every visitor at our Glove Counter a customer—not by any inducement save the values we are giving in Gloves. If you are not well pleased, bring back and show us what you bought, with any fault you can find with your purchase.

Ladies' Real French KM Gloves, in colors of Brown, Tan, Mode, Grey, with self and fancy stitching, different sizes: a regular \$1.25 Glove; Special, per pair..... 89c

See our Special line of Suede Gloves for summer wear, in all the new shades, such as Champagne, Mode, Pearl Grey, Cream, White, Grey, Tan, Beaver; all sizes from 5½ to 7-14. These Gloves are each made from one skin of the animal, making them all perfect; a regular \$1.65 Glove; Special, per pair..... \$1.00



RIBBONS.

Some Leading Lines in Ribbons.

DUCHESSE SATIN RIBBON, 4 inches wide, in Pale Blue, Pink, Turquoise, Green, Red, Mauve, Yellow, Rose, White, Old Rose and Black; regular 25c. Special per yard..... 19c

FANCY NECK RIBBONS, in open work pattern, also Polka Dotted, in Pale Blue, Pink, Nile Green, Red, Yellow, Navy Blue and Black, 5 inches wide; per yard..... 30c

LINEN DEPARTMENT ITEMS.



Always some interesting items from this Department and always something that you can rely on to be just what is represented. All Pure Goods, and marked at very low prices.

SAMPLE EMBROIDERED QUILTS, Pure Linen and Hand Embroidery.

72 x 100 inches	\$7.25, for	\$4.25
72 x 100 inches	8.50, for	4.75
72 x 100 inches	10.00, for	6.00
72 x 100 inches	11.50, for	7.00
80 x 100 inches	8.25, for	5.00
80 x 100 inches	12.00, for	8.50



SECONDS IN TABLE NAPKINS, all Pure Linen, 5-8 x 5-8 size, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12½c and 15c each.

3-4 x 3-4 size, at 12½c, 15c, 17c, 20c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c and 34c each.

These are marked at 25 percent under our usual prices.

WASH GOODS LIST.

Only a very small list of the many lines which we are showing in this section, for Spring and Summer wear.

Fancy Stripe Kalkar Voile, 12c a yard.

Plake Linen for Shirt Waists, 20c a yard.

Scotch Ginghams, in a good range of fast colors, suitable for Shirt Waist Suits or Children's Dresses. Special, 12½c a yard.

Past colors, in English Cambrics, 12½c a yard.

French Organdie Muslins, 29c a yard.

LADIES' SUMMER UNDERWEAR

In Gauze, Cotton, Merino, Wool and Silk.

Fine Gauze Cotton Vests, 25c.

Fine Gauze Merino Vests, \$1.00.

Natural Llama Wool Vests, \$1.10.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

It will soon be the time of year for changing the Children's Heavy winter Underwear for their Cool Muslin Underwear. Here is a small list from our stock:

Children's Drawers, made of good cotton, with hem and fine tucks. Price..... 18c

Children's Drawers, sizes, 6 months to 15 years, trimmed with lace, embroidery or insertion..... 25c to \$1.50

Children's White Shirts, with waist and plain hem, for 60c

Others trimmed with embroidery frills, lace frills and insertion, made with waists or plain back..... 60c to \$4.00

PRICE.....

Sizes, 6 months to 15 years.

Misses' Corset Covers, to fit girls from 10 years to 15 years, embroidery or lace trimmed.

OGILVY'S,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

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