

XLVII, No. 60

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1906.

RUSSIAN SITUATION

Reaction in Villages Refuse to Participate in Peasant Selections

FATHER GAPON ARRESTED ON BASIS OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOR ORGANIZATION SCANDAL.

(See also Page 5.)

Petersburg, March 12.—In practice the first stage of the peasant movement is a reaction in the villages refusing to participate. Reports from Smolensk, Minsk, Zubtsov, Volyn and other districts indicate that the peasants generally are conservative delegates to the district conventions which will select delegates to the provincial conventions and representatives to the national assembly will be chosen. Nevertheless, the first district convention the peasants held at Moscow yesterday, which they did not succeed in choosing delegates, strongly favored the selection of the peasant against the landowner class. Feeling on the subject is evidently being aroused, a proportion of the workers refusing to participate, and a much larger body, the entire radical wing belonging to the Social Democratic party, is boycotting the elections at Moscow, where about a third of the employees of the factories have refused to vote.

FATHER GAPON ARRESTED.

Petersburg, March 12.—Father Gapon was arrested to-day on the eve of the inquiry demanded by him into the scandal involved in the charge that his labor organization was subsidized by the government.

M. Iuriazoff, minister of commerce, in an interview, declares Father Gapon from all blame, declaring that he is an idealist and a man of force, and acquitting him of reserving any of the money given by the government to M. Matushenski, Father Gapon's former assistant. Nevertheless, his enemies intimate that Father Gapon arranged the arrest, because he feared revelations, and tried to throw dust in the eyes of his followers by giving himself the appearance of being persecuted by the government.

LLOYDMINSTER'S PREDICAMENT

CITIZENS AT A MEETING UNANIMOUSLY FAVOR ALBERTA AS THEIR PROVINCE.

Edmonton, Alta., March 10.—At a meeting held in Lloydminster the citizens decided almost unanimously that they were in favor of being included in the Province of Alberta rather than Saskatchewan. Lloydminster is the first town in the Dominion of Canada which has had an opportunity to choose which province it would be in, and this happens to be the case owing to a peculiar circumstance. When the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were laid out the boundary line was placed at the fourth meridian. This meridian runs directly through the middle of the town of Lloydminster; in fact, the fourth meridian is the main street of the town. Consequently, one-half of the town is in Alberta and the other half in Saskatchewan. In order to be able to conduct the business of the place, as a municipality, it was necessary to alter the boundary line so that the entire town would be in one or the other of the provinces. For some time past there has been considerable local discussion in Lloydminster as to which province they should annex themselves, but the public meeting was the first action taken to express public opinion on the matter. Up until the present time it has always been supposed that Lloydminster people favored annexation with Saskatchewan, and the Alberta announcement comes as a good deal of a surprise.

In order to make the desire of the Lloydminster people law it will be necessary to apply to the Dominion Parliament for legislation altering the boundary.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

SIR WILFRID WILL PROPOSE THAT SIX MEMBERS CONSIDER REVISION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE.

Ottawa, March 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will propose the appointment of a parliamentary committee of six members to consider the revision of the rules of procedure, with a view to controlling some of the abuses of debate that have arisen in recent years. As already said, there is no intention of applying the measure. The Liberals on the committee will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. L. P. Brouin, and Mr. Lawrence, of Quebec, N.S.

CARRIAGE OF COAL AND OIL

ENQUIRY ORDERED BY INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Washington, March 10.—In compliance with the joint resolution of congress approved on March 7, 1906, in the matter of the relation of common carriers to the carriage of coal and oil, the Interstate Commerce Commission has directed that a proceeding inquiry and investigation be conducted into the matter.

MANY MEN HURT

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING AT LONGUE POINTE AND A SCAFFOLD IN ST. LOUIS HAD SERIOUS RESULTS.

Two serious accidents, both in connection with buildings in course of construction, occurred about noon on Saturday, and several workmen were injured as a result.

Several men were constructing a building in Dominion Park, the new summer resort on the St. Lawrence at Longue Pointe, on Saturday, when a gust of wind caught it, causing its collapse. A dozen men were seriously injured, the others being able to resume work after their injuries had been attended to at the hospitals. About 10.30 o'clock hurry calls were sent to the Notre Dame and General hospitals. Workmen who were engaged in other parts of the park hurried to aid the injured, and soon had rescued the unfortunate men, none of whom were fatally hurt, although all were severely injured, shaken or bruised.

The workman most seriously injured was B. Tanguay, aged 40, of 5 Clover street, Cote St. Paul, who sustained a fractured rib and a dislocated shoulder. Sauvageau Labrie, of 115 Fortification Lane, lies at the Notre Dame Hospital suffering from painful internal injuries. Those who sustained scalp and flesh wounds, but who were able to leave the General and Notre Dame hospitals after their injuries had been dressed, were: Henri Ferron, 197 Chambord street; Henry Boishoj, 239 Dufresne street; Edmond Terroux, 113 St. Rose street; D. Blais, 695 St. Lawrence street; Albert Bellemare, 108 St. Emile street (these were treated at the General Hospital); Charles Girard, 339 Orleans street; Alfred Huet, 118 Fortar street; F. Delaure, 602 Parc Latendresse; J. Duval, 814 Chausse street, and F. X. Berner, 224 St. Timothee street (these were treated at the Notre Dame Hospital).

The gust of wind was so sudden that the men had no time to save themselves. Mr. Tanguay, of Cote St. Paul, who was the most seriously injured, was working on a scaffold when the wind overbalanced him, and he fell to the ground. The building was about one hundred feet long and over thirty feet in height. There were no braces in the building at the time, and it was not prepared to stand any severe strain sideways. Mr. Hyde, the superintendent of construction, said that the accident was the first of its kind in his experience, covering a period of a dozen years. The ground was cleared of the broken timbers in the afternoon, and to-day the men are reconstructing the building on the same spot.

Five men while working on the second story of a new building at the corner of Mount Royal and Esplanade avenues, were thrown to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, by a scaffold giving way under them at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. The victims of the accident, two of whom were seriously injured, are: Maxime Auclair, 55 years of age, living at 356 Champlain street, who received a bad cut on the right leg and severe internal injuries; Omer Monette, bricklayer, 36 years of age, 1043 St. Dominique street, who received a cut on the head and concussion of the brain; Charles Monette, aged 43, who worked and lived with his brother, last named, and who received bruises on the body; Pierre Cholette, laborer, 47 years of age, 407 Visitation street, fracture of the jaw, and Edmond Manseau, 49 years of age, bricklayer, 333 Jeanne street, cut on the head and nose broken.

Omer and Charles Monette were taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. It was found that Omer Monette was not badly hurt, but his brother's condition was serious. He had been picked up insensible, and did not regain consciousness until yesterday afternoon. Of the others, who were taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, Maxime Auclair was the only one seriously injured. He and Omer Monette will be obliged to keep their beds for some time, but others have resumed their work.

The building they were working on was a three-story structure which is being erected by Mr. Stanislas Rochon, contractor.

HAMILTON WANTS NEW RAILWAY

IF C. P. R. DECLINES TO BUILD AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY WILL BE CONSTRUCTED.

A communication has been received at the C. P. R. offices from the leading business men of Hamilton, Ont., urging the company to provide direct communication with that city by continuing their line from Guelph Junction to Hamilton. The city is already on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph Junction is about midway between Hamilton and Guelph, and is on the C. P. R. line, which runs between Toronto and Woodstock, and connects with Guelph by a branch. If the C. P. R. declines to build the branch that is asked for, it is stated that local capitalists will undertake to construct an electric railway to make the connection.

OPEN SWITCH AGAIN.

Manchester, N. H., March 10.—The express train on the southern division of the Boston & Maine Railway, bound from Boston for Montreal, ran on to an open switch and crashed into the rear of a freight train standing on the road, about a mile south of this city, to-day. The locomotive and cars of the express remained on the rails, but several of the freight cars were demolished. Amos Messer, engineer, and Ambrose Brown, conductor of the express, were slightly injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

MONTREAL STEEL WORKS ANNUAL STATEMENT

The Montreal Steel Works, Limited, has issued its annual statement, which shows a healthy condition and vigorous growth of the business of the company during the past twelve months. For the year ending Dec. 31 last, it is paying seven percent on its preferred and common stock, and is now issuing an additional hundred thousand dollars' worth of common stock for the extension of its plant, to which the shareholders have prior right to subscribe.

The products of the Montreal Steel Company include points, crossings, switches, intersections, interlocking plants, springs, steel castings, etc., and it is operating an important open hearth steel-casting plant and employs about one thousand men.

The annual meeting of the company will be held on Wednesday, March 14 next, at the offices on St. Patrick street. The report follows:

Your directors beg to submit the following financial statement of the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1905:

The net earnings for the year 1905, after providing for all contingencies, are \$120,798.37.

The plant and buildings have been fully maintained out of revenue and the sum of \$20,495.50 has been set aside and carried to the credit of reserve account, to provide for depreciation and accumulation of buildings and plant and for such other purposes as the directors may determine.

The four quarterly dividends on the preferred stock at the rate of seven percent per annum, amounting in all to \$56,000, have been paid at due dates.

Directors' and auditors' fees and dividend on the common stock for 1904 have been paid, leaving the sum of \$57,166.19 at the credit of profit and loss account, which with the amount of \$44,302.87 at the credit of the same account for this year, after placing amount to the credit of reserve account and paying dividends on the preferred stock, as shown above, will make the total balance at the credit of profit and loss account at Dec. 31, 1905, \$101,469.06.

Dividends on the common stock at the rate of five percent per annum have been paid for the years 1903 and 1904, and your directors have declared a dividend of seven percent on the common stock for the year 1905, payable March 21, 1906.

The demand for the product of our steel plant is active, and your directors report that the extensions to our works as planned for execution during 1905, were completed in November last and are showing satisfactory results.

We now propose to continue our programme of extension during the present year, and with that object in view we offer you, on the terms as set forth in the enclosed circular (for subscription at par) one thousand shares of the common stock still remaining in our treasury, the issue of which you approved at a special meeting of shareholders, March 30, 1905.

K. W. BLACKWELL, President.

Montreal, Feb. 14, 1906.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1905.

ASSETS.

Value of land, buildings, plant, tools, etc., as per statement Dec. 31, 1904. \$991,918.24

Additions to land, buildings, plant, etc., in 1905, as per inventory 185,233.93

Stores and merchandise, as per inventory. 1,180,142.17

Unexpended taxes, etc. 1,518.10

Accrued interest 45.22

Sundry debtors 216,515.25

Cash in bank and on hand 2,521.61

\$1,683,140.52

LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders, Capital Stock.

Preferred shares. Authorized and paid up, 8,000 shares of \$100.00 each. \$800,000.00

Ordinary shares. Authorized, 7,000 shares of \$100.00 each, of which have been subscribed and paid up, 4,000 shares. 400,000.00

Ordinary shares. New issue partly paid up. 113,500.00

1,313,500.00

Dividend, payable Jan. 8, 1906. 14,000.00

\$1,327,500.00

To the Public.

Sundry creditors. 86,598.49

Accrued wages 3,678.27

90,171.76

\$1,417,671.76

Balance—Surplus of Assets in excess of Liabilities, consisting of the following:

Reserve Account. \$64,000.00

Profit and Loss Account, as follows:

Balance at Credit, Jan. 1, 1905. \$78,141.19

Less—Directors' and Auditors' fees for 1904. \$ 976.00

Dividend on Ordinary Stock for 1904, paid March 15, 1905. 20,000.00

\$2,976.00

Income over and above all expenses for the year 1905, exclusive of Directors' and Auditors' fees. 120,798.37

Carried to Credit of Reserve Account. \$30,495.50

Dividend on Preferred Stock at the rate of 7 percent for the year 1905. 56,000.00

76,495.50 44,302.87

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss. 101,469.06

165,469.06

\$1,583,140.82

C. H. GODFREY, Secretary-Treasurer. Verified, ALEXANDER STEWART, Auditor.

Montreal, Feb. 14, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

MARKED INCREASE IN THE BIRTH RATE—INFECTIOUS CASES STILL NUMEROUS.

The returns from the civic Health Department for the past week show that the birth rate is increasing, the total reported for the week being 185—97 males and 88 females, which is considerably above the average. The deaths were 120, including 99 Catholics, 20 Protestants, and one Jew. The return was made up of five cases of typhoid, two of scarlet fever, two of diphtheria, two of influenza, seven of bronchitis, five of pneumonia, three of bronchial pneumonia, and 13 of diarrhoea, the balance being other diseases. Of the total, 27 were infants under six months of age, 41 infants under one year, and 53 children under five years.

There were reported during the period under review 106 cases of infectious disease, including the following:—Diphtheria 17, scarlet fever 4, typhoid 17, measles 30, German measles 10, chickenpox 2, whooping cough 2, tuberculosis 22, erysipelas 1, and pemphigus 1.

FIRE PROTECTION

ALD. YATES GOING TO NEW YORK TO STUDY LATEST METHODS AND APPLIANCES.

This week Ald. Yates, the chairman of the Fire and Light Committee, will leave Montreal for New York, for the purpose of studying the latest methods of fire protection, and the most modern appliances in use there, as well as the fighting question. He will submit a report on his return, and hopes to gather sufficient information during his stay to prove of valuable service in solving the problems of fire protection and lighting in Montreal.

The Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade has received the following cheques in appreciation of services rendered by the brigade on recent occasions in St. Paul street and elsewhere:—Lyman &

Co., \$25; Bacon Bros., St. Paul street, \$50, and the Corporation of Westmount, \$50.

TRANSPORTATION AMALGAMATION.

The Montreal Transportation Company has absorbed the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company. Mr. J. A. Gault, manager of the Montreal Transportation Company, this morning confirmed the report that his company had purchased the interests of the Forwarding Company. This will mean that the former company will, in future, handle the grain trade of the late Canada Atlantic Company. The conditions under which the Forwarding Company has been absorbed by the Montreal Transportation people have not been made public.

RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

Rome, March 12.—The Pope received to-day in private audience, Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, H. B. Hollins, Mrs. Hollins and Miss Hollins, all of New York.

NEW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Richmond, Que., March 12.—The organization meeting of the Richmond and Drummond Fire Insurance Company was held here, the \$250,000 capital stock having been subscribed and the necessary amount paid in. There was a large representation of stockholders from all parts of the Townships. The meeting was most enthusiastic throughout, and the following board of directors was elected:—The Hon. William Mitchell, of Drummondville; Messrs. C. C. Cleveland, Danville; Marcus G. Crombie, Kingsville; E. W. Tobin, M.P., Bromptonville; A. Ames, Sherbrooke; C. Blouin, M.P.P., Lewis; T. P. Nadeau, Stanfield, Que.; F. Prefontaine, South Durham; C. N. Lyster, Kirkdale; S. McMorine and J. C. McGea, Richmond. At the directors' meeting, which followed, the following officers were elected:—President, Senator Mitchell; vice-president, Mr. Alex. Ames; manager, Mr. J. A. C. McGea; inspector, J. A. Bothwell; secretary, S. C. Fowler; chairman of executive committee, M. T. Crombie.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

An Impression That Mr. J. C. McCorkill will be Elevated to the Bench

SEVERAL RUMORS REGARDING GASPE CONSTITUENCY DENIED.

Quebec, March 12.—It is the general impression here that the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. J. C. McCorkill will be elevated to the Superior Court bench for this district very shortly after the session in the place of the late Judge Andrews. In that event, it is thought very likely that his successor in the Treasury will be Mr. Speaker Weir, in which case the Speakership will be filled next session either by Mr. Champagne or Dr. Pelletier, of Sherbrooke. Another member, who is said to be likely to disappear before another session, is Mr. Chénier, who is generally regarded as the wit of the House, and who is reported to be appointed inspector of prisons, etc.

According to the 'Daily Telegraph' here the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has not resigned his seat for Gaspé and there can therefore be no question yet of new elections, either federal or local, for that county. It is also denied that Dr. G. Lemieux will be a candidate for Gaspé in the event of a provincial vacancy.

The recent election of Mr. L. A. Taschereau, M.P.P., as one of the aldermen for St. Peter's Ward of this city, is contested on the ground of bribery and corruption.

Many of the mining engineers, whose convention here closed this afternoon, attended the prorogation ceremony at the Parliament Buildings to-night on the invitation of Mr. Speaker Archambault, of the Legislative Council.

DEATH OF MR. W. F. HARDISTY.

One of the most widely known commercial travellers in the city, Mr. William F. Hardisty, died of a complication of pneumonia, typhoid and pleurisy at the Homeopathic Hospital on Saturday morning. Mr. Hardisty, who was a son of Mr. G. W. Hardisty, had been in the employ of Messrs. McArthur, Cornille & Co. for nearly twenty-five years. On the Saturday previous to his death he was at his office. He was thirty-nine years of age, unmarried, and resided at 37 Metcalfe avenue, from which street the funeral will be held at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. A sister and three brothers, Messrs. H. E., G. W., and J. A. Hardisty, survive.

ACTRESSES TIRED OF THEIR LIFE

St. Paul, March 12.—Katie Ransome and Hattie Lorraine, actresses, are in the city hospital in a critical condition. The former is suffering from a bullet wound in the left breast and the latter is suffering from gas poisoning. Both say they were disgusted with the theatrical business, and it is said, planned to end their lives.

LUTHERANS TO MEET

SYNOD OF THE EASTERN CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN MONTREAL.

REAL.

For the first time in the history of the German Lutheran Church in this city, the annual session of the Eastern Conference of the German Lutheran Church of Canada will meet in Montreal early in September next. This decision was reached



THE REV. E. JESTINSKY.

last week by the Council of the Synod, after considering the special invitation received from the German Church here through the pastor, the Rev. E. Jestinsky.

The Synod will be in session for several days, while the clergy of the Lutheran Church throughout Eastern Canada will be in attendance. The business to be of special interest to the German Lutheran Church in Eastern Canada. A paper on 'Systematical theology' will be read by the Rev. E. Jestinsky, of Montreal, while the Rev. G. Brackebusch, president of the Synod, will deliver an address on 'Exegetical theology.' The Rev. F. Zarnke, B.D., of Pembroke, will present a paper on 'Homiletical theology.' The Rev. G. Brackebusch will preach the Synod sermon. The officers of the Synod are:—President, the Rev. G. Brackebusch, Evanville; secretary, the Rev. E. Jestinsky, Montreal; treasurer, the Rev. F. Schroeder, Quebec.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Eleven hundred miners perished on Saturday morning in an explosion of firedamp in a mine in the Courrières district of the Pas-de-Calais, France. Six thousand mothers, wives and children are affected by what is probably the worst disaster in all the history of coal mining.

M. Jean Marie Ferdinand Sarrien has accepted the task of forming the new French ministry.

The London Baker street-Waterloo 'tube,' one of the late Charles J. Yerkes's group of railways, was opened on Saturday. The new artery is five and a quarter miles long, is in some places a hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the ground, and is thirty-five feet below the bed of the Thames.

A bitter rate war is threatened involving every railway line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea board, unless the Erie and the Grand Trunk immediately agree to arbitration of the differential question.

An organization of prominent business and literary men has been formed in New York to urge the simplification of English spelling. It is called the 'Simplified Spelling Board' and Mr. Andrew Carnegie has undertaken to bear the expense of the organization.

A lively fight resulting in smashed hats, black eyes and bleeding noses occurred in Chicago on Saturday between newspaper photographers and friends of John F. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, who was arrested several days ago on charge of violating the Federal banking laws. The photographers levelled their cameras at Mr. Walsh as he was leaving the post office, and his friends levelled their fists at the photographers. Only one picture was taken, and the opinion is expressed that the camera that took it is hardly likely to take another.

Boston had a severe snowstorm on Friday. Communication was cut with many points and all freight trains were cancelled.

W. Lajoie, a prisoner in the Valley-field jail, knocked down the keeper yesterday morning, broke a window in the second corridor and made good his escape.

Hamilton is asking the C. P. R. to provide direct communication with that city by continuing their line from Guelph Junction to Hamilton. The city is already on the direct line of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Charles Ellridge, one of the committee appointed by the local shareholders of the late York County Loan and Savings Company, who has just returned from Toronto, says that ultimately the shareholders will receive not less than thirty-five cents on the dollar. The persons in the worst plight are the permanent stockholders who will be the last to receive any remuneration whatever.

Edward Stone, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk, was crushed while shunting cars in the Point St. Charles yards on Saturday night, and died two hours afterwards.

SENATOR DEPEW ILL.

New York, March 12.—The 'American' to-day is authority for the statement that the friends of United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew were amazed yesterday to learn that he has been a patient in a New Jersey sanatorium during the last ten days and that he has been suffering from nervous exhaustion. Inquiry developed the fact that, though the Senator was a very sick man when taken to the institution, he has so far recovered that he will be about again within a few days.

THE LATE MR. H. B. BROWN.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 12.—The funeral of the late Mr. H. B. Brown, K.C., took place this morning to St. Peter's Church, where a service was held by the rector, the Rev. Canon Shreve. The members of the Bar and City Council attended in a body, and there was a large attendance of the general public. The remains were conveyed to the Quebec Central Railway, where they were placed on board a special train for Quebec, where the interment will take place this afternoon. The Bar and City Council accompanied the body.

FINE AND COLDER

Winter hoar,
Comes he with the storm-wind's rear
And all for Nature's ruth?
'Tis Winter when love and youth
Are no more.
—John Vance Cheney.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Mar. 12, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—New Westminster, 34, 24; Calgary, 2, 20 below; Qu'Appelle, 2 below, 18 below; Winnipeg, 8, 26 below; Port Arthur, 8, 16 below; Pelly Sound, 24, zero; Toronto, 35, 16; Ottawa, 26, 12; Montreal, 24, 12; Quebec, 22, 4; St. John, 36, 22; Halifax, 36, 26.

Freeze northward to westerly winds; fine and cold to-day and on Tuesday; temperatures below zero at night in many localities.

The weather remains very cold from the Lake Superior region to British Columbia and is moderately cold elsewhere in Canada. The outlook at present is for continued cold weather in all districts.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, March 12, 1906.—Readings by Heaton & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon:
Yesterday, 29.65; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.10
Temperature—Max. Min.
To-day 22 13
Yesterday 25 10

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BROWN—At Point Fortune, Que., on Saturday morning, March 10, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, a son.

SANDREUTER—At "Maplehurst," Summit avenue, Westmount, on March 5, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sandreuter.

MARRIED.

MACANDREW-STEWART—On March 7, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Hay, B.D., Elizabeth B., eldest daughter of Mr. James Stewart, to Daniel MacAndrew, all of Renfrew, Ont.

MARSHALL-SYKES—On March 7, 1906, at the residence of the bride's brother, 3 Hawthorne avenue, Rosedale, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Thomas Marshall to Grace Eleanor Harding Sykes, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Sykes, C.E., all of Toronto.

DIED.

CARSON—Suddenly, at 187 Florence st., Ottawa, on March 9, 1906, Robert, only son of Samuel Carson, C.P.R. freight agent, in his 17th year.

CHURCH—At Labelle, Que., on March 10, 1906, Charles Wadleigh, aged 7 years and 21 days, eldest son of George F. and Clara Alice Church.

Interment at South Durham on Tuesday, March 13th.

HARDISTY—In this city, on March 10, 1906, Wm. F. Hardisty, beloved son of G. W. Hardisty, sr.

Funeral to-morrow, Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m., from his father's residence, 37 Metcalfe avenue, St. Henry. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

HILTON—At Oak Park, Ill., U.S.A., on Sunday, March 11, 1906, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late John Hale, of New Glasgow, P.Q., and wife of the late Edward Hilton, formerly of Montreal.

Funeral in Oak Park.

HUNT—At her late residence, Hawthorne, Ont., Emma T. Carr, beloved wife of William Hunt, in her 69th year.

KNESHAW—At Coleman, Florida, U.S.A., on March 8, 1906, Amelia Muir, daughter of the late E. Muir, Montreal, and widow of the late Richard Kneshaw.

MACGREGOR—At her late residence, 257 Lyon street, Ottawa, Barbara Clark, widow of the late John MacGregor, in her 72nd year.

McMANUS—In Kingston, Ont., on March 10, 1906, Edward McManus, aged seventy-eight years.

McKILLICAN—At Yankleek, Minn., Ont., on March 10, 1906, William McKilligan.

MARTIN—At the residence of Mr. A. D. Boswick, 16 Prospect street, Sherbrooke, Que., on March 6, 1906, Robert M. E., aged 6 months and 3 weeks, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Martin.

MENISH—Entered into rest, at the family residence, 18 Georgia street, Brockville, Ont., on March 7, 1906, Apollonia Campbell, dearly beloved wife of John Menish, Esq., and mother of Mrs. (Rev.) W. M. Kannawin, Woodville.

REID—At Shreveport, La., on March 7, 1906, Percy D. Reid, in his 40th year, brother to W. Harcourt Reid, Mimico, Ont.

SHAW—On March 7, 1906, at her residence, Oakville, Ont., Mary Emma, widow of the late George Edward Shaw, of Peterborough, Ont., and daughter of the late David Thompson, astronomer and surveyor North-West Co., Montreal, aged 79 years.

STORMONT—On March 12, 1906, at her son's residence, 1577 Papineau avenue, Ann Taylor Davidson, widow of the late James Stormont, native of Arbroath, Scotland, in her 96th year.

Funeral private, on March 14th, at 2:30 p.m.

Toronto papers please copy.

THOMSON—In the Township of Macaulay, District of Muskoka, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1906, Janet Crawford Thomson, native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, widow of the late Adam Thomson, aged 74 years.

Hawick, Scotland, papers please copy.

VANSTONE—In Brantford, Ont., on March 6, 1906, Wilfred, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Vanstone, in his 21st year.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 3.

TEES & CO'S DESKS

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Telephone M. 2911, or write for Tradesmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Good Men. ON OUR LIST ARE: Carpenters, Masons, Electricians, Painters, Tinsmiths, Bricklayers, Stove Mounters, etc. We will be pleased to do what we can to get responsible men.

VALUABLE CURTAINS DYED OR FRENCH CLEANED.

Also, all kinds of House Hangings, Lace Curtains, Carpets, etc. Guaranteed the best. Telephone or write. An Expert will call and give you advice and estimate.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
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THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED

The Big Store closes at 6 o'clock, DAILY. Monday, March 12.

SALE OF FURNITURE SAMPLES

\$6,000 WORTH AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

This is the complete sample line of one of the largest western manufacturers, every piece being a 1906 model. The capacious third floor show rooms are crammed to overflowing with this immense purchase, representing an extraordinary variety.

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The opportunity is extraordinary. Prices are extraordinary. Do not delay. As to quality, examine any piece of furniture included in this sale. See how carefully it is made. How solidly it is built. How fine the finish is. We GUARANTEE the furniture in this sale just as we guarantee ALL furniture we sell. Price hints:—

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THE 1906 CARPETS: SUPERB SHOWING TUESDAY. QUALITIES WERE NEVER HIGHER: PRICES NEVER LOWER.

The Big Store's assortment of Carpets, Carpet Squares and Rugs is practically unlimited. Grades, patterns and colorings suitable for every room. The expensive kinds are here as well as the medium and inexpensive sorts. And each kind represents the utmost value it is possible to obtain for the money.

Beautiful Thick, Pile, Close Axminster Carpets. Prices, yard, \$1.35 to \$2.45. Extra Fine Wilton Carpets, best make. Prices, yard, \$1.60 and \$1.75. Very Fine Quality Wilton Carpet. Prices, yard, .98c to \$1.20.

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Just opened up a large new shipment. All sizes. The colorings and designs are exact fac-similes of Genuine Turkish and Persian Rugs. Reversible. Some prices:

Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. Price, \$7.95. Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Price, \$8.85. Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. Price, \$9.95. Size 9 ft. 9 in. by 13 ft. 2 in. Price, \$12.45. Size 11 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 9 in. Price, \$15.95. Size 16 in. x 32 in. Price, \$30c.

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WE LEAD IN AGRICULTURAL SEEDS OVER 25 YEARS' ACTIVE EXPERIENCE.

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Open evenings.

YORK COUNTY LOAN

SHAREHOLDERS WILL ULTIMATELY

RECEIVE NOT LESS THAN

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS ON

THE DOLLAR.

Mr. Charles Ellridge, one of the committee appointed by the local shareholders of the late York County Loan and Savings Company, has just returned from Toronto, where he has been looking into the affairs of the York County Loan and Savings Company. He sends the following statement for publication:—

"In the first place the National Trust Company are using everything in their power to further the interests of the unfortunate shareholders. They have over forty thousand books filed, out of eighty thousand. Mr. Smith, the manager of the National Trust Company in Toronto, has given some useful information concerning the company's affairs. The Street Railway Company have promised to operate the street cars right up to the company's property, which will make it far more valuable than it is now. He says that the assets of the York County Company, even at the present time, are much more than a million dollars, and Mr. Phillips, the former president of the concern, has helped a great deal in every way trying to facilitate matters.

Mr. Smith, who had gone into things thoroughly, stated that he had failed to find any evidence of graft connected

with Mr. Phillips, and no doubt all charges would be dropped.

"The shareholders would come under 35 different headings, and when the time did arrive to pay out claims (which he estimated at about two years), a statement would be sent to each shareholder stating exactly what heading they would come under and how much they would receive.

Mr. Ellridge says that the persons who seem to be in the worst plight are the permanent stockholders, who will be the last to receive any remuneration whatsoever. The manager, Mr. Smith, has promised to remit to each shareholder a personal receipt for their books, which are going to be sent up to him by the local committee. There is not the slightest doubt that when the claims are paid, shareholders will receive not less than 35 or 40 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Smith informed Mr. Ellridge that shareholders who are holding back their books are only making more expense and unnecessary delay in the work of closing up the claims against the company.

The people in Toronto seem to have more faith in Mr. Phillips than was at first thought, he being unanimously elected again with all the old officers of the Toronto Life Company.

A UNION CEMETERY.

Chicago, March 12.—It will soon be possible in Chicago for union men to die and be buried under "thoroughly union" conditions. The last chapter in the union book of life is a "union" cemetery.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Emiliano Renaud and his Knabe Piano. —Never did Montreal's favorite soloist do such fine execution on his Knabe piano as at the closing Symphony concert on Friday last at the Academy of Music. Mr. Renaud says: "The wonderful Knabe piano aided me notably in my work. It was in fine form. It would whisper or roar at my command. Willis & Co., of 600 St. Catherine street west (near Mountain street), are the men the artist must depend upon to build up our concert work in Canada, and they never disappoint us." Duplicates of Mr. Renaud's Knabe Concert Grand may be seen and heard at the warehouses of Willis & Co., 600 St. Catherine street west (near Mountain street).

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12.

HARBOR BOARD

ADVISABILITY OF CANCELLING CONTRACTS.

At a meeting of the Harbor Board on Saturday, Mr. Doran, in accordance with notice given, moved that in view of the many difficulties in the way of constructing the new wharf sheds, the numerous extras involved, and the many changes necessary, and as such changes do not give satisfaction to the shipping trade, in order to avoid similar trouble and increased expense, the commissioners apply to the Governor-in-Council for authority to cancel the contract entered into with Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons, so far as it relates to the seven sheds upon which work has not yet been commenced.

In submitting his proposition, Mr. Doran stated that the plans of the sheds were defective and unworkable, and not suitable to the requirements of the harbor. He had foreseen this, and that was why he had placed in the contract a clause giving the commissioners power to cancel it by paying five percent as liquidated damages. As time went on, they entered into more and more new troubles in connection with the construction of these sheds, and what he proposed now would be the best and cheapest way out of a bad bargain. Under existing circumstances, everybody was being placed in an unfavorable light, and this would lead to a serious menace to the port. The opinion of counsel obtained on this question some months ago was that the cancellation of the contract was probably the best course to adopt. They must have entirely new plans for the seven sheds that had to be constructed, but with regard to those under construction, it would be better to have them finished as quickly as possible.

Mr. Crathern—Do you propose to change from one to two stories?

"Two story sheds," replied Mr. Doran, "built for shippers and not modelled on old, antiquated railway sheds."

In reply to Mayor Ekers, Mr. Doran said he calculated that the liquidated damages would amount to about sixty thousand dollars. The alterations in connection with the seven sheds partially constructed already amounted to \$160,435, and there was more to come. It was impossible to estimate what the expenses would be if they went on with the other seven sheds under the existing plans.

The chairman said they must not lose sight of the fact that they had approved the plans for the changes.

"And at the time they were accepted by everybody interested," remarked Mr. Crathern.

"Because they did not know what they were getting," replied Mr. Doran.

Mr. Ekers wanted to know why they had not gone ahead with the work after the plans had been accepted.

"Because there has been other influence at work," responded Mr. Doran. "The work was stopped, and the Board could not find out who stopped it."

"The trouble was," said Mr. Bickerdike, "the Board forgot that it was master of the situation, and allowed itself to be 'gold-bricked.'"

The President, the Hon. Robert Mackay, said that to cancel the contract, which had been approved by the government, was a very serious matter, and one which he thought ought to be settled only by a full Board. Four members were absent that day, and therefore, he advised postponing the question to a meeting at which all the commissioners could be present. There was plenty of time because the sites for the new sheds would not be ready this season.

Mr. Doran said they had heard too much in the past of there being 'plenty of time.' He, himself, was against a postponement.

Mr. Crathern remarked that, according to the 'Witness,' there were to be certain important changes in the staff, and therefore he thought it best to wait until the officials were installed in their new positions before they decided to adopt Mr. Doran's proposition.

Mr. Brault said he was not against the principle of the proposition, but he suggested that before adopting it they should submit the matter unofficially to the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries for examination.

Mr. Ekers—Think Mr. Doran's proposal a sensible way out of a difficulty.

The President—This is a more serious matter than it looks to be, and I think it would be better and more gracious to wait until all members are present before deciding what to do.

Mr. Doran—I am aware of the seriousness of the matter.

Mr. Bickerdike said it was a matter of great importance to them that they should get on with the seven sheds now under construction, so that at any rate the lower stories might be occupied by May 1. "That is the first thing to aim at," proceeded Mr. Bickerdike, "and for the rest let us get the contractors and representatives of the shipping interests together and see if we cannot do without such radical changes as Mr. Doran proposes. I am afraid we cannot, but let us see first." Meanwhile, he moved that Mr. Doran's motion be postponed for fourteen days, to give the Board opportunity of ascertaining whether or not there was some other solution to the difficulties facing them.

Mr. Crathern seconded, and it was agreed to.

The question will, therefore, be discussed again at a special Board meeting on Saturday, March 24, at ten o'clock.

DIFFERENCE WITH THE SECRETARY.

During consideration of the question of the issue of debentures authorized by the government for \$370,000 in connection with improvement works which have been carried out, Mr. Bickerdike asked the secretary if he had carried out the order given to him by the Board some months ago to apply to the government for all amounts due under the Loans Act.

The secretary replied that he had not done so, and explained that he had waited

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ed for the moneys to come in, in the manner recommended by the late Mr. Prefontaine. The money had not come, it was true, when expected, but he thought as it had been recommended by the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries it was right to wait for it.

Mr. Bickerdike said the fact remained that the secretary had not carried out the Board's instructions. It was no good trying to keep the Board in ignorance. They were not going to have it any longer. He hoped in future when the secretary was asked to do anything, and he could not, or did not, do it, he would say so.

On the motion of Mr. Racine, it was ordered that a statement be prepared of all applications made to the government for loans, etc., and referred to a committee of the whole board.

RAILWAY ENCROACHMENTS.

A letter was read from the Grand Trunk Railway Company stating that the company's encroachments on harbor property at the approach to the Victoria Jubilee Bridge consisted merely of the filling in with earth of a portion of the river bank which was useless, and could not be approached even in a row boat. The company trusted the commissioners would grant a lease at a nominal figure.

The matter was referred to committee of the whole, with power to deal with it.

TO IMPROVE THE ELEVATOR.

Messrs. R. O. and A. B. Mackay, grain shippers of Hamilton, wrote suggesting the putting in of a shipping leg at the elevator, in order to do away with some of the inconveniences which had been experienced during the past season.

The letter was referred to committee.

A PROTEST FROM CHICAGO.

A telegram was read from the Transportation Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade protesting against any increase in elevating charges or reducing free time storage at Montreal. Charges at this port, it was submitted, are now much in excess of those at competing Atlantic coast ports, Newport News, Boston inclusive, and with delays incident to the method of handling boats to boat at Montreal, increased expense will operate to divert traffic to other ports.

A commissioner, remarked that it was very nice for gentlemen of Chicago to take such an interest in Montreal.

The telegram was referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Bickerdike gave notice to move for the appointment of three temporary sub-committees to consider matters relating (1) to the seven sheds under construction (2) to the elevators and collection of wharfage rates, and (3) special work to be done.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS.

Mr. David South, secretary of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, writes to the 'Witness' under date March 9, 1906: "I am directed by the commissioners sitting as a committee of the whole, to send you the following extract from the minutes of a meeting held on March 7: 'At the request of Mr. Allan, the secretary read an article from the Montreal 'Daily Herald' of Monday, March 5 inst., headed 'Action of Harbor Board is being severely criticised.'"

"In reply to Mr. Allan, the president stated that he did not use the words attributed to him in the article, and upon being asked by Mr. Allan if he would make a public contradiction, he stated that he declined to do so."

BIG POLICEMEN

FOUR EX-GORDON HIGHLANDERS COMING OUT TO JOIN THE TORONTO FORCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 12.—Among the passengers on the Allan liner 'Sardinian,' which left Liverpool for Halifax, are four former members of the Gordon Highlanders, who are being sent to Toronto to join the force, by Mr. Bruce Walker, Canadian Government Agent at Glasgow. The tallest among them is six feet five and a half inches, and the shortest six feet four inches.

DEATH OF AN OLD EMPLOYEE.

One of the oldest employees in service at the Court House died suddenly on Saturday in the person of Mr. Paul Thibault, aged seventy-eight, who lived at 204 St. Timothee street. Mr. Thibault appeared promptly for duty on Saturday morning as usual, and seemed to be in good health. Shortly before noon, as he was assisting two other men in carrying a desk upstairs, he held relaxed and he fell to the steps unconscious. He was at first thought to have fainted, and a telephone message for a physician was sent to the Notre Dame Hospital, but upon his arrival the physician pronounced him lifeless. The body was removed to his home. The deceased had been employed at the Court House for twenty-six years, during which time he proved himself a most capable and efficient servant. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause of death.

THE BASTIEN CONTRACT

Recorder of St. Louis Declares it is Illegal and Void

TOWN SOLICITOR SAYS COUNCIL CAN PASS BY-LAW REGULATING SUNDAY LABOR

At an adjourned meeting of the St. Louis Council, held on Friday night, the full report of Mr. Recorder Pelletier on the question of the validity of the Bastien contract was submitted. The report is voluminous and elaborate, and shows that Mr. Pelletier has very carefully examined the legislation bearing upon the question at issue, and more particularly the town's charter and by-laws, which the late council apparently relied upon for authority to pass the contract of June 30, 1905, with Mr. Trefle Bastien for the construction of drains in the northern part of the town, and the subsequent agreement passed on July 3, 1905, providing for certain conditions of payment.

The result of Mr. Pelletier's search after 'the absolute' is that he has arrived at the conclusion that the council at St. Louis has exceeded its legitimate powers in entering into this contract with Mr. Bastien, and that the agreement of July 3, 1905, is null and void and of no legal force whatever. Mr. Pelletier sums up his opinion in the report as follows:—

"First—The by-laws, 52, 73 and 106 are insufficient, according to the charter, inasmuch as they do not provide for the building of a system of drains, the construction of which is the object of the contract."

"Second—The council had not the power to constitute this system of drains by a resolution."

"Third—The council had not the power, on June 30, 1905, to charge the general revenue of the town with the cost of that considerable part of the work on the aqueduct and drains which forms the object of the contract in question, and which was not chargeable to revenue, because no provision for this had been made when the appropriations were voted; and, moreover, because there were no funds available for the purpose."

"For these reasons," says Mr. Pelletier, "I am of opinion that the council has exceeded its powers in authorizing and executing the agreement of July 3, 1905, with Mr. Bastien, and that the agreement is null."

The report was referred to a special meeting of the council to be held this evening, which Mr. Pelletier will be invited to attend.

The council, having considered favorably the application of Messrs. I. L. Taylor & Co., for a ten years' tax exemption, resolved to grant their request on the following conditions: The company will put up a building for their brass works north of the C. P. R., with floor space of not less than 4,000 feet, costing, with machinery, \$20,000. During the period of tax exemption a proportion of the employees will have to reside in St. Louis, as follows: The first year, 40 percent; the second year, 50 percent, and during the rest of the term of exemption, 75 percent.

The secretary having read an opinion from Mr. Bisillon, K.C., to the effect that the council had the right to legislate on Sunday labor, Councillor Turel gave notice that he would introduce a by-law on the subject.

Councillor Neville's amendment to the license by-law providing for the cancellation of licenses without the privilege of transfer, after two convictions for offences against the law, during the year for which the license is held, is expected to come up for a second and third reading this week.

The mayor and secretary were authorized to sign a promissory note of \$25,000 to renew an outstanding note in the Merchants Bank, at a reduction of one-fourth of one percent in the interest.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 12.—At a meeting of the farmers of the Lancashire district the action of the Lancashire Farmers' Association in protesting against the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle was endorsed. A resolution against the removal was also carried unanimously. Among those who attended the meeting was Mr. H. Hammersley, of the Board of Agriculture.

A meeting of the Cheshire Dairy Farmers' Association decided to appoint a deputation to wait on the president of the Board of Agriculture to ask that the embargo be not removed.

Mr. George Cooke, speaking of the removal, said that after a careful examination of cattle slaughtered in the year in Glasgow, out of 1,000,000, only 100 were suffering from tuberculosis.

London, March 12.—The 'Witness' 'Daily Observer,' in reference to Charles Devlin, member of the House of Commons for Galway, says he is generally recognized as one of the most witty and witty members of the House of Commons party.

MONTREAL CITY BILL

Civic Delegation Report on the Proceedings at Quebec

WITHDRAWN TO SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

A delegation appointed by the City Council to watch over the interests of the city at Quebec during the recent session of the Legislature in connection with the amendments to the city charter submitted in the Montreal City Bill, met this afternoon to discuss the results of its labors in this direction. The report, after specifying the various occasions on which the delegation attended the meeting of the Legislature, proceeded:

The delegation beg to record their appreciation of the generous assistance in which they were dealt with by the authorities of the government and the members who compose the Legislative Assembly. The Prime Minister especially took particular pains to assist the city of Montreal obtained legislation it was seeking, and at all the meetings of the Private Bills Committee, and by word and deed, made every effort to have the bill adopted with slight changes. Sincere opposition was offered to certain clauses by representatives of interested corporations and individuals, but the bill was finally adopted by the committee and by the Assembly in such a form as to render it acceptable to the delegation.

DRASTIC AMENDMENTS.

The city's bill came before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council on Monday, March 5, and was not disposed of by that body until Thursday, March 8, and when it left the committee to be reported to the Council, the same had been modified to such an extent that it was unacceptable to the members of the delegation. Such drastic amendments had been made thereto that the interests of the city would have been jeopardized in the event of their being concurred in, and the delegation was not prepared to assume this responsibility. Earnest representations were made to the committee, and strenuous opposition was offered to the introduction or striking out of certain clauses, but without avail.

On Thursday, March 8, the City Bill, as amended by the committee, was considered by the Legislative Council, and although several amendments were proposed so as to place the bill in the same position in which it was when it came before the Legislative Council, none were adopted, and the bill, as adopted in committee, was, in spite of the protestations of the delegation, sent to the Legislative Assembly to obtain their concurrence in the amendments which had been made.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FIRM.

When these amendments were submitted to the Legislative Assembly, the member for St. Louis Division proposed an amendment, seconded by the member for Chateauguay, that the Legislative Assembly cannot concur in the amendments of the Legislative Council in striking out the clause of the bill relating to the imposition of a tax in the gross receipts of certain companies who enjoy privileges in the city in modifying section 42 respecting the construction of underground conduits, and also in modifying section 43 respecting the expropriation of the Montreal Gas Company as a "going concern," because the city, through its council, did not ask nor suggest said amendments, and because these amendments were contrary to the interests of the city of Montreal.

The member for St. Louis, after supporting his motion by some remarks, moved that a conference be held between the members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, suggesting that the latter be represented by the Hon. Mr. Gounin and Messrs. Leduc, Dupuis, Lacombe, Charest, Roy (St-James), Bergevin and Langlois. These amendments were readily adopted by the Assembly, and a message to that effect was transmitted to the Legislative Council, requesting that body to appoint some of its members to meet the special committee of the Assembly. On the same evening, the Council appointed the Hon. Messrs. Aitard, Gilman, Perreault, Lacombe, Charest and Rolland to meet the committee of the Assembly. This message was sent to the Assembly at 10 o'clock that evening, and the joint committee thereupon sat in the Private Bills Committee room of the Council. The Hon. Mr. Gounin presided in order to ascertain if some arrangement might not be arrived at whereby the interests of the city would be fully protected and the bill rendered acceptable to the delegation. The joint committee sat until 11:30 o'clock, when, after a considerable argument, in which most of the members took part, a decision was arrived at by the committee of the Council agreeing to immediately report to the House, asking that leave be granted to the city to withdraw clauses 42 and 43, and declaring that no mutual understanding could be arrived at as regards clause 44, both parties being altogether at variance regarding the principle of taxing public franchises. The Council delegates then went back to the Council chamber to report the result of the meeting.

At midnight, a message was received by the Legislative Assembly informing that body that the Legislative Council, after having considered the report of their delegates in connection with the amendments to be made to the city's bill, it had been found that the same could not be concurred in and that the Council insisted upon its amendments being adopted. The delegation thereupon conferred with the Premier, the Hon. Jos. Lacombe and the member for St. Louis, and, in view of the interests of the city, it was further in the event of the city's bill becoming law as persisted in

by the Legislative Council, and it was decided that the interests of the city would be more effectively safeguarded by the withdrawal of the entire bill. The Premier thereupon announced to the Legislative Assembly that the amendments as proposed by the Legislative Council were unacceptable to the city, and immediately moved the adjournment of the House.

GOOD RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

The city's delegation consider that good will result by the rejection of the city's bill in the form in which it left the Legislative Council, as in that form it would not commend itself to the approval of the delegation. In the Council the interests of the city were earnestly looked after by the Hon. Messrs. Aitard, Lacombe, Berthiaume, Rolland, Leduc, Gosselin and Ward, and the position they took in supporting the recommendations of the city deserves sincere commendation.

Annexed to the report are documents bearing upon the question at issue and showing the city's bill as originally submitted to parliament and as finally disposed of.

WHAT THE CITY HAS LOST AND GAINED.

By sacrificing the bill after its mutilation by the Legislative Council, the city has lost the power to borrow an additional \$200,000 per annum for permanent works. This sum would have been devoted to permanent street improvements, which are consequently indefinitely delayed now. The bill also provided for the city to obtain borrowing powers to pay the \$200,000 purchase money for St. Helen's Island, which cash cannot now be obtained. In this connection, there is no inconsiderable amount of dissatisfaction among a certain section of the council at the restrictions which the Federal Government has placed upon the city in the terms of purchase. The original request of the city was for both St. Helen's Island and Ile Ronde, with power to hold an exhibition on the island if they desired to do so. The government, however, cut Ile Ronde out of the bargain, limited the use of St. Helen's Island to that of a public park in perpetuity, and reserved the right to the military station there as at present. Under these circumstances, it is considered by some of the aldermen that the bargain is not a satisfactory one, and as the transfer will not be made until the purchase money has been paid, and as the city cannot find the latter, it is stated to be probable that the island will not be taken over by the city for some considerable time to come.

By the withdrawal of the bill the city has avoided the payment of compensation to companies having poles and electric wires on the streets for placing the latter underground, and has also escaped the obligation to purchase the Montreal Gas Company as a going concern if it were purchased at all. In several minor details the city also saves itself from being placed in a humiliating position. For instance, the Legislative Council's amendment to the clause providing for the placing of electric wires underground prohibited the city from placing any of its own poles on the streets for any purpose after the conduits had been constructed, or from giving permission for any poles to be placed on the streets for any purpose by anyone else.

RAILWAY ACT

AN AMENDMENT TO BE INTRODUCED BY THE HON. MR. EMMERSON.

Ottawa, March 12.—The Minister of Railways will introduce this session an amendment to the Railway Act containing several points of interest. At the present time the statistics of the various railway companies furnished to the Department are not full enough to put the country in possession of all the information to which it is entitled and a clause has accordingly been drafted that will compel the various corporations to provide the same detailed returns as the American roads have to give the Interstate Commerce Commission. Another clause will make it clear that railway companies filing route maps of their proposed lines for the approval of the Minister of Railways will have to be based upon actual surveys. At present some of them are no more than red lines drawn across pieces of white paper. Companies applying for approval of route maps will also be required to notify other railways whose interests might be affected. One of the clauses in the present Railway act, which makes the declaration of dividends by railway directors contingent upon the approval of the shareholders, is wiped out. In actual practice it has been a dead letter. Hereafter the directors will have full legal power to issue dividends as they see fit.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Professor Percy Nobbs, who occupies the chair of Architecture at McGill, lectured on the "Social aspects of Roman architecture" before a large audience in Convocation Hall, Trinity College, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon. The chief feature of the lecture was its graciousness, and it was to this tolerance that he attributed her great civilizing force. A series of lantern views provided excellent illustrations of the various forms of architecture. A vote of thanks was tendered to Professor Nobbs by Canon Welch, who presided.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company, Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal, report the following patents recently obtained through their office:—Canada—J. P. Smith, Vancouver, B.C., concentrating tables; E. H. Power, Toronto, furnace pipes; J. Moore, London, tedder attachments for mowing machines; J. P. Northey, Toronto, sound producing device, suitable for organs or like instruments; Victor and Peter Filteau, Montreal, steam turbines.

WHEN MAN BECOMES BEAST.

Marriage Tie has Slight Obligation for Wife

ST. JAMES PARISH PRIEST MAKES STRONG STATEMENTS AT OPENING OF TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

"When a young woman marries she intends to marry a man, and not a beast, and if her husband becomes a beast through intoxicating drink she is no longer obliged to live with him. If she has the heroism to accept the situation, her life becomes one of perpetual penal servitude, and she may be likened to a martyr."

Sentences like these occurred very frequently in a sermon preached to a large congregation in St. James Roman Catholic Church, St. Denis street, last evening by the pastor, the Rev. Father Groleau. The occasion was the inauguration of the temperance crusade in St. James parish. All the clergy of the church were present in the sanctuary; also the Rev. Father Groleau, Dominican; the Rev. Father Chamy, Syrian missionary, and the Rev. Abbe Rioux.

The proceedings opened with prayer, after which the Rev. Abbe Franchet, tague, chaplain of the local temperance society, read out the rules and regulations as fixed by the archbishop, and which have already been published in the columns of the "Witness." He insisted principally on the importance of doing away with the custom of offering liquor to visitors, and expressed the hope that henceforth such an offer would be considered an insult.

The Rev. Father Groleau delivered the sermon. He referred to the custom of the Lacedaemonians, who used, at certain periods, to intoxicate their slaves so as to inspire their children with horror for the disgusting state of a drunken man. He then pointed out that, at the present moment, both religious and political men were discussing and adopting means to fight the terrible evil of intemperance in the world at large. With a view to still further impress his hearers with disdain and horror for the terrible plague, he intended to once more place before their eyes a few of the terrible tableaux furnished by that evil. Taking up the history of Babylon, he showed King Nebuchadnezzar reduced to the rank of a beast on account of his excesses, and his son Belshazzar protruding the sacred vessels of the temple and indulging in blasphemy in the midst of his drunken orgies. Modern times counted, alas! too many Nebuchadnezzars and Belshazzars, for the habitual drunkards of our days placed himself below the level of the brute, and the man addicted to drink was also the victim of lust, and blasphemy became his favorite pastime.

After mentioning the proverb of the Arabs that after wine had ripened the devil sprinkled it with the blood of a hog, the Rev. Father referred to the pitiful sight furnished by the young man who, bright and neat looking in the morning, is found drunk on the street in the evening. The friend who meets him in that condition does not know what to do. He cannot leave him there, a disgrace to his religion, his city and his race. He cannot take him home to break the heart of his mother and make his white-haired father weep. There is but one thing to be done. The poor victim of intemperance has made a beast of himself, and he must be treated like the wild beasts that are placed in cages. The man will be arrested and fined or placed behind the iron bars of a prison cell.

After showing how intemperance leads to just, theft, murder and every other crime, the Rev. Father referred to its effects on the family. "Alas," he exclaimed, "it is here that the evil is, perhaps, the greatest. He pointed out how sad it was to see a young man addicted to drink have the audacity to ask the hand of a respectable young girl and lead her to the altar. The church, on such occasions, should be draped in mourning, and funeral hymns should be chanted. A venerable priest in the United States when consulted by prospective brides used to advise them to marry the man they loved, even if he was somewhat bad tempered or not very religiously inclined, because by their own love, kindness and example they could easily win him; but, if the lover was addicted to drink, he would invariably say: 'By all means keep away from him.' The sermon concluded with an earnest appeal on behalf of a temperate and Christian life, and a solemn benediction brought the service to a close.

Leaflets containing the rules of the temperance society were distributed to all those present, with the request to sign the membership coupon attached thereto and deposit it in a tray that would be placed in front of one of the altars of the church during the whole week. After the service a large number of persons went to the vestry to get the black temperance cross.

FIRE RECORD.

Alexandria, Ont., March 12.—The new post-office here was burned this morning. The fire started about three o'clock. The best efforts of the firemen were unavailing.

Cananogue, Ont., March 12.—A fire started this morning in the millinery work room of Mrs. Baker's store, corner of King and Stone streets. It is supposed to have been in some way caused by the stove. Mrs. Baker's stock is valued at eight thousand dollars. Her household goods were also badly damaged by fire, water and smoke. Insurance, \$3,000. The adjoining store in the same building, occupied by Mr. H. J. Reid, jeweller, was damaged by water and smoke to the extent of four hundred dollars.

Easton, Pa., March 12.—The piano and organ factory of H. Lehr & Co., was destroyed by fire last night. Two dwelling houses were also destroyed. The loss is \$75,000.

OBITUARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 12.—Dr. Manuel Quintana, president of the Argentine Republic, died yesterday.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Tilley is in Toronto for a few days, with her nephew, Dr. Howland.

Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, of Toronto, is in town, the guest of Miss Marjorie Baker.

Miss Gardiner entertained at tea on Saturday, for Miss Lacey, a visitor in town.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, Mrs. and Miss Weir, have returned to Montreal from Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wallis left last week to spend two or three weeks at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Hugh Allan has returned from Ottawa, where she attended the opening of parliament.

Mr. Abner Kingman left for California this morning, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Caro Kingman.

Dean Evans and family have removed from Essex avenue to 5, the Imperial Apartments, Hope avenue.

Miss Hanson has returned from a short stay in Ottawa, where she was the guest of Mrs. Clyde Caldwell.

Mrs. Dumoulin, wife of the Bishop of Niagara, has returned to Hamilton after spending some time in the east.

Mrs. E. H. T. Howard, Ottawa, entertained at luncheon on Saturday, in honor of Mrs. Andrew Allan, of Montreal.

Mrs. George Balfour, who was ill at the Place Viger, has recovered sufficiently to return to her home in Quebec.

Miss Ermatinger, of London, Ont., leaves after Easter for Montreal, and will stay with friends for a while before sailing for England.

Mrs. Thomas Tait and her little daughter, Miss Winnifred Tait, are to sail in the course of a few days from Melbourne, Australia, for Canada.

Sir William and Lady Hingston have returned from the Capital. Miss Eileen Hingston will remain for a week or so, the guest of Mrs. D'Arcy Scott.

Miss Dolly McNichol, Westmount, was among the guests at several teas last week, given by hostesses of London, Ont., where she has been visiting.

Mrs. Frederick Moffatt, formerly Miss Walker, of Toronto, will shortly, it is announced, marry Count Romolo Broglio d'Ajano, of Florence, Italy.

Miss Nora Dunn has returned to her home, St. Paul's rectory, London, Ont., after spending some time with the Misses Coverton, Dorchester street.

Mrs. Lake, of Grenfell, N.W.T., is the guest of Mrs. Phillips, Wood avenue. Mr. Richard Lake, who spent two or three days in town with his mother, has returned to Ottawa.

Reggie, youngest son of Mr. Fred. Tuck, Hutchison street, is in the Royal Victoria Hospital, where he underwent an operation on Friday, and is now in a very critical condition.

Mr. W. B. Dickson, of Grosvenor ave., Westmount, left this morning for San Francisco, on a trip round the world. He will be absent for about six or eight months.

Senator Domville and Mrs. Domville have arrived in the city after a visit to England. Senator Domville, who on Wednesday slipped and fell on the deck of the steamer, breaking his leg, is doing very well.

Princess Ena of Battenberg arrived in London on Saturday afternoon, and was met at the railway station by the Spanish ambassador and other members of the embassy. The Princess proceeded to Kensington Palace.

Lady Laurier gave an "at home" on Friday afternoon in honor of the members of parliament, their wives and daughters. The hostess was gowned in plum-colored chiffon velvet, with lace applique. Mrs. Rodolphe Lemieux received with her wearing a purple cloth costume with revers of Irish lace. Mrs. L. A. Robert, Montreal, wore pink broadcloth with garniture of ecru lace.

AGAINST 'LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

PATENT MEDICINE MAN WINS ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 10.—Sixteen thousand dollars damages was the award announced yesterday by the jury who heard the World's Dispensary Medical Association's libel suit against the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia.

The plaintiff sued for \$200,000 and is dissatisfied with the verdict. It will appeal.

The suit was for \$200,000 damages, claimed to have resulted to the business of Dr. Pierce from the publication in the "Ladies' Home Journal," of Philadelphia, of an article on patent medicines generally, in which special attention was called to the Favorite Prescription made by Dr. Pierce, allegations being made that it contained opium, digitalis and alcohol. Shortly after the publication of the article the defendant discovered that it was in error—that the Favorite Prescription does not contain any of the ingredients named. The "Ladies' Home Journal" immediately published a retraction, but suit had already been commenced.

GORGEOUS UNIFORMS.

THE DEPUTY MINISTERS' SURPASS THOSE OF MINISTERS THEMSELVES.

Ottawa, March 12.—The new uniforms of the deputy-ministers, which made their first appearance at last week's drawing-room and official dinner, have created a flutter of excitement in official circles. They are even more gorgeous than the apparel of the ministers themselves, it having been discovered that the Canadian privy councillors have not been wearing as distinguished a uniform as they exalted station warrants.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

SPRING NOVELTIES.

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS ARE VERY RICH. WE ARE OFFERING SILK BOULENNE, CREPE DE OHINE, etc., in plain and exquisite designs and colorings; new Greys, Blues, Alices Grey, Alice Blue, etc.

THE FASHIONABLE GREY MATERIALS in all the latest weaves and effects in various weights, for Suits, Shirt Waist Suits, and Eton Suits.

CHOICE LINES from 75c per yard.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK in great variety, in Black and White and colors.

CREAM GOODS

in English Serges, Venetians, Taffetas, Cloth Cordes, Albatross, Wool Batiste, Crepes, Boulenne, etc. SPLENDID SELECTION.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETAMINES, IRISH DIMITIES, etc.

FRENCH CASHMERES.

EXTRA VALUES in the fashionable materials, at 55c and 65c per yard.

All the Latest Shades in Plain Materials, Armures, Granites, Panamas, Cloth, and Venetians.

SPECIAL OFFER OF FANCY CREAM LINEN ETAMINE, worth 45c per yard, for 25c, for Summer Suits.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

We have a rich stock of the latest French and English productions. FOR SUITINGS.

We are offering extra values in Venetians, Amazons, English Serges, Chiffon Cloth, Ladies' Cloth, Granites, Canvases, Chevots, etc.

FOR SHIRT WAIST SUITS AND ETON SUITS.

Wool Batiste, Armures, Cord Etamine, Bunting, Mohairs, Fancy Mohairs, Sicilians, Cashmeres, Silk and Wool Henriettas, Silk and Wool Melrose, Cashmere Serge, Foulle Serge, etc.

FOR RECEPTIONS, TEAS, &c.

Silk Boulenne, Plain and Fancy; Silk Grenadines, Silk Poplins, Crepe-lines, Crepe de Chine, etc.

NECKWEAR.

Collar and Cuff Sets. Embroidered Sets. Muslin Sets.

Large assortment of Fancy Wash Stocks in Linen and Colored Lawn and Silk. NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

HARDWARE DEPT.

CARPET BROOMS, best make, 4 strings; regular, 35c, for 25c. BROOMS FOR ALL PURPOSES, light, medium, and heavy, all sizes, 75c, and up.

LIQUID AMMONIA, full strength, with directions for laundry and bath; price, 10c.

ENAMEL STOVE, STOCK AND SOUP POTS, white lined with enamel covers. Imported Ware at prices of ordinary ware.

5 Percent Discount for Cash. Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.

MAISONNEUVE ELECTION

TWO COUNCILLORS ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION—CONTEST IN ONE WARD.

The nomination of three councillors for the Municipal Council of Maisonneuve took place at the Town Hall this forenoon and resulted in the election of Mr. Tancred Trudel by acclamation for the East Ward, and of Mr. Robert Fraser for the West Ward.

There will be a contest in the Centre Ward, Messrs. H. Ricard and Nap. Houle having been nominated as candidates for the seat rendered vacant by the retirement of Councillor Richer. The voting will take place next Monday, March 19. After the announcement of the result by Mr. Eremont, the secretary-treasurer and returning officer, the members-elect and the official candidates addressed the electors present, after which the meeting was dismissed.

MONTREAL DAY NURSERY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Montreal Day Nursery will be held at 50 Belmont Park, on Wednesday afternoon, March 14, at half-past three o'clock. The ladies' committee will serve tea at the conclusion of the meeting.

'FORCE OF LIFE.'

GENERAL OBERINE AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY TESTIFY IN CASE OF ALLEGED FRAUD.

New York, March 10.—General James R. Oberine was the first witness called on Saturday at the taking of testimony for the defence of the Force of Life Company. Several officers of the company, charged with conspiracy to defraud through the use of the mails, and their hearing was begun several weeks ago. General Oberine is not one of the defendants. He testified that he was president of the company when the proceedings were instituted. He said that after he became president he learned that for a couple of years previous the post-office authorities had found some fault with the literature of the company. He immediately took steps to have the matter changed to meet with legal requirements. "When I became president I gave orders that everything should be conducted in an honest and straightforward business way," said General Oberine.

"Do you know what the effects of Force of Life remedies are?" asked the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Houghton.

"I have tried them myself and found them efficacious," said the General. "I also learned about cures through letters and through medical staff."

Miss Anna Keller said she was in the shipping department of the company. She filled bottles or packages from barrels or cans, according to the medicine called for. The Force of Life was kept in barrels or demijohns in four colors.

Miss Kittie Malter, who also was employed in the shipping department, said five other girls were similarly employed. "Did you ever hear Mrs. Wilson or Dr. Hadley refer to the medicine as 'dope'?" she was asked.

"No, sir," she replied. "Did you ever use water in filling the bottles?"

"We used distilled water, with a drug. I would put one-tenth of the drug in a bottle and fill the rest with distilled water."

"How did you measure the one-tenth?"

"Just guessed at it."

COLONIAL CONFERENCE

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL STATES THAT NO DATE HAS YET BEEN FIXED.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, March 12.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said no date had been fixed for the next Colonial Conference. The premiers of the colonies had been asked if next March would be a suitable date. He had seen a report of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at Toronto, that Canada was content to attend to her own affairs and had no desire to interfere in Great Britain's controversy over fiscal affairs. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had, the Under Secretary said, maintained a correct attitude in this matter.

THE NAME 'NORDHEIMER'

has been intimately associated with the musical development of Canada for sixty-six years, and the NORDHEIMER PIANO has kept pace with the growth of musical taste and advancement of the universe, and is to-day the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE in Canadian Pianos. At NORDHEIMER'S you have the best Pianos in the world to select from, and the NORDHEIMER SYSTEM applies to the selling of Pianos and Piano-Players, the modern methods of other industries, to convey to the intending purchaser a sense of confidence heretofore unknown, in the buying of Pianos.

One price to all, and that price the lowest consistent with the grade of goods represented.

The public are invited to call, irrespective of any intention to purchase.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., LIMITED, Established 1840.

2461 St. Catherine Street.

The only authorized representative in Montreal for the Steinway, Pratte, Mason and Hamlin, Kranich & Bach and Landedowne Pianos, and Metrolite Pianos and Piano-Players which are on daily demonstration to the public.

Get My Free Book—Rheumatism

DR. SHOOP'S RHEUMATIC TABLETS

Sold By
Druggists

FAITH OF PRINCESS ENA

ADHDEACON KER GIVES VIEWS
ON HER CONVERSION.

Adhdeacon Ker preached in Grace Church, St. Charles, yesterday, on the conversion of the Princess Ena from the Protestant to the Catholic faith, basing his remarks on the text in I. Cor. iv., 23, "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers and stewards of the mysteries of Christ." After explaining the circumstances under which St. Paul wrote these words, he said:—

"In view of the unique position of the Church of England in the religious world she has special claims upon the loyalty of her members, more particularly upon those who are in places of high authority, be they clergy or lay. Enlightened, tolerant, liberal, her yoke is easy and her burden light. Following the 'ancient customs' she does not rebaptize those who, coming to her from without, have been already baptized with water in the name of the Holy Trinity, no matter by whom the baptism may have been administered, whether by Presbyterian or Methodist, Baptist or Congregationalist, Greek or Latin, nor does she reconfirm those who already have been regularly confirmed elsewhere.

"With profound regret multitudes of English Church people the world over have read, during the past week accounts of the re-baptism and reconfirmation of an English princess, illustrious alike by her birth and by her virtues. With the motives underlying Her Highness's change of faith we are not concerned, nor would the transference of her obedience to another part of the Christian Church, be, under other circumstances, an occasion of comment on our part. Every branch of the Church universal has its leavages and its gains, and the Church of England is no exception to the rule. What grieves so many devout English Church people in the present matter is, not so much that, under the circumstances, Her Highness should deem it expedient to become a member of another communion, as that, by submitting to re-baptism, she should appear before the world to esteem as valueless the sacrament of baptism and other 'mysteries of God,' of which in the Church of England she has been a partaker. The share of all the blessings of membership in the great Church of which His Gracious Majesty, our beloved sovereign, Her Highness's uncle is, under God, 'Supreme Head,' and 'Defender of the Faith.'"

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVINCE

THE HON. MR. PREVOST GOING ABROAD TO SEEK CAPITALISTS AND COLONISTS.

In about ten days the Hon. Jean Prevost, Minister of Colonization and Mines and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, will leave for Europe for the purpose of interesting French and Belgian colonists in the province, and secondly, to attract as much capital as possible, especially Belgian capital, here for the exploitation of mines. Mr. Prevost hopes to bring back with him at least thirty Belgian colonists, each having a capital of from \$300 to \$5,000.

The minister claims that the federal immigration agents have neglected the province, and he declares that he intends to watch over its interests in that direction, though with the present limited budget, as much cannot be done for colonization as he would like. The lion's share of the money of the colonization department will go to the reserves, but central points already in process of colonization will receive attention.

As to the mines, there is a steady movement towards their development, as is shown by the fact that the revenue received from them last year was but \$3,000, already this year the amount has reached \$30,000, and hardly a day passes without a new permit being issued.

Mr. Prevost has received invitations to be the guest of various important societies, including the Geographical Society of Antwerp, and from other associations in Liege and Brussels.

SEGREGATION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

BILL INTRODUCED IN THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, March 11.—The Hon. Mr. Roblin, prior to the meeting of the legislature, made promises relating to the segregation of the liquor traffic, for which a measure has been introduced by the Hon. Robert Rogers. It will come up for the second reading early this week. An important part of the bill provides that no wholesale licenses shall be issued north of the C. P. R. track, while further restrictions are placed upon brewers, and the license increased to five hundred dollars. Alcohol will also not be allowed to be sold for medicinal purposes in quantities of more than six ounces, and then only on a doctor's certificate. Pool rooms figure prominently in the new bill, and all such places must close at the same time as bars. It is further provided that no one under the age of eighteen shall be allowed in a pool room.

PRESIDENT OF YOKOHAMA BANK.

Tokyo, March 11.—Koreitiko Takahashi has been elected president of the Yokohama Specie Bank. He will, however, continue to act as president of the Bank of Japan and special financial commissioner.

THE COAL SITUATION

Anthracite Operators Reject Miners' Demands

MINERS INSIST ON READJUSTMENT OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

New York, March 11.—The propositions of the United Mine Workers of America for a readjustment of wages and conditions in the anthracite coal fields as a whole have been denied by the committee representing the anthracite operators. As a counter proposition, the operators suggest that the awards made by the anthracite coal strike commission on the principles upon which they were established by the commission, and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from the first day of April, 1906. The present agreement terminates on March 31 of this year.

Announcement of the anthracite operators' decision and their counter proposition was made to-night in a long, formal statement, which was given out for publication. This statement, which includes the correspondence on the subject at issue between President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, acting for the miners, and Geo. F. Bier, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, for the operators, discusses the miners' propositions in detail. In every instance the contention is made by the operators either that conditions in the coal fields do not warrant the changes proposed by the miners, or that the questions at issue already have been passed upon by the strike commission.

The demands of the mine workers, which were prepared by a committee of seven, with John Mitchell as chairman, were forwarded to President Bier, chairman of a similar committee representing the anthracite operators, on Feb. 27. They sought to provide for an agreement between the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the various anthracite operating companies that certain wages, rates, hours of labor and conditions of employment should become effective on April 1, 1906, and continue in effect until April 1, 1907. The proposals included the establishment of an eight-hour day for all persons covered by the agreement; a readjusted scale of wages, with an increase of 10 percent above the award made by the strike commission for contract miners; a new sliding scale providing for an increase of one percent in wages for all mine workers affected by the agreement for each increase of five cents in the average price of coal in the areas known as grate, egg, stove and chestnut, sold at or near New York above \$4.50 per ton. The rate of compensation in no case to be less than that fixed in the agreement, the recognition of a mine committee from the union with full authority to take up with the officials of a company any dispute or grievance which may arise at a colliery.

Another important development in the political situation, though moderate in character, was the success of what is called the reactionary elements in wresting the control of the zemstvos from the hands of the Liberals. Although the zemstvos are not elected and are democratic in their views, they heretofore have been in the forefront of the fight against the old regime. The issue was raised by the zemstvos upon the demand of the federal administration in the province to discharge doctors, teachers, agricultural experts and other employees of the zemstvos suspected of revolutionary tendencies or activity. At Moscow the Liberals made a hard fight to protect the employees, but the reactionaries, under the leadership of M. Guchkov, were victorious, whereupon thirty Liberals resigned. At Toulga the struggle was so bitter that two challenges to duels were exchanged, one of them between Prince Dougoukoff, and Prince Ooursouff, the latter heading the Reactionaries. Neither of the duels was fought, but the Reactionaries won. The entire staff of the sanitary department of the zemstvos was discharged and the department closed. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the revolutionary propaganda must be stopped. A similar contest is being waged in the St. Petersburg Douma and has already resulted in the resignation of M. Petrukevitch, president of the medical commission.

NO RISE IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 10.—The price of hard coal will not be raised, in New York city at least, even if there is a strike, according to a statement issued to-day by the newly-created publicity bureau of the anthracite operators. This bureau was started yesterday by the committee of seven operators, which is now considering the miners' demands. The statement follows:—The anthracite coal operators now have stored, in and about this city, 9,000,000 tons of coal ready for consumers. It has been decided that whether there is a strike or not the price of coal, f.o.b., will not be raised.

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Ottawa, March 12.—The Canadian Forestry Association has decided to hold a summer meeting in Vancouver if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railway companies. At the annual meeting yesterday Earl Grey was re-elected patron, Sir Wilfrid Laurier honorary president, and Mr. Edward Stewart, president.

HUMAN NERVES

Resemble a Net Work of Live Wires.

The nerves of the body are in many ways like a network of living wires. The brain employs them to transmit its commands to the different organs of the body. Even a pin cannot penetrate the skin without finding a nerve that immediately conveys a message of pain to the brain.

Like other functions of the body the nerves are subject to disease. For instance, Neuralgia is an example of nerves in a state of congestion or inflammation, and along with it we may have sciatica, lumbago, nervous headache and various other maladies.

The debilitating effect of powerful drugs momentarily removes the pain without removing the cause. Freedom from neuralgic pain can only be obtained by supplying the nerves with more nourishment and improving the general condition of the body. This is more effectively done through the agency of Ferrozone, which has revolutionized the treatment of all nervous troubles.

Ferrozone is a food-tonic, containing more nourishment than you can get in any other way. It stimulates appetite, improves digestion, and converts whatever you eat into blood, nerve and tissue. The body is supplied with all the elements needed to build up a strong nervous organization, and such a healthy condition is established in the system that neuralgia and kindred diseases cannot exist.

Ferrozone is different from ordinary remedies, because its cures are permanent. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

RUSSIAN SITUATION

Agitation Against Radicals Being Pushed by Reactionaries

'BLACK HUNDRED' CALLED UPON TO MASSACRE JEWS AND KILL COUNT WITTE.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Some of the reactionary organizations are pushing the agitation against the Radical elements to a dangerous point. To-day a 'League of the Russian People' held a service in the Alexandrovsky Monastery to celebrate the manifesto of March 8 as a victory for the old regime. Later, at the Horse Guards' manège, the fighting society of the same organization held a public meeting and listened to inflammatory speeches by Dr. Doubrovin and Prof. Nicolai, two extremist leaders, in which the orators openly summoned their followers the Black Hundred, to kill the Jews and hang Count Witte.

Prince Mestchersky, editor of the 'Grazhdin', who supported the Witte section, charges the bureaucracy with having sympathized with the court clique, which is opposing the plans of the cabinet, and with inciting class hatred and strikes, with the purpose of making the National Assembly a failure. He quoted Prof. Nicolai as declaring that friends of the autocracy should see that a number of revolutionaries are elected, in order to furnish an excuse for dispersing the National Assembly with bayonets. As proof of the complicity of the bureaucracy, Prince Mestchersky prints a proclamation against the Jews which he asserts was printed in the typography of the police master, with the approval of the censor, and widely distributed. The proclamation, which is addressed to workmen and peasants, declares that the authors of Russia's misfortunes are Jews, who throughout the world hate Russia, and want to rob the peasants of their land, and make them their slaves, 'unfrock the priests and turn the churches into Jewish stables and pigsties.'

The proclamation also asserts that the Armenians, English and Germans want to destroy Russia and divide the country among its enemies.

The proclamation calls Count Witte a supporter of the Jews and the chief enemy of the country, and summons the faithful, wherever they find the Jews, to 'tear the Christ-sellers to pieces.'

Prince Mestchersky calls attention to the unrest among the peasants, and warns the bureaucracy that it is playing a desperate game in arraying class against class. If to-day the peasants are incited to slaughter millions of Jews, the Armenians to-morrow may be asked with the mania of murder, and massacres may occur everywhere, without regard to race or class.

Another important development in the political situation, though moderate in character, was the success of what is called the reactionary elements in wresting the control of the zemstvos from the hands of the Liberals. Although the zemstvos are not elected and are democratic in their views, they heretofore have been in the forefront of the fight against the old regime. The issue was raised by the zemstvos upon the demand of the federal administration in the province to discharge doctors, teachers, agricultural experts and other employees of the zemstvos suspected of revolutionary tendencies or activity. At Moscow the Liberals made a hard fight to protect the employees, but the reactionaries, under the leadership of M. Guchkov, were victorious, whereupon thirty Liberals resigned. At Toulga the struggle was so bitter that two challenges to duels were exchanged, one of them between Prince Dougoukoff, and Prince Ooursouff, the latter heading the Reactionaries. Neither of the duels was fought, but the Reactionaries won. The entire staff of the sanitary department of the zemstvos was discharged and the department closed. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the revolutionary propaganda must be stopped. A similar contest is being waged in the St. Petersburg Douma and has already resulted in the resignation of M. Petrukevitch, president of the medical commission.

THIRTEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Soldiers of the local garrison have been sentenced to death for mutiny.

GREAT SNOWSTORM

BOSTON CUT OFF FROM COMMUNICATION BY WIRE WITH MANY POINTS.

Boston, March 10.—Boston was still cut off from communication by telegraph and telephone with many points to-day as a result of yesterday's snowstorm.

Before telegraphic communication was entirely cut off word was received that fifteen poles were down just outside of Rockland, and at other points. Passenger trains are moving, but all freight trains have been cancelled owing to the danger of running them without being able to transmit orders by telegraph. Hundreds of men worked on the broken wires all night and at daylight the force was greatly augmented. The breaks in circuits were nearly all within a few miles of the city. Wires were working to Vermont, New York and New Hampshire, but there were no direct lines to Rhode Island or Maine. It was said that repairs would be made by noon.

FOUND GUILTY OF PASSING BOGUS CHECK.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday, W. C. Clark, alias Stewart, was found guilty of obtaining goods by false pretences. He gave Mr. D. McCormick, restaurant keeper, 120 St. James street, a cheque in payment for a debt which he owed, but on going to cash the cheque, Mr. McCormick was told it was worthless.

Miss Phillips entertained the staff of the Mount Royal Sanatorium, Dominion square, to a drive around the mountain one evening last week.

NATURAL LAXATIVE MINERAL WATER

Hunyadi Janos

FOR CONSTIPATION

Nature's own inimitable remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Disordered Digestion. Just as Nature creates it and intends it should be taken—it cures in a natural, easy, certain way. Inexpensive and effective. Try a small bottle—and drink half a glass on arising.

LOSS OF THE BAINES HAWKINS

Steamship Founders Near Morien Bay, Nova Scotia

CREW, SAVE ONE COXSWAIN, REACH SHORE IN SAFETY.

Halifax, N.S., March 11.—The steamship 'Baines Hawkins' foundered about three o'clock on Saturday morning two miles off the southern head of Morien Bay. Of the officers and crew, numbering twelve, all reached shore but one coxswain, Bowditch, who followed in a small boat with the baggage. Nothing has been heard of him since, though there is still some light chance that he may reach shore. The 'Hawkins' left Morien with a full cargo of coal, seven hundred tons. The night was dark and the weather thick outside, while the wind blew with force. The steamer soon encountered heavy ice and made small progress through the night. When morning dawned she was some miles off Scattered. The discovery was made that the ice jam had broken in her bow, and the sea was pouring in. The captain gave orders to bring the boat about (the ice jam now having passed), and head back for Morien. Back she went, full steam on, and in two hours she was within three miles from the entrance to Morien Bay. It was then deemed risky to remain longer on the vessel. Two boats were got out and launched. Into the larger went the captain and crew, except Coxswain Bowditch, who came on behind in a smaller boat with some few men's effects. The wind was blowing towards the shore and fair headway was made at first, though the sea was very rough. Shortly afterwards the wind came off the land with terrific force. The men battled for life in raging seas, making but little progress and shipping considerable water. The hours passed and the workers were becoming exhausted. Finally, just before two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, they arrived off Long Beach, two miles below Port Morien. Shore ice now impeded their progress and occasioned much delay, but finally they reached land, much exhausted. The 'Hawkins' sank within ten minutes after the crew left her. She was a steel steamer, owned by the Cape Breton Steamship Company, and was under time charter to the Gowrie and Blockhouse Collieries Company.

Mapumulu, Natal, March 10.—An impressive spectacle was witnessed to-day when the chiefs of the district and scores of Kaffir tribesmen came in to hear the decision of the military commander with regard to the rising of natives in February. The commander fined Chief Gobizembo and his tribe 1,200 cattle, 3,500 sheep and goats, and dispossessed the tribe from a portion of their territory. The chiefs admitted that the punishment was just, but requested a lessening of their taxes.

DEATH OF MR. T. E. McKENNA.

The death of Mr. Thomas E. McKenna, who at one time played a prominent part in athletics in this city, and was lately managing editor of the Rocky Mountain 'News,' and the Denver 'Times,' which occurred at Denver on Saturday evening, will be learned with general regret by Montreal citizens. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas McKenna, having been born in this city on Nov. 2, 1861. In athletic circles he will be remembered as having been actively connected with the executive of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and the Emerald Snowshoe Club, for nine years, 1878 to 1887, when he was ordered to Colorado for his health, and has since resided in Denver. Mr. McKenna was also a chartered member of the Shamrock A.A.A. His health improved rapidly and in the year of his departure to Colorado he became attached to the editorial staff of the Rocky Mountain 'News.' In 1894 he was appointed managing editor of the 'News,' which position he retained until his death. He is survived in Denver by his widow and one child, while his widowed mother and sister, and four brothers reside in this city. The brothers are:—Messrs. William J. McKenna, accountant, at the Custom House, James H. McKenna, with the Rubber Tire Wheel Company, and Francis J. and Patrick C. McKenna, of the James McCready Company. His mother and sister were on the way to Denver when the sad news was received in this city. Death was due to acute gastritis. The funeral will take place at Denver to-morrow.

DEATH OF MR. LEITCH.

Yesterday, Mrs. James Mundie, Westmount, received the news of the death of her brother, Mr. Angus J. Leitch, after a lingering illness. Mr. Leitch was a member of the firm of Leitch Bros., millers, Oak Lake, Man.

INSPECTOR STREET MISSION.

This mission was crowded to its utmost seating capacity last evening, by people anxious to hear the Scottish evangelist, Mr. Farquhar McLennan. After singing 'The Glory Song' he read the nineteenth Psalm, explaining each sentence and verse as he proceeded. His sermon was preached from Luke xix., 2, the subject being the conversion of Zaccheus. He dwelt upon the earnestness and persistency of Zaccheus, to 'see Jesus,' and tenderly touched upon the Master's dealings with the publican. He abode with him, as he will with all those who trust him. Mr. McLennan possesses wonderful descriptive ability, and he held his audience almost spellbound as he cited instance after instance of a saving knowledge of God, who were earnest in their search of salvation. The meetings are to be continued during this week. A number stood up for prayer.

FOUND GUILTY OF PASSING BOGUS CHECK.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday, W. C. Clark, alias Stewart, was found guilty of obtaining goods by false pretences. He gave Mr. D. McCormick, restaurant keeper, 120 St. James street, a cheque in payment for a debt which he owed, but on going to cash the cheque, Mr. McCormick was told it was worthless.

Miss Phillips entertained the staff of the Mount Royal Sanatorium, Dominion square, to a drive around the mountain one evening last week.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

BONES HER PERQUISITE.
E. Z. Gross, the mayor of Harrisburg, was condemning the fees and unfair perquisites which swell unduly the salaries of unimportant officeholders.

'Fees and perquisites,' he said, 'tend to cause unjust dealings. Even in the kitchen this is so.'

'A butcher told me the other day that a young woman, the cook in a prominent family hereabouts, came into his shop and said:

"Gimme a fine, large roast o' beef with plenty o' bones."

"Plenty of bones," said the butcher, in amazement.

"Yes," answered the young woman. "Bones is my perquisite."

VENICE FOR HIM.

Marion Crawford gave recently a dinner in Rome, and during the dinner the talk turned to Venice.

"There is a young lady from Duluth," Mr. Crawford said, "whom I met one bright October morning in Sorrento. She told me that she was touring Italy with her father. She said her father had liked all the Italian cities, but especially he had liked Venice.

"Ah, Venice, to be sure," said I. "I can readily understand that your father would prefer Venice, with its gondolas, and St. Mark's, and Michael Angelo's—" "Oh, no," said the young lady; "it wasn't that. But he could sit in the hotel, you know, and fish out of the window."

Clocks of all descriptions carefully repaired. Clocks called for and taken home by experienced men. R. Hemmley, 235 St. James street.

'Do you think your constituents endorse your opinions on this bill?' 'I hope not,' answered Senator Sorghum. 'I have done my best to keep them from finding out what my opinions are.'—Washington 'Star.'

Mrs. Greening—'And what does this statue represent?' Mrs. Brownings—'That is Psyche, executed in terra cotta.' Mrs. Greening—'Poor thing! But they are so barbarous in those South American countries.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

The reason why the sale of

COWAN'S

Perfection

COCOA

(Maple Leaf Label)

Is increasing so rapidly, is the fact that people appreciate its purity and fine flavor. It is also very economical, costing less than half a cent a cup.

THE COWAN CO., LTD., TORONTO.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?

Then get a box of

HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS

Cures a Cold in 24 hours.

How About That Cough?

HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE

Will cure it. Now is the time.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist.

109, ST. PATRICK STREET.

Country Orders promptly filled.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

A CHANCE FOR THE CONSUMER.

Cheap Sale of Canned Vegetables

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Finest 3 lb. Tomatoes \$1.00 per doz.
Finest 3 lb. Sugar Corn \$1.00 per doz.
Fine Sweet Peas, or mixed 90c
4 Cans Tomatoes FOR
4 Cans Corn \$1.00
4 Cans Peas

The quality of these goods is guaranteed and the number of cans to one purchaser will be limited.

WALTER PAUL,

Family Grocer,

COR. METCALFE AND ST. CATHERINE STS.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

Yesterday's meeting of the McGill Y.M.C.A. in Strathcona Hall was addressed by the five delegates who represented that body at the recent student's Missionary Volunteer Convention at Nashville. Messrs. F. E. Lathe, F. E. Hawkins, O. B. McCallum, A. L. McLennan and Geo. Irving, former secretary of the association.

A GALICIAN MURDERED.

Winnipeg, March 11.—In the course of a Galician festivity last evening a row started, which culminated in the murder of T. Korczynski, who was fatally stabbed. One of the celebrants, Fred. Huyk, is under arrest charged with the crime.

A Doctor's Medicine

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is not a simple cough syrup. It is a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine. It cures hard cases, severe and desperate cases. Especially good in bronchitis, pleurisy, consumption. Ask your doctor all about this.

We have no secret. We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Daily Witness

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness	12 mos.	\$2.50
Weekly Witness	12 mos.	1.00
World Wide	12 mos.	1.50
Northern Messenger	12 mos.	.40

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Two or three publications to the same address	world only
Daily Witness and "World Wide".....	\$ 4.50 \$3.50
Daily Witness and "Northern Messenger".....	3.00 2.50
Daily "World Wide" and "Northern Messenger".....	2.50 2.00

Weekly Witness and "World Wide"..... \$ 2.50 2.00
Weekly Witness and "Northern Messenger"..... 2.00 1.50
Weekly "World Wide" and "Northern Messenger"..... 1.50 1.00

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

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, \$2.50 for "Daily Witness," \$1.00 for "Weekly Witness," \$1.50 for "Northern Messenger."

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

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

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

F.O. 8 MARCH 12, 1906						
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MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1906.

We second the proposal of Mr. Belcourt that an invitation be extended to the King and Queen to visit Canada and open the Quebec bridge, which might from that event be named the Edward bridge, answering to the Victoria bridge, which His Majesty opened in his mother's name forty-six years ago. Whether the King is allowed to cross the sea again or not, we are certain that such an invitation from the Canadian Parliament will give him sincere pleasure and make him very anxious indeed to come. It will also give great pleasure in all parts of the empire. It would certainly be a great thing for the world for the King to come to Canada. He would not be able to escape a visit to the United States, and the ovations that he would get there would be a spectacle for mankind. But it would involve possibly a greater tax upon the King's physical powers than it would be prudent to invite.

The disaster at Pas de Calais is so tremendous in its horror that even the imagination shrinks from its contemplation. There have been many awful coal-mining calamities in England and Wales, in the United States, in France and Belgium, and in other countries of the world, but nothing so appalling in its immensity as this. It is stated that one thousand one hundred miners were killed, affecting six thousand women and children who were dependent upon them. The expressions of the profoundest sympathy and sorrow can go but a little way to comfort so vast a mass of acute suffering. As in all previous coal-mining catastrophes, the present disaster was caused by gas taking fire and exploding and cutting off all means of escape in many of the galleries. There is always danger of such explosions, no matter what precautions may be taken in the way of ventilation. Gas may flow out at any moment and catch fire by spontaneous combustion, although it is said that most of the explosions have been caused by miners insisting upon smoking or opening their safety lamps against the rules. Even where the greatest care is taken, however, the miner literally works with his life in his hand, and from time to time the world is shocked by the sudden cutting off of hundreds of lives. The government of France seems to have been very prompt and efficient in rendering first aid, but the many who are left to mourn husbands and fathers will need a great deal of material assistance during the next few months. London will surely help freely,

and other countries, especially Canada, will certainly be wanting to send aid in money or kind.

The census of the British Empire now published in a blue book, is necessarily more or less an approximation, and the estimate of population differs little from former figures, although it is called the 'first organized census' of the Empire. It has been for several years considered that the population of the Empire was about a fifth of that of the world, or, in round numbers, 400,000,000, and the first organized census confirms that estimate. Only about an eighth of the population of the Empire is white, however, and it should always be remembered that, in an imperial way, we are very much colored indeed. As a pure white empire we should shrink up most surprisingly. It is not astonishing, considering the many difficulties in the way, that an 'organized' census of the Empire was not attempted before. It is curious to discover that there existed no official return of the population of England or Scotland previous to 1801, and it was not until 1813 that anything more than surmise was known of the population of Ireland. But if the organized census gives population figures surprisingly near to the unorganized estimate, it makes up for it by adding considerable area to the Empire. The previous figures were 11,154,193 square miles, compared with 11,908,378 square miles today, which is an increase of 754,185 square miles, or about seven percent. That is twice as large an area as Nigeria, nearly three times as large as Cape Colony, and nearly five times as large as the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies put together. Canada has an area of 3,745,574 square miles, so that the increase is about a fifth of the area of this country. The cabled account reports a marked decrease in insanity in India, and also that the proportion of insane persons in the colonies is much below that in the United Kingdom. One could understand insanity being less among the whites in the self-governing colonies, as it is usually the most virile of the inhabitants of Great Britain who go abroad, but if the figures apply to all the colonies and all the peoples it is less understandable. It is likely, however, that any increase there may appear to be in insanity in the United Kingdom is caused by more close knowledge of cases than hitherto. There are many patients now in lunatic asylums who would formerly not have been classed as insane, such as the hypochondriacal and senile. The score that insanity is on the increase in civilized countries does not seem to have much foundation in fact. The great alienists do not find it so.

The Women's Club petitioned for medical inspection of school children. At the request of the Council the medical profession undertook the responsibility of selecting suitable physicians, but the late Health Committee appointed each his favorite young doctor for the task. Now when the matter comes before the new committee, aldermen are utterly shocked at the idea of a medical examination of scholars, especially of girls, and their minds conjure up every possible indignity and indecency. One would think that before talking so they would have considered that the proposal was due to the practice of other countries, and that if there is a sanitary examination of schools in so squeamish a country as New England there could not be anything very revolting about it. They might also have considered that the ladies of Montreal would not have petitioned for examination if they had had the remotest fear of any indignity with regard to their little girls. Possibly the committee felt compunctions about the way their predecessors had taken the appointment of the school physicians out of the hands of the medical profession. But what appears most is that the Health Committee is still acting without information as to what is proposed to be done for the good and not for any harm to the children at school. Had the former Health Committee informed itself with due care as to what was wanted, it is possible it would not have been so off-hand in the appointment of a number of doctors. With our knowledge of what is done elsewhere, we should think that the best way of securing the end sought would be to place each school under the watch care of some well-known family physician who had the confidence of that section of the city, who should in person and with the aid of specialists, go over to the schools to see if the children's eyes revealed any malady, report on shortsightedness, color blindness and other such matters, and look out for symptoms of insanitary conditions or communicable ailment or disease.

From being national, like the great trusts in the United States, modern combinations of capital are reaching out

and becoming international. Whilst governments are busy constructing tariffs, which in reality are the greatest of all combinations in restraint of trade, concerns having control of many millions of capital are invading each other's territory and actually investing in the business of rivals against whom they have been maintaining tariff barriers. Thus the United States Oil Combine controls the product of our Canadian wells. Thus it has been announced that the German Steel Kartel, an association which practically controls the production of steel in Germany has become the largest single owner of stock in the United States Steel Corporation. Its holdings in common stock have a par value of between ninety and ninety-five million dollars. It is added that this ownership has brought about an understanding between the Steel Trust and the German producers regarding marketing of products, whereby competition will be avoided in markets open to both, and prices maintained on a paying basis. The amount of British capital invested in the industrial enterprises of the United States is enormous. Every nation welcomes capital coming in this way, though the profits from the investment do not stay in the country. Capital in its nature is a free-trader, going wherever it sees the prospect of profitable returns. Protective tariffs merely enable it to bring consumers in all countries more completely under subjection when, as at the present time, it commands by combination resources greater than many nations possess, available for immediate use, and free of all responsibilities. This is not to be deplored. It is a natural result of the growth and accumulation of wealth in a commercial age, and foretells a time when the international ramifications of industry will be so complete that no government will be permitted to dislocate them by war. When international wealth becomes so distributed that one nation cannot fire a shot at another without risking the destruction of the property of its own citizens, the world will be at peace.

ARMAMENTS.

Perhaps the highest compliment paid the Japanese by any western admirer was contained in the letter written by President Roosevelt to Mr. Taft, Secretary of State for War, inclosing Admiral Togo's farewell address to the officers and men of the Japanese squadron recently dispersed. Military and naval authorities in Europe and America admit having learned many valuable lessons from Japan during her war with Russia, and now the President of the United States, in the strongest terms, recommends every man in the army and navy of the Republic to follow the advice given by the greatest admiral of recent times to the men whom he commanded in one of the most decisive naval battles ever fought in ancient or modern times. There is nothing new in Admiral Togo's address. It reiterates with admirable force and brevity what men in his position have always insisted on as cardinal principles in national defence. War is hateful and a time will come when it will be impossible. But while the present imperfect civilization continues the nations must arm and be prepared to resist aggression and preserve peace. Force must remain the final authority, in military as in civil affairs, among nations as among men, till they learn to treat each other with justice.

Mr. Roosevelt makes the Japanese Admiral's address the text for urging his ideas as to the necessity for having an adequate army and navy of perfect organization, provided with the most effective weapons and other material, and men so trained as to be adepts in handling those; but above all every man should be fitted in body and mind to endure unflinchingly the tremendous strain and responsibility of war. Japan as a nation, her government, her people, her army and her navy, proved in the terrible struggle with Russia that all these factors had been carefully studied and acquired, so that when war came she moved with a precision and success that astonished the world. Such was the plan pursued by Prussia and the German states in the war with France in 1870. The nation that does not adopt it will surely fall before the one which does. This applies more particularly to Europe. America at present should be free from such apprehension, but President Roosevelt does not think so, and if the great Republic with no enemy in sight, and except for recent insular acquisitions, none but an aggressive use for a great armament, must thus prepare for war, how about Canada, which must take chances with the Empire? It is, we think, an infinite pity that this principle of each nation equalling any other in war should be adopted in America, which has so far waxed powerful without it. The principle should be, a minimum of armament with a maximum of efficiency. Efficiency is to be gained by thorough education and training of every man set apart for either naval or military service, till he is on the way to supreme command, if fit for it, and, on the other hand, a universal fitness to fall into the ranks when that is necessary. As for Canada, she is, navally speaking, under the wing of Great Britain, and will do her duty far better by co-operating with that guardianship than by any sort of segregated and independent armament, which, in time of war, would be a source of weakness to her empire rather than of strength.

MONEY.

'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown,' says Mr. Carnegie, or words to that effect. The very wealthy are not happy, he says, and 'millionaires who laugh are rare.' Mr. Carnegie has observed that beyond a moderate or even a very small competence for old age wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness. His observation is that of the majority of those who have acquired riches or have seriously studied those who have become rich. 'Put money in thy purse' is sound advice, but there is also wisdom in the saying that 'the love of money is the root of all evil.' For money, like fire, is a very good servant, but a very bad master. Those who devote themselves to Mammon are like greedy monkeys in a coconut grove, or gluttonous youngsters in an orchard. They eat to repletion and make themselves ill, and those who pursue money successfully suffer likewise from surfeit. Mr. Carnegie has had dire experience of the evil influence of money in the case of two presidents of the great United States billion dollar steel trust. Both were his proteges, both rose from poverty, both acquired great wealth, both have fallen. What good have their enormous incomes and lavish spendings done in the end to the Hydes, Alexanders, McCalls and McCurdys? Who would change places with some of them now? Once upon a time the poet Coleridge was offered five thousand pounds a year to write leaders and other matter exclusively for the 'Morning Post' of London, to which he was an occasional contributor. He refused the offer, however, preferring to live among the lakes of Westmoreland, neighbor to Wordsworth, to living in London. Besides, he said, he did not require any such salary, and concluded, 'I consider anything over 'about seven hundred pounds a year a 'positive curse.' Great wealth, wisely directed, may be made the means of doing great good, but great are the responsibilities and burdens of those who look upon their wealth as being held in trust for others. They have cares that the happy poor would find it hard to bear. The truth is that some happy medium between extreme wealth and extreme poverty is best. Moderation is good in all things. A man with even a small competence is not haunted by fear of what might become of him and his family should he fall sick and not be able to work, or of what would happen to his wife and children should he die and leave them little or nothing to exist upon. But the wise man having this contingency in mind will be frugal and saving, minding the advice of the proverb, 'put money in thy purse.' Mr. Carnegie is, of course, preaching from a text as old as the world, and has come to the same old conclusion. One scarcely needs to put such a question indeed as this, 'who was happiest in life, the late philanthropist, Charles Alexander, or the 'millionaire, John D. Rockefeller?' The question answers itself, as it does in all of many similar contrasts of condition and living.

THE LATE ABBE LEVEILLE.

The funeral of the late Abbe J. Leveille, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, took place this morning. The remains had been conveyed from the Hotel Dieu on Saturday and placed in the mortuary chamber of the seminary, where they lay in state until yesterday evening, when the removal to the Church of Notre Dame took place. The service was held at 9 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Abbe Lecoq, superior of the seminary, officiating, with the Rev. Abbe Chevrier as deacon, and the Rev. Abbe Richard as sub-deacon. After the service the remains were taken to the vaults of the Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke street, for interment. The chief mourners in the cortege were deceased brother, Mr. A. Leveille, notary; his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Ducloux; his nephews and other relatives. Then followed a large line of priests, with all the students of the Grand Seminary, of the College of Philosophy, and of the Montreal College.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Jules Sylvain, aged fifty-five years, was found dead on Saturday. After partaking of dinner Sylvain, who it is said had been drinking, attempted to retire upstairs to his room, but before reaching the stairs he fell in the hallway. Some time after, when an attempt was made to rouse him, it was found that he was dead. Dr. Derome, of Mansonneuve, who was called, stated that he had been lifeless for two hours. When Coroner McMahon was informed of the circumstances of the case he permitted the body to be retained at the home.

KING CARLOS IN MADRID.

Madrid, March 12.—The King of Portugal arrived here to-day.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NIGHT.

Shent and sad, from the glowing East, I come as a shadow of gray,
Darkening swift as I follow the steps of the light of the passing day;
The light of the day grows faint in the West, and dies upon hill-side and glen,
And I wander over the land, bringing peace to the weary souls of men.
I gently steal through the drooping leaves of many a sleeping tree,
And a whisper comes from the forest depths—they are murmuring thanks to me;—
And I pass to the lover who waits alone for the message sweet that I bear,
From one whom he loves, who is far away, and yet, in my presence, is near.
And myriads of silvery-blue fireflies o'er my tremulous shadows stream,
Dancing and flickering and fading away in a luminous misty gleam;
And the golden stars swing high in the sky, to light me upon my way
As I softly sweep o'er the sleeping earth in the path of departed Day.
Thus, silent, cool, and caressing, I come, and as silent and cool I go,
Darker and deeper, and darker yet, ere the radiant morning's glow,
Till I die like the sound of a song that is sung, dreamy and dim and sweet,
At the sound of the mighty music of dawn, when thousands of voices meet.

S. MORGAN POWELL.

HOW TO FIND A GAS LEAK.

(Philadelphia Record.)

The folly of hunting for a leak in a gas-pipe with a lighted match is not so much because of the danger of an explosion as of other damage, as is shown by the experience of a West Philadelphia householder last week. One or two small leaks were detected by going over all the pipes and holding a lighted match to them. The smell of gas ceased, but was replaced a few hours later by the smell of burning wood. Another visit to the cellar showed a charred floor joist a little distance above a gas-pipe. There was no apparent cause for this until a very close examination discovered that a tiny jet of gas was issuing from the pipe beneath the beam. It was lighted, but as so small as to be blue in color and nearly invisible. It had been lighted by the match used in the first investigation, but had not been noticed. 'If that leak had happened to be in a lead joint instead of an iron connection,' said a gas man, 'there would probably have been work for the fire department. The smallest possible jet of lighted gas issuing through lead will in time heat and melt the lead and make the leak larger, until a big flame is issuing. This may make a fire hours later, in the dead of night or at a time when no one is in the house. The only proper way to look for these very small leaks is to paint the suspected pipe with a smooth soap lather. Just as in the case of a bicycle tire, the tiniest leak will blow a bubble in the lather, and there you are.'

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE PRESS.

In a contribution to the Jubilee number of the Rochdale Observer a veteran Lancashire journalist, Mr. W. Hewitson, of Bury, quotes from a hitherto unpublished letter which John Bright wrote to him on March 27, 1885. In this letter Mr. Bright said: 'Few men in England owe so much to the press as I do. . . . Its progress has been very great. I was one of those who worked earnestly to overthrow the system of taxation which from the time of Queen Anne had fettered, I might almost say strangled, it out of existence. . . . I hope our reporters may continue their services with a fidelity not less than that we now witness, and that the editors and conductors of our journals may regard themselves as under a great responsibility, as men engaged in the great work of instructing and guiding our people. To them we owe much, and from them we expect much. They rank in the great training and instructing classes with the teachers of our schools and the occupiers of our pulpits, and on the faithful performance of their duties, on their truthfulness and their adherence to the moral law, the future of our country depends.'

FERRITS TO CARRY CABLES.

Mr. H. V. Farwell, general manager of the Wabash Valley Telephone Company, is making an effort to obtain several ferrets, to be used in carrying the cables through the conduits recently laid here for putting the wires underground. The ferrets have been used with great success elsewhere in carrying through a string whereby copper wire, then a rope, and finally the cable itself, are drawn from one manhole to the next. Heretofore this work has been done by the laborious process of 'rodding,' the rods being in three-foot sections with screw joints, whereby they are coupled up as they are pushed through the conduits, being detached in like manner at the opposite end. One ferret, it is said, will do the work of four men in the laying of cable.—Indianapolis News.

SNEEZING DISLOCATED ARM.

Herschel Conner, confectionery clerk in Shelbyville, Ind., suffered a dislocation of his right arm while in the act of sneezing. As the young man felt the inclination to sneeze he threw up both arms, and when he lowered them he found the right one had been thrown from its socket.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness'.)

Object lessons in fine distinctions have been an important part of the education provided for Britannia by her empire in the past few days. One of the most important of these was the royal razing in London and London over the precision of the word 'protection' as applied to Chinese indentured labor in the Transvaal mines. In his 'L'yrionist' Mr. Chamberlain affirms nothing, not even 'protection,' and the 'Foundations' in him are being washed out by the key of two 'whites,' one 'white' and three 'tis.' The Balfour, who is considered as a basis of policy, is sternly rebuked by the Duke of Devonshire, who intends to remain a Liberal, and a Free Trade Unionist, asking leave of anybody.

The game of parliamentary debate on Chinese labor has been played with vigor. The offence of the 'L'yrionist' according to the mover of the amendment of censure, lay in 'describing' said labor as 'slavery.' 'Hept' 'lock and key,' the Postmaster-General had said; 'as free as many of our own soldiers,' said the mover; 'not a desirable form of contract,' said Mr. Wyndham; 'the least desirable form of contract,' said Mr. Churchill. 'Hoped those Liberals who are most firmly using their actual power to alter the status of things are not the ones who use the strongest language in its definition. Is there slavery?' Well, says Mr. Churchill, it would be a 'terminological' exactitude to say so. Very naturally these sesquipedalian terms provoked Mr. Chamberlain to suggest a single short word of three letters as their equivalent. But Mr. Churchill was guided by a sure instinct in using his lengthy epithets; he was answering tools according to their folly, and superficial criticism by superficial reasoning. Mr. Churchill himself had been glad to make a point against Sir Gilbert Parker earlier in the same sitting, when the latter quoted him as an authority for the need of labor from the natives of the country, and from Indian and Chinese sources. Mr. Churchill insisted on his own proviso being included, and the first of them was: 'Provided the conditions are humane.' The case for retention of the Chinese in the Commons, and more decidedly in the Lords, was marked by the ignoring of the humanitarian side of the question. The House of Lords is waking to a sense of its duty to act as a temporary Conservative party in the absence of that party from the other chamber. There are to be lively times there. Can it be believed, the noble Lords only took an hour and a quarter for their dinner that day—and actually sat from half past four, with no other break all through the evening. When Lord Milner on Tuesday challenged discussion on the government's South African policy, it was a scene perhaps more memorable than its happy or languid spectators dreamed. There was the Proconsul, who has been so leading a part in the South African tragedy—that drama which began with the aim of giving the franchise to Englishmen who were entitled to it, and ended in the servile labor of the Chinese. Peers were packed, Privy Counsellors swarmed, as their place of privilege on the steps of the throne, peacocks who had discovered a way to make one more evening pass with some excitement looked down bewitchingly from the gallery. The gay and fashionable world was there; but who stood to represent the sordid and slavish conditions of the imported and alien Asiatic? Lord Milner had to admit on the second day of the debate that he had sanctioned illegal corporal punishment, in the very act of the assurance to the Chinese ambassador that coolies should not be flogged. Lord Portsmouth said it was monstrous that the assurance should be deliberately broken. 'The man who would so act, and his sympathizers, must not expect to be taken seriously when they complain of "inexactitudes" in the excitement of a general election. Bitterness, suspicion, race animosity, apparently dominated the Proconsul's speech. But perhaps a great deal of the violent language used in this discussion is to be discounted, as Mr. Churchill on Wednesday kindly discounted a rabid attack on the Prime Minister from some South African officer: 'It is very natural that persons of excitable character who apprehend that their monetary interests may be prejudicially affected by the policy of His Majesty's Government should express themselves strongly, particularly after dinner. The Secretary of State does not propose to attach undue importance to such criticism.' No! the real offences of inhumanity and unwisdom—deeper than any orations. Suppose a Lord Milner instead of a Lord Durham had been sent to Canada in 1885?

ST. HENRI METHODISTS.

CELEBRATE CHURCH ANNIVERSARY SARY AND INVITE PASTOR TO REMAIN.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of St. Henri Methodist Church was celebrated yesterday, the services being particularly bright. At the morning service the Rev. J. B. Saunders, ex-president of the conference, preached. In the afternoon there was a children's cantata. Addresses were made by the Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor, and Mr. B. Stevenson, a former student of the Sunday school. A large number of guests were present. The singing service was conducted by the choir. A feature of the service was the excellent quality of the music and the fine voice of the choir. Miss Beaudreau, president of the choir, Mr. V. Lawson (singing the words of the choir).

On Thursday evening next a church supper will be held at the Rev. Mr. Brown has been in charge of the church for some time, and has the membership of the church increased. A mortgage will be closed on the church by the end of April. Mr. Brown has been in the city as pastor of the church for some time.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Close daily at 5.30 p.m. Monday, March 12th, 1906.

A Practical Millinery Opening Indeed.



Our Millinery opening is now on. In spite of its magnificence it is intensely practical. We haven't anything that is just merely for show, everything was bought to be worn.

As far as the prices are concerned, while we will admit that we have hats running up to \$110.00 each, the most of them range between \$10.00 and \$25.00 with quite a number considerably under that price even.

Of course you have

to pay something for style, but we have taken very good care to see that the prices on the hats we sell are in every case justified by the value of the materials of which they are composed.

A NEW SUIT FOR \$25.00.

We feel perfectly safe in saying that no lady in Montreal ever got a suit made of as good material, in as perfect a style, for as little money as this one we are offering for sale on Tuesday for \$25.00

Several styles, two different checks, a shepherd plaid and a Panama cloth; all silk lined, some with long sleeves, one with short sleeves trimmed with lace, all new boleros and Eton coats.

MOROCCAN CRISIS

Growing Confidence in a Satisfactory Issue.

ENGLISH OPINION AS EXPRESSED BY MR. MASSINGHAM, IN THE 'SPEAKER.'

(Special Cable to New York 'Evening Post'.)

London, March 10.—The situation in the Moroccan conference is confidently believed here to be very near a satisfactory conclusion. The Times correspondent at Berlin is sanguine of Germany's final intentions. The news from Paris is not so favorable as the French attitude seems to be stiffening, but it is not irreconcilable.

Since the part which he took in forcing forward the discussion of the police question last Saturday, the British delegate has done no more than resume his general support of France, but it is claimed that Sir Arthur Nicholson's action on that occasion was the turning point of the conference. It was timed at the moment when the delegates had become weary of the German dilatory tactics, and were concluding that her real object was to secure the failure of the conference.

No division was possible on any question of policy, but since Sir Arthur Nicholson's motion was framed on a point of procedure, a general vote was taken which made patent to Europe the practical isolation of Germany. From that time there has been a marked change in the attitude of her delegates, until now we seem near to some fruitful result.

English opinion generally is well satisfied with our own part, but there is a reluctant note among the Radical party which is voiced by H. W. Massingham in the 'Speaker' to-day. 'No Liberal can do otherwise,' he says, 'than approve our closer friendship with France, but one does not remain happy in the thought that the Anglo-French entente, plus the Spanish marriage, plus the bitter estrangement of the English and the German courts, plus the sudden change in our attitude over Morocco, may have brought much trouble on our neighbors across the Channel. What, after all, can we do for France in the event of a German invasion? If that crime were possible, we could stop German exports and take the German colonies for ourselves while French territory was being overrun, while Paris was in danger, and while the existence of France was at stake. One dislikes the notion that

England may have been drawn into playing with a situation of great gravity without being able to influence it for good, and one doubts whether there may not have been too much royal diplomacy in the political history of the last two years.

The 'Telegraph' to-day canvasses the probability of an Anglo-Spanish alliance as supplementary to the French entente, but there is very little ground for such a scheme. The Spanish marriage has been quietly accepted, but it is unpopular, and the Princess Ena's abjuration of Protestantism is tacitly disliked.

WILL DENOUNCE SENOR BIOS.

Madrid, March 12.—Signor Villanueva, who was Minister of Marine in the late Menterio Bios cabinet, says he intends to publicly denounce in parliament the action of Signor Menterio Bios in making a secret treaty with France whereby Spain assisted France in the questions of the Moroccan bank and the police of Morocco. The diplomats here consider that the exchange of visits between King Edward and King Alfonso foreshadowed a general Anglo-Spanish alliance.

THE PASSENGER RATE WAR

BITTER FIGHT THREATENED UNLESS GRAND TRUNK AND ERIE AGREE TO ARBITRATION.

The management of the New York Central lines, according to the Chicago 'Record-Herald,' has decided to take part in the passenger rate war with both standard and differential roads. Unless the Erie and the Grand Trunk immediately agree to arbitration of the differential question, notice will be sent to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of a reduction in eastern fares by the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central and the Nickel Plate roads. Such action would involve every line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, in a bitter rate war. The threatened reduction in fares would affect every through train in three lines except the Twentieth Century Limited and the Lake Shore Express. The full standard fares, plus the excess fares, still would be exacted on these trains. The Pennsylvania road, it is said, will give its notice concurrently with the New York Central lines, reducing the rates on all trains over the Pennsylvania Special and the Pennsylvania Limited trains.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION THE GREATEST OF ITS KIND IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

The McGill delegates who attended the Nashville International Student Volunteer convention arrived home on Wednesday evening. The last session of the conference was held on Sunday night, and most of the delegates left on Monday morning.

To give an idea of what the movement had accomplished since its inauguration in 1886, Mr. John R. Mott presented a report of the work of the first two decades at the morning session on the second day. In the twenty years to 1906, no less than 2,953 volunteers had sailed to foreign lands, being distributed in twenty different countries. Of these, China had received 826, India 624, and Africa 313. The proportion of women who went out was one-third. The rapid growth of the movement was shown by the fact that in the last four years 1,000 had sailed, in contrast to the 1,937 of the previous sixteen years. Volunteers, who were supported by individuals or their respective mission boards, entered various branches of mission work, including such phases as evangelical, medical, Y. M. C. A. educational, and even commercial callings. Fifty denominations have been represented in the persons of those who have gone out.

Mr. Mott mentioned the four purposes of the movement as follows: (1) To press the claims of foreign missions as a life-work upon students. (2) To foster the purpose of leading a missionary life among the students, by means of mission study and mission work. (3) To invite all volunteers into an aggressive, organized movement. (4) To maintain a sympathetic, active interest for missions among those who stay at home.

It would be, indeed, difficult to single out any of the individual addresses given as most noteworthy, when such a host of eminent men spoke. Among the many speakers were Dr. Karl Fries, president of the World's Student Federation; Mr. Wilhelm Gundert, of Germany; Mr. Manley, of Cambridge; Miss Saunders, of London; Mr. Helm, a returned missionary from Japan; Dr. Lankester, the medical examiner of the London Missionary Society; the Rev. James Barton, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and Mr. Harlan P. Beach, who was recently appointed to the new chair of missions at Yale University. The last three-nights presented the subject of 'Preparation for the Foreign Field,' which was given at the second platform meeting on Tuesday.

Among those who spoke at the later sessions were Dr. J. Vance, Dr. Capen, the Rev. T. Haggard, Dr. Goucher and Mr. J. Wood, who presented the subject of the 'Strength of mission campaign dependent upon the home base.'

Bishop Gailor and Mr. Robert E. Speer delivered addresses on Thursday night, that of Mr. Speer upon 'The non-Christian religions inadequate to meeting the needs of men,' being one of the most powerful talks of the whole conference. The intense feeling aroused by this address found relief in a magnificent gift of \$90,000 to foreign missions, \$86,000 of which was subscribed in fifteen minutes. One gift of \$3,000, one of \$1,200, and three of \$1,000 each showed how generously the audience responded.

The convention was honored by hearing the British Ambassadors to the United States, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, who spoke on 'Christian missions as important as diplomacy,' and said in a quiet, reserved speech that all his foreign experiences had shown how much missions meant to a country; how grossly their efforts had been slandered when criticized, and how much they were appreciated by members of the diplomatic service throughout the world. General John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, followed Sir Henry with a splendid address upon 'The importance of Christian diplomacy.'

The Hon. B. F. Macfarland, president of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, spoke on 'The relation of the Student Volunteer Movement to international comity and universal peace.'

Another notable talk was given by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of the Toronto 'Globe,' upon the 'Secular press and foreign missions.'

Missionaries from all over the world presented the claims of their fields of labor at the 'Sectional Conferences' which were held in the various churches, during the afternoons, upon China, India, Africa, Medical work, Y. M. C. A. work and every phase of the missionary problem. Among the well-known speakers at these meetings were Behon Thoburn, Dr. Governor, Mr. Helm, Mr. Barber, Mr. Gailor, and Mr. E. Colton, who gave a summary of the work the Y. M. C. A. secretaries had been doing.

In this branch of the work he mentioned the creditable work of McGill University, which had given of her best men to the foreign field, and compared favorably with any university in this respect. The most notable was, perhaps, that which on Sunday night drew the great conference to a close. The morning session, which was addressed by Bishop Thoburn of India, and Bishop William MacDowell, of Chicago, was, indeed, a wonderful experience, the Bishop's fervent appeal from the text 'Whatsoever he saith unto thee, do it,' was one of the best of the conference, but the evening session was even more impressive. After Dr. Karl Fries spoke upon 'The relation of work and prayer,' Mr. John R. Mott, the chairman, asked the vast audience to stand, and with bowed heads they listened to the 'Honor Roll' of the cause, which is the list of those who have laid down their lives for their Master. Amid profound silence their names and work were read. Thirty-four had died since the convention in 1900. Three had suffered martyrdom. Eighteen of these were women. Many had been personal friends of the delegates, or companions who had gone from the Alma Mater to give their lives for Jesus Christ; and the simple record of the

heroic devotion of these sacrificed lives, drew the hearts of the great gathering together with a mighty wave of sympathy.

Cablegrams were read from many parts of the world, and included messages from the Church Missionary Society of London, from Holland, Norway, Rio Janeiro, Sydney, Australia, Calcutta, Corea, Shanghai, Tien tsin, and two from Japan, one of which said, with remarkable significance, 'Japan is leading the Orient, but whither?'

Mr. Pettis, of Columbia University, told his personal experience as a Volunteer. He was disinherited by his father when he volunteered; he had to work his way through college, and when he had finished, had not enough strength to be passed by the medical examiner. The support of his family, from whom he was alienated, fell upon him when his father died, and now he is going out on half salary that he may give the remainder to them. This story of self-sacrifice and devotion, so simply and unaffectedly told, made a marked impression upon his hearers, and was a part of the wonderful whole which made the last session such an unprecedented experience.

But the culmination of the whole session and conference was arrived at in the final address by Mr. Speer. It was one of the most masterly efforts of all the splendid addresses of the conference. One hundred and fifty delegates stood on the platform, and, in a sentence, named their field and the reason why they were sailing for it, as was the case with many this year.

Dr. James Robson, of Edinburgh, pronounced the benediction and the great convention was over.

It would be a grave omission to forget the name of Donald Fraser, whose addresses were among the strongest and most telling, albeit simple and straightforward, that were listened to at the gathering.

The exact numbers of those who attended the conference, and some details as to what institutions and lands they came from, will be of interest. There were 3,060 accredited delegates, including 286 professors; 3,346 university delegates came from 700 institutions of higher learning; 144 missionaries came from 26 countries; 149 officers came from 40 societies. There were eight fraternal delegates, 44 press representatives and 397 independent delegates, making a grand total of 4,188 accredited delegates. At Toronto, in 1900, there were but 2,957.

Those who had the great privilege of attending this convention have indeed much to be thankful for, and above all, much gratitude is due the Montreal churches, and those kind friends who have made it possible for many delegates to attend, who, without their ready assistance, would not have been able to attend. The great spiritual power generated at such a convention as Nashville cannot be overestimated, and when it is realized that this has been the largest of its kind in the world's history, those who have so generously given assistance may be assured that their gifts will be amply repaid in better and more earnest work at McGill and elsewhere.

As for the trust of 'southern hospitality,' which was tendered to the delegates by the people of Nashville, from its magnates to its newboys, words are all too feeble to express how universally everyone was made to feel that Nashville had but one aim, and that to serve her guests in every way possible.

Returning on Monday, the delegates stopped off at Glasgow Junction, Kentucky, where they took a ten-mile journey to the far-famed Mammoth Cave, in which a pleasant day was passed viewing its many wonders. The Canadian delegation stayed some time in Cincinnati, Detroit and Toronto, and arrived in Montreal on Tuesday, and their manifold experiences, after having been away in all ten days.

SAINTS IN SOCIETY! See Next Saturday's 'Witness'

A LIVELY SCUFFLE

BROUGHT ON BY ATTEMPT TO TAKE A SNAP SHOT OF CHICAGO BANKER.

Chicago, March 10.—A lively fight between the friends of Mr. John H. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, and a number of newspaper photographers took place as Mr. Walsh was leaving the post-office to-day. He was arrested several days ago on a charge of violating the Federal banking laws and to-day the case against him was continued to March 19.

The photographers placed their machines at the Adams street entrance to the building and when Mr. Walsh came out one of them snapped him. In an instant the friends of Mr. Walsh made a rush for him and the machine went into the air, and the photographer to the sidewalk. He jumped up and struck, knocking him down and cutting his hand badly on the front teeth of his victim. A general mix-up followed, all the photographers taking sides with their fellow workmen against the friends of the banker, and for two or three minutes a crowd of men, numbering at least a score fought along the sidewalk. Hats were smashed, noses bleeding, and eyes blackened. The arrival of the police stopped the fight. Only one picture of Mr. Walsh was taken, but the chances are that the camera that took it will never be used again.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Ninga, Man., March 12.—Charles Thompson, of this town, was found frozen to death about two miles out, on Sunday afternoon. He had lost his way on the prairie.

KNEISEL QUARTETTE TO-NIGHT.

The Kneisel Quartette concert takes place this evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, the full programme being as follows: Mozart—Quartette in E flat major; Allegro molto; Andante; Menuetto (Allegretto); Allegro. Smetana—Quartette in E minor, 'Aus meinem Leben.' None

ABSOLUTELY NON-ALCOHOLIC

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The Best British and American (U. S.) Makes.

JOHN SYMON'S, Totnes Devon, England.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE

EXTRA DRY

CHAMPAGNE CIDER

\$2.25 per Dozen Pints; \$4.00 per Case of 2 Dozen Pints.

PARRY KENNARD'S Owasco Lake

YORK STATE CIDER

\$3.00 per Dozen Champagne Pints; \$5.50 per Case of 2 Dozen Champagne pints.

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ESTABLISHED 1856

THE NORDHEIMER BUILDING,

207, 209 & 211 St. James St.

MONTREAL.

before this, however, save 'Leben'; Allegro vivo appassionato; Allegro moderato, a la Polka; Largo sostenuto; Vivace. (a) Hugo Wolf—Italienische Serenade. (b) Raff—Scherzo from Quartette in D minor.

LARGE SEAL CATCH.

Quebec, March 11.—A despatch from Etang du Nord, Gaspé county, says:—Reports received to-day from various points indicate that 9,000 seals were taken on the Magdalen Islands yesterday. This is considered a most auspicious opening of the seal fishing, and hunters predict the season will show a large catch.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Pure Medicines.—Remarks before the Committee on Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature, at a public hearing, Feb. 27, 1906, by Mr. G. H. Taylor, secretary of C. I. Hood Company.—Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear here as a representative of C. I. Hood Co., manufacturing chemists, and proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Pills and other preparations. I am secretary of the company and come in place of Mr. C. I. Hood, the president, who is unable to be here. Our Laboratory is in Lowell, where we have been located and have been making these medicines for more than thirty years. C. I. Hood Co. will welcome any and all legislation in the interests of pure foods and pure drugs. We certainly will not oppose the passage of any law that will stop or restrict the sale of secret nostrums that contain poisons or other ingredients so compounded as to be injurious to health. We do not wish to be even suspected of believing that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is to adopt any legislation that can do any harm to our business, and any legislation for the public good most surely has our unqualified support. If the state deems it wise to require publication of the percentage of alcohol or names of ingredients entering into medicines, we will do so cheerfully and promptly. The amount of alcohol we use is the smallest quantity possible to extract and preserve in liquid form and to convey to the patient the remedial values of the ingredients we use. Hood's Sarsaparilla is so strongly medicinal, that no person could possibly obtain anything like the effect of intoxication from it for the reason that no stomach could retain a quantity so large enough. As to the ingredients, we have no objection to a law compelling the manufacturers of proprietary articles to publish upon their packages the names of the ingredients contained therein. Such legislation will be harmful to fraudulent concerns. When such legislation is passed, it should be impossible for dishonest men to successfully sell any ineffective or possibly health-destroying drugs under the name of medicines, and reputable manufacturers of value will be remedied of true medicinal value will be the greatest. We have never hesitated to tell any person who asked what the ingredients of Hood's Sarsaparilla are. In fact we publish the names of the ingredients used. For obvious reasons we have not considered it advisable to publish our working formula. One of the reasons as stated briefly is that our experience and our facilities and the cure we exercise enable us to compound and put up our remedy perfectly and only the man who wishes to imitate or substitute would have any real use for it. Imitations which might be made would be of inferior quality. No imitator wishes to produce the best; his only object being to get money, he would make the cheapest possible mixture. We are willing to submit our working formula if desired to any competent board of experts and we regard the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy as being such a board, and we wish to say here that our formulas are just as they have been for many years, not changed nor adapted to meet the exigencies of the present situation. Our business was started with one preparation, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which had its origin in a physician's prescription about 1873, and it was prescribed for years by the best physicians in Lowell under the name of 'Mist. Alter. Comp.' meaning compound alterative mixture. It continues to be prescribed by physicians all over the country. As Hood's Sarsaparilla gained the public confidence and as new avenues were opened, we have introduced several other preparations all of which represent a vast amount of research and experiment. Our Laboratory is under the personal supervision of Mr. C. I. Hood, whom you probably all know as a thoroughly educated pharmacist, and he is assisted by a regular graduate of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Our interests in the matter of legislation for the benefit of pure drugs and honest medicines are identical with the interests of the Commonwealth. Thirty years of constant effort to produce the best medicines naturally commits us to this position.

A LUXURY.

In addition to its health giving qualities, is a

Turkish Bath

Open Day and Night.

Cor. Cathcart and St. Monique Sts

HOUSEWIVES APPRECIATE

Cook's

Friend

BAKING POWDER

Because it Always Gives Satisfaction.

Sold Everywhere.

Auction Sales.

Benning & Barsalou.

Large Special Sale

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600 ROLLS FLOOR and STAIR OIL CLOTH,

THURSDAY, 15th March, 1906

at 10 a.m.

All widths in the latest patterns and colors.

Sold in lots suitable to the trade

Carpet and Dry Goods Trade

specially invited to this important sale.

BENNING, BARSALOU & CO., Limited,

AUCTIONEERS,

55 St. Sulpice Street.

Walter M. Kearns.

ESTATE LATE MRS. JOHN CARSELEY.

Auction Sale

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Valuable Mason & Risch Upright Piano, Fine Engravings, &c., &c.

At 212 BERRI STREET,

On Wednesday Morning, March 14th.

The Sale will be absolutely unreserved in order to close the estate, and will include the whole of the furnishings, etc., Superior 'Mason' Upright Piano (in Mottled Walnut case), only in use a short time; Parlor Set, Odd Fancy Chairs, Cabinets, Music, Clocks, Cabinet, Brussels Carpets, Fancy Sofa Cushions, B. W. Davenport, Palm Stools, Large Lot of Br.-e-Brac Mirrors, Fine Engravings, including the two well known pictures 'Wellington' and 'Blucher,' and 'The Death of Nelson'; Wicker Chairs, Lace Curtains, Chenille Portieres, Brass and Onyx Tables, Gasaliers, Rugs, Slideboard, Extension Table, Bent Wood Chairs, Writing Table, Lot of Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware, Table Linen, Two Sets of Oak Sectional Bookcases, B. W. Marble Top Bedroom Sets, Iron Bed, Odd Bureaux, Dressing Bureaux, Box and Bed Lounges, Toilet Sets, Elderdawn Comforters, Large Lot of Blankets and Bed Linen, Wardrobe, 'McClary' Range, with H. W. attachment; Large Quantity of Home-made Preserves, Kitchen Utensils, Lot of Tools, about Two Tons of Coal, etc., etc.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

BRAKEMAN MANGLED IN THE POINT ST. CHARLES YARDS.

While shunting cars in the Point St. Charles yard near St. Etienne street, on Saturday night, Mr. Edward Stone, a brakeman in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, slipped beneath the car wheels, and had his legs and arms so badly crushed that he died at the General Hospital shortly after midnight. The deceased resided at 181 St. Urbain street, and was forty years of age.

LOOK TO THE MILK

Up-to-date methods of cleanliness adopted in our dairies and farms. Cans before shipped to farms are thoroughly cleansed by hot water and steam. Delivery bottles before being filled with milk are automatically sterilized. Purity and cleanliness always. Change your milkman. Give us a trial. You will find a change for the better.

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AMES-HOLDEN ARBITRATION

Archbishop Bruchesi Issues His Decision

WOULD GIVE BONUS IN ADDITION TO PIECEWORK PRICE.

Archbishop Bruchesi has rendered his decision in the matter of the difficulty between the leather cutters of the Ames-Holden Company and their employees on the question of salary. After reviewing the circumstances under consideration His Grace says:

"Consequently, in order to put an end to the dispute, considering the objections to which the minimum salary gives rise and the difficulties that it would bring on, and wishing to render justice to the workmen as perfectly as possible, we rule that the method of paying the leather cutters, adopted by the firm of Ames-Holden, shall be maintained, but with certain modifications as regards the prices given, namely: The schedule according to which the weekly salary will be fixed will be the schedule in force to-day in the other shoe factories of Montreal for goods of the same grade as those of said factories, with twenty cents additional per sixty pairs of shoes for extra and special work such as that above described, and well known to men in the trade."

We believe we thus recognize the freedom of labor, respect the rights of employer and ensuring with their work and as far as possible with the present exigencies of life."

It will be remembered that the two arbitrators chosen by the parties interested having failed to agree, His Grace was chosen as third arbitrator, his decision to be final.

In giving his decision His Grace quotes two memoirs submitted to him by both parties.

In their memoir, the leather cutters set forth that they demand a minimum salary of twelve dollars per week, as they cannot live with less they declare that it is immaterial to them whether they work by the piece or by the day, provided the salary is that fixed in the schedule submitted by them to the employers, but they decline to guarantee to do as much work working by the day as by the piece, on account of the special attention required to do the work as wanted by their firm. As regards the objection raised that some of the men employed by the day may not give full satisfaction, they meet that by saying that those men can be dismissed, and the union will find work elsewhere for them.

On the other hand, the Ames-Holden memoir sets forth that the principle at issue is that there are straightforward and upright men, who do their work just as thoroughly as the faster men, but who are physically unable to do as much work in any given time as the faster men. Are these men to be prohibited, anxious as the most of them are, to take only what they earn, from earning their daily bread in the line of work to which they have been brought up, and in most cases have no knowledge of anything else?

As regards the manufacturers themselves, the memoir points out that the custom of dismissing incompetent men and taking in new hands until a proper staff, able to place them in an embarrassed position, it adds that the firm are at all times willing to pay any man in their employ all that he can earn. After quoting those memoirs, His Grace says:

"These two memoirs, it will be seen, bring up a question of the greatest importance; that of a fair salary and of the principles according to which it should be fixed. We have made a careful study of both, and after we saw and heard each party separately, we put Messrs. Ames-Holden's factory. We put questions to representatives of other similar factories, and now here is the decision which we think we should give according to our conscience and in equity."

"We consider it a sacred principle that the workman has a right to a fair salary. The difficulty is to fix that salary."

Referring then to the motives invoked by both parties, he says: "A union of those motives should furnish, it seems to me, the exact mode of fixing a fair salary, for the workman must live and provide the living of his family from his labor. But times and countries. Moreover, in each community we must consider the necessary expenses, those that are simply useful, those that are superfluous, and those that are condemnable. On the other hand, all trades are not identical. They require more or less talent, skill, training, vigor and activity, and if a difference should be established between them, it must be admitted also that in any one trade, all the workmen are not equally deserving, because they are not equally able and do not bring the same profit to their employers. Hence, that is what we found in the different shoe factories of this city, where the leather cutters receive a salary ranging from twelve to sixteen dollars per week, if we are to accept the statements made before us."

His Grace then deals with the difficulties arising from the minimum salary as asked by the men. Referring to the proposed system of dismissing incompetent men, he says: "It may be the cause of a cutter losing a situation, which he likes, or again, it may in certain cases deprive the employer of a man who, while not quite so fast as another, gives him, nevertheless, thorough satisfaction. Then, can any guarantee be given that the men thus discharged will always be easily and suitably replaced? In our opinion, evidently not. Shall it be demanded that the man who does much less work than the others during the day should get an equal salary all the same? We cannot see on what principle such a demand could rest. For all those reasons, it would be difficult

for us to decide in favor of the minimum salary of twelve dollars per week, as asked by the leather cutters. The most rational and equitable system to remunerate those workmen as they should, consists, in our opinion, in paying them so much a piece, according to a scale of prices accepted by both parties. Such a scale may be discussed and made the subject of an arbitration; but once it is adopted, all difficulties disappear and all future conflict is avoided. That is the system followed in most of the large shoe factories of Montreal. Now, under that system, the leather cutters generally earn a salary of twelve dollars per week, and even more. A certain number, however, do not reach the twelve dollars. We do not know that they complain, and the employers are satisfied with their work."

The cutters, who, with their employers, chose us as arbitrator, are in no way opposed to that system. On the contrary, they approve it and like it as well as an engagement by the day with a minimum salary. Such a declaration on their part sets us at ease to come to a decision which, it seems to us, should satisfy both parties interested. The schedule in use explicitly or implicitly admitted at the present moment, is that under which the leather cutters worked before Nov. 6 last. But in the factories the owners of which we have been able to question, that schedule has been increased ten percent."

The Ames-Holden Company has a special system—that of paying the leather cutters by the week, under a scale of prices for piecework, it is true, but according to the average quantity of work done and not according to a precise and mathematical calculation of the pieces cut each day and each week. The salary thus fixed does not change for a slight increase or diminution in the quantity of work done. It is, however, increased if the experience of a certain period goes to show that the company may rely on a really appreciable larger quantity of work. There is, no doubt, a shade between this method and that of the other factories where the pay is strictly in accordance with the number of pieces, but we cannot see, however, any material difference, and in both instances, the cutter should realize about the same salary. Anyhow, that method exists, the employers like it because they consider it the best to secure work done with the greatest care. It is adopted by several factories in the United States. It does not strike us as injuring any right, and it does not come within our province to ask that it be changed. It seems, therefore, at first sight, that the leather cutters would not be ill-treated, that they would be on about the same footing as those who do piecework in the other factories, by having their salary based on an identical schedule, that is to say, the schedule accepted before Nov. 6 last, with an increase of ten percent."

The firm of Ames-Holden declare themselves ready to accept that schedule as a basis and to modify the present list of prices accordingly. That is, already, an advantage for the cutters. The latter do not complain of the mode of engagement, nor of the mode adopted to fix the salary; but they raise a serious objection to which we must do justice. It would be good and well, they say, if the manner of cutting the leather was exactly the same in Messrs. Ames-Holden's establishment as in the other factories, but such is not the case. There the men have to cut shoes of different quality from the same lot of leather, and this requires much more time and study than in the other shops where the cutting is uniform for each lot of leather brought to one man. The work demanded in their memoir and was still more clearly explained in the argument that took place before us between the two arbitrators above-mentioned. The objection has been admitted by Messrs. Ames-Holden, who, on the date of Feb. 20, wrote us in reply to our observations and as a confirmation of their verbal promise made privately: "Agreeable to Your Lordship's suggestion, we have now much pleasure in confirming the assurance we gave Your Grace, that we would pay our cutters a weekly wage, based upon the piecework scale, as our competitors make, using a similar grade of goods are paying to-day, and for any excess labor in connection with special or combination work, we would pay an additional twenty cents per case of sixty pairs."

In making that proposal, Messrs. Ames-Holden have taken into account the demand made by the cutters in article 11 of the proposed list of prices to which we have already referred. This article 11 reads as follows: "When a cutter is required to cut shoes of different quality, from the same lot of leather, classes A and C, he shall be paid twenty cents extra per sixty pairs for the highest class, the lowest class to be paid at the list price."

"Under the circumstances, we do not believe a better arrangement than that can be arrived at."

VICE-REGAL DRAWING-ROOM. The second vice-regal drawing-room held by Lord and Lady Grey on Saturday night in the Senate chamber, was a brilliant function. Their Excellencies received surrounded by their staff, and the scene in the Senate chamber was a striking one. There were over eight hundred presentations, among them many of the debutantes of the season, from different cities. The deputy ministers were in official uniform. It was noticed that there were none of the consuls present, owing to the order of precedence. At the opening on Thursday, the position assigned to the consuls was before the deputy ministers, the sheriff and mayor of Ottawa. On Saturday night the order was reversed, and the foreign representatives absented themselves.

After the drawing-room, the Speaker of the Senate and Mrs. Dandurand, the Speaker of the Commons and Mrs. Sutherland, held receptions in their respective apartments.

Archbishop Bruchesi, accompanied by the Rev. P. J. Brady, pastor of St. Mary's Church, left last night for Halifax to attend the funeral of the late Archbishop O'Brien. Bishop Racicot was also left for Halifax for the same purpose.

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NEW JAIL FOR MONTREAL

Provincial Cabinet Will Take the Question into Consideration

BORDEAUX THE PROBABLE SITE FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

The necessity for a new prison for Montreal was admitted by the Hon. Mr. Gouin, Premier of Quebec, this morning, in an interview with a "Witness" reporter. "We are receiving many complaints at Quebec," he said, "of the inadequacy and the absolute unfitness of the existing structure to present-day requirements. I referred to this matter on the last day of the session, and I can assure you we shall take into serious consideration the question of building a jail on the most improved and modern lines."

On the Premier's attention being called to the report that it was the government's intention to fortify Nuns' Island and make a prison there, he said the report was inaccurate. "We already have a farm land at Bordeaux," added Mr. Gouin, "and that is where the new jail will, in all probability, be situated. At any rate, when we are considering the question of our property at Bordeaux will be borne in mind."

The idea of a jail on Nuns' Island, remarked another gentleman, "cannot be carried into practical effect. The island would be approachable in the summer and in the winter, but when the ice breaks up no one for a time would be able to reach the place, and serious danger would be threatened by inundation."

The report presented to Mr. Justice Lavigne by the Grand Jury of the County of King's Bench contained a severe condemnation of the present jail. The defects pointed out in the "Witness" recently were emphasized, and the existing grave danger to the lives of prisoners should a fire break out in the building was specially referred to.

Mr. Justice Lavigne has forwarded the report to Quebec.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC CAR

MR. BEAUDRY WALKED ON RAILWAY AND STEPPED IN FRONT OF APPROACHING CAR.

Mr. Francois Beaudry, an employee of the Locomotive & Machine Company, at Longue Pointe, was instantly killed by an electric car of the Terminal Railway Company, on Saturday evening, while returning from work to his home on LaSalle avenue, Maisonneuve. According to the motorman's story, Mr. Beaudry was walking along the track of the Great Northern Railway, opposite Mr. Hanlon's farm. As the electric car approached nearly opposite to the Terminal Company's track, which parallels that of the Great Northern, he stepped from the latter immediately in front of the car, and, before the motorman could bring it to a stop, he was crushed to death beneath the wheels.

The body was taken to the morgue. The deceased was fifty-three years of age.

ARTFUL BEGGAR

HE OBTAINED MONEY BY WORKING ON THE CITY OF SEVERAL PERSONS AT WESTMOUNT.

Eugene Myers, formerly of Morrisburg, 43 years of age, has been sent to jail for a month by the Westmount magistrate. He had obtained money from several persons in Westmount on the pitiful plea that his family was in distress at Boston and he lacked the necessary funds to go and visit them. The man was making a big profit on his scheme when Constable Duerden arrested him on Oliver avenue.

THEFT AT WESTMOUNT

HELMER GRICKSON WAS TO-DAY SENT TO JAIL FOR FOUR MONTHS.

At Westmount to-day Helmer Grickson, a Swede, who last Wednesday night entered the dwelling of Mr. W. J. Woodburn, on Prospect avenue, and stole a box of goods, was sentenced by Mr. McMahon to four months imprisonment with hard labor.

STOLE SIR GEORGE'S HORSE

ANIMAL INJURED BY HARD DRIVING AND SLEIGH RUINED.

Martin Quinn, a laborer, was, on the recommendation of the Charity Organization Society, given occasional work by Sir George Drummond. Yesterday afternoon the man abused the privilege he had of going to the stables by taking Sir George's favorite horse and driving it around the city for several hours. When returned to the stable the animal was in an exhausted condition, the harness was broken, and the sleigh was practically ruined.

This morning Quinn was arraigned by Detective George Sloan before Mr. Lafontaine charged with stealing the horse and sleigh.

Sir George Drummond was not represented, but Mr. Lane, of the Charity Organization Society, said he understood Sir George had no desire to see the man severely punished, though he thought his offence was such that he ought to be taught a lesson. The horse the prisoner had taken out without any authority was very highly valued.

Detective Sloan said that when arrested, Quinn was not in a fit condition to have charge of a horse.

Accused was remanded until Friday for enquete.

ARCHBISHOP GOES TO HALIFAX.

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TRANSCONTINENTAL CONTRACTS

Twelve Tenders Were Received Up to Noon To-day

WORK WILL BE PLACED IN HAND THIS WEEK IF POSSIBLE.

Ottawa, March 12.—At noon to-day the time closed for receiving tenders for the construction of 245 miles of the Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to Lake Superior Junction, 130 miles from Quebec to the upper St. Maurice river, and 3,000 feet of steel viaduct across the Cape Rouge valley at Quebec. Twelve tenders were received in all, of which it is understood that about four are for the whole three contracts.

The following is the list of tenders: The Pacific Construction Company, Messrs. M. J. O'Brien and J. P. Mullock, Messrs. Hagan and MacDonald, the McArthur Construction Company of Canada, Messrs. M. P. Davis and J. L. Davie, Messrs. Connolly, Wilson and Jardine, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Mr. J. D. McArthur, the Dominion Bridge Co., the Locomotive and Machine Company of Montreal, the Phoenix Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, and the Canadian Bridge Company of Walkerville.

The last four of the above tenders are for the viaduct alone.

The Phoenix Bridge Company is already furnishing the superstructure for the large Quebec bridge.

The Hon. S. N. Parent, chairman of the commission, stated that the board hoped to have its contracts awarded within the present week, and would spare no efforts to accomplish this object.

Some weeks ago, under special orders of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, a strong box was specially constructed for the receipt of these tenders, but up till within a few minutes of noon to-day there was but one tender in this receptacle, a bid for the steel works that has come by mail.

The McArthur Construction Company includes the McArthur Bros. of Chicago and New York, who are among the largest railway builders on the continent. Another member of this syndicate is Mr. W. J. Poupore, ex-M.P. for Pontiac.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has a very important interest in keeping the cost of the line from Winnipeg to Moncton down to the very lowest point, since their agreement with the government requires them to pay three percent interest thereon for the next half century.

Mr. Hays and his associates consider this sufficient warrant for their tendering to construct the line themselves.

Mr. P. Davis is one of the best known contractors in Canada, and is at present building the new bridge across the St. Lawrence above Quebec.

Messrs. Hagan & MacDonald have executed a number of large contracts for the Dominion Government and for private companies.

The Pacific Construction Company was incorporated last year, and includes in its membership Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, ex-general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway Mr. J. W. Smith, former purchasing agent of the Canada Atlantic, and Barquier Brothers, who have executed large contracts for the Canada Atlantic, Grand Trunk and other companies.

MINISTERS MEET

A PROTEST AGAINST THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the atrocities perpetrated upon the natives of the Congo State by the Belgian officials was submitted at this morning's meeting of the Ministerial Association, held in the lecture room of the Y.M.C.A. building. It recommended that representation should be made through the governor-general to the British Government requesting that in the interests of humanity some steps should be taken, as a result of which the condition of these natives would be alleviated. A resolution prepared by the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, regarding the bill, which was introduced at the recent session of the Legislature with a view to certain changes in the election of the Provincial Board of School Commissioners, was withdrawn, as the bill did not reach its final stage.

The meeting concluded with the reading of a paper on "The Religions of Japan," by the Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D., formerly pastor of Erskine Presbyterian Church. He dealt fully with her four religions, Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity, showing their gradual development. He expressed the opinion that in the near future Christianity would prevail. The paper was highly commented upon by the clergymen present.

PARK PEST AT WESTMOUNT.

At Westmount on Saturday, Joseph Yates, 30 years of age, of Nova Scotia, was fined \$25 or two months hard labor for bad conduct in the park. The prisoner was arrested, following a telephonic complaint to Chief Harrison, by Sgt. Moffit and Constable Gilhooly.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan line R.M.S. Sicilian, from Liverpool for Halifax, has on board the following cabin passengers: Mr. L. Beauchamp, Mr. A. C. Benwell, Mr. J. W. Caldwell, Mr. F. W. Eastwood, Mr. Griev, Mr. Hardy, Mr. E. F. L. Jenner, Mr. Bruce Johnston, Mr. G. J. W. Kelgwin, Mrs. Kelgwin, Miss Sillia Amy Kelgwin, Mr. F. H. Maynard, Mr. F. S. Palmer, Mr. E. H. Seale, Dr. E. Smith, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wright.

BUYS FLEET OF BARGES.

The fleet of the Montreal and Kingston Forwarding Company has been purchased by the Montreal Transportation Company. The latter company is now in full control of the marine barge carrying trade of the river between Kingston and Montreal.

NOTE.

The Hamilton Steamship Company's steamer *Maya*, Captain Conroy, docked at the Yonge street wharf, Toronto, at noon yesterday. This being the first boat of the season Captain Conroy was presented with a stick hat to mark the occasion.

MOTORMAN EXONERATED

Jurors Thought Car Should Have Been Marked 'Special'

SUSPECTED THAT MR. CORCORAN CALCULATED ON THE CAR'S SLOWING UP.

At the inquest held this morning into the death of Mr. James Corcoran, late manager of the New England Shoe Company, who was struck by an electric car of the Park and Island Railway Company, at Montreal West, on Friday evening, and who died on Saturday, at the Notre Dame Hospital, it was decided that Motorman Picard was not to blame for the accident. However, in the verdict the jury maintained that had the car been marked "special" the accident might not have happened. The car which struck Mr. Corcoran was not scheduled to stop at Montreal West, and the jury thought he might have misjudged its speed, thinking it was stopping.

The story of the motorman, as given in Saturday's "Witness," was verified by the evidence given by eye-witnesses, some of whom were in the car and some on the platform at Montreal West. Mr. Corcoran, it was shown, was going to board the train when some of the people on the platform shouted to him to look out for the car. He hurried to get across, but was struck just as he was stepping on the platform.

Mr. Corcoran was the son of John Corcoran and Anne Devine, of Tipperary county, Ireland, and was born at Smith's Falls, Ont., in 1880. Entering the shoe business when a boy, he followed that occupation all his life. He conducted a business of his own on Notre Dame street for sixteen years. Afterwards he represented the Burt Co., of Boston, for a couple of years, and since then he has been with the New England Shoe Company.

The funeral takes place from his late residence, 424 St. Antoine street, to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

Friends of the late Mr. Corcoran have expressed regret that the employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company did not bring the injured man into the city, merely taking him from Montreal West to St. Henri, thus causing delay in his reaching the hospital. They also find fault with the hospital authorities for not notifying them until next morning of the accident, which occurred at 6 o'clock in the evening, considering, as they claim, that he was able to give his name.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following are the Chicago quotations reported to-day by Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal:

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
July	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Corn, May	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
July	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Oats, May	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
July	15.60	15.62	15.50
Perk, May	15.50	15.70	15.57
July	15.15	15.62	15.57
Lard, May	7.75	7.77	7.75
July	7.87	7.87	7.85
Shrt ribs, May	8.22	8.25	8.22
July	8.27	8.25	8.25

THE WHEAT MARKET

Chicago wheat opened higher this morning on covering lighter world's shipments, but reacted later under bear pressure.

Corn was stronger on lighter world's shipments and with the wheat upturn.

Oats were weaker and suffered a decline of 1/2c to 1c.

Higher cables and a cold wave in the West sent Winnipeg wheat up this morning. At the close 73 1/2c was bid for cash options, 74 1/2c bid for April, 75 1/2c for May and 77 1/2c for July.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in Montreal on Saturday compared with last week and a year ago:

Mar. 10 '06	Mar. 3 '05	Mar. 11 '05
Wheat, bush	170,257	172,216
Corn, bush	30,619	38,814
Peas, bush	18,432	19,473
Cats, bush	180,820	181,767
Barley, bush	53,125	58,835
Rye, bush	714	714
Buckwheat	40,758	40,758
Flaxseed, bush	62,495	62,495
Flour, bbls	49,698	48,895
Meal, bbls	400	414

MONTREAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Reported by J. B. Picken & Co.:

Sterling demand	9 7-32-9
Sterling cables	9 7-32-1
Paris, francs short	518 1-8-1
Exchange value of £1 sterling is \$4.85 to \$4.85.5.	

New York, March 12.—Money on call steady at 4 1/2 percent. Prime mercantile paper, 5 to 5 1/2 percent. Exchanges, \$118-533,082.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 12.—Receipts, 27,000; steady to 10c lower; beefs, \$3.35 to \$3.35; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.55 to \$4.70; Texans, \$3.55 to \$4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; steady to 5c lower; estimated to-morrow, 27,000; cuts, \$3.30 to \$3.75; good heavy, \$3.20 to \$3.75; roughs, heavy, \$3.55 to \$3.10; light, \$3.55 to \$3.20; pigs, \$3.70 to \$3.15; bulk of sales, \$3.15 to \$3.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,000; 10c lower; sheep, \$3.55 to \$3.10; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1-2c higher; active, 10c higher; prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.85; shipping, \$4.85 to \$5.40; butchers, \$4.40 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$5.00; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.50; stock heifers, \$3 to \$3.40; fresh cows and springers, steady on good, slow on common, \$13 to \$14.

Veals—Receipts, 1,000 head; active, 50c lower; \$5 to \$8.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,500 head; fairly active, 5c to 10c lower; heavy and mixed, \$3.50 to \$3.85; a few, \$3.60; yorkers, \$3.45 to \$3.60; pigs, \$3.40; roughs, \$3.75 to \$3.85; steers, \$4 to \$4.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,400 head; sheep active, lambs slow; lambs, \$3.25 to \$3.75; yearlings, \$3 to \$3.35; wethers, \$3.75 to \$3.15; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep mixed, \$3 to \$5.75; western lambs, \$3.90 to \$7.10.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

AFTERNOON SALE.

Reported by Gordon Stoddard & Co.:

Mexican—25 at 95 1/2	100 at 95 1/2
Suez—25 at 95 1/2	100 at 95 1/2
Illinois—20 at 95 1/2	100 at 95 1/2
Power—100 at 95 1/2	100 at 95 1/2
Sao Paulo—25 at 145 1/2	100 at 145 1/2
Detroit—70 at 100 1/2	100 at 100 1/2
Griffith—25 at 17 1/2	100 at 17 1/2
Mex. Power bonds—100 at 95 1/2	100 at 95 1/2
Tax bonds—2,000 at 95 1/2	100 at 95 1/2

MONTREAL CURE MARKET.

Unlisted Securities reported by Messrs. Key & Bigr & Co., Board of Trade Building, Stock Brokers:

MORS TRIUMPHANS

By Jeanette Marks, in the 'Outlook.'

LORD GRIFITHS HAS A
HAPPY THOUGHT AND TAKES
A TRIP.

Lord Griffiths, the town council member, was elected for his failure was the only reason. Griffiths was a Conservative, whereas every other Welshman in the town of Bryn Tiron was a Radical. No, said Griffiths Griffiths, the town knew he meant it. Griffiths, I will be a Conservative. For thirty years this battle has been going on. Griffiths was born, and his children, mothers grew old and Griffiths grew rich in slate and in sheep. Now he was sixty and still and still. If he wished, he could buy up one independent, honest Welshman, whether that Welshman owned sheep by tens of thousands. No, said Griffiths, he would not think of buying votes, for he was as honest as his own townsmen. Pulling his whiskers he looked vindictively at the man who had elected him, with its cord of smiling, smiling china cats. Had he not done more for the village than any other man? He had given Bryn Tiron two years of whom to be proud, he had given the young minister with a wife in the person of a beloved daughter, he had piously paid for tearing down a statue of Edward I., he had presented the village with a fountain and, a new bridge, he had introduced improved methods in cleaning and shearing sheep, and he employed daily over one hundred men in his slate quarry. Notwithstanding all these benefactions, he was still elected to consider schemes for winning a happy thought, he exclaimed, starting forward. 'I'll do it. Aye, I'll win this time. I'll go for it myself and bring it home, I will. There'll be no word spoke when they see that. I'll cost me a hundred pounds and the trip, but I'll do it.'

Griffiths's eyes twinkled as he winked at the mantelpiece cats. 'There'll be no doubt this time, my girls. No doubt, no doubt this time, an every old granny in the town a-thankin' me. Oho, ho, ho!'

Mrs. Griffiths peered in. 'Aye!' 'Father?' 'Well, mother?' 'Is it a joke?' 'No, a joke, yes, a—no, it is not.' 'Father, what are ye thinkin'?' 'I—I, well, I've been a-thankin'!' replied Griffiths, with conviction. 'Mother's face expressed surprise. 'I'm thinkin' now, mother, I'm thinkin' of goin' to Liverpool!'

'Liverpool! an' what would ye be goin' there for?' 'I'm thinkin', mother, of goin' to-morrow.' 'Aye!' 'Aye ye goin' about slate?' 'No, not just about slate,' father beamed. 'Is it sheep?' 'No, not exactly sheep.'

Mrs. Griffiths by this time regarded her husband with alarm. 'Ye no been to Liverpool in twenty years, am I goin'?' 'Why, no, mother; I'll travel there one day and back the next. I'm—I'm goin' just—I'm goin' for the trip.'

'For the trip?' sniffed Mrs. Griffiths. 'What'll I bring ye, mother?' 'I'm no wantin' anything,' replied Mrs. Griffiths, coolly.

II—GRIFITHS GRIFITHS TAKES A TRIP, AND HIS WIFE RECEIVES A CALL.

While her generous husband was run-

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked. Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold? Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the 'White Plague,' Consumption. Many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: 'I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the results.'

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

A Steaming Cup of

BOVRIL

gives the player strength to play, and keeps the watcher from catching cold.



FOR SALE BY ALFRED BENN.

Six Cottages on Grand Trunk street, 6 rooms each and bath. Separately or en bloc. Open plumbing. Price \$1,500 each. Easy terms.

14 STONE FRONT COTTAGES on Milton street, 7 rooms each, and bath. All modern improvements. Price, \$4,000 each. \$1,000 cash.

408 ST. URBAIN STREET, corner Milton, similar to above; \$4,500; \$1,500 cash.

2 HOUSES ON LEWIS AVENUE, Westmount, 7 rooms each; modern improvements. Price, \$3,600 and \$3,800; \$1,000 cash.

2 HOUSES ON HUTCHINSON STREET, Annex, 25 x 30 each, pressed brick fronts with sandstone finish, 8 rooms each, all modern improvements. Stables and outbuildings. Gas and electricity in one and gas in the other. Price, \$4,500 each; \$1,000 cash. Apply to

ALFRED BENN,
ALLIANCE BUILDING,
107 St. James Street.

Seashell is placed in her bedroom, and left alone to cry. By and by, in comes Kittie, with her girl friend, Meg. 'Come and see my pink shell,' she says to Meg.

'Oh, how pretty,' answers her friend, picking it up. 'Yes, isn't it. I think there must be a little fairy imprisoned there,' laughs Kittie.

'Perhaps, if we ask her, she will come out and grant us one wish,' suggests Meg. 'Let us try,' says Kittie eagerly.

'But we must do so in poetry,' answers Meg. 'Alright, I know some,' and Kittie quickly begins to recite:—

'Little shell of dainty hue,
From the sea so deep and blue,
Grant to us a present jolly,
Meg and I both want a dolly.'

They anxiously watch the shell, but it does not move; instead, there appears before the two children a tiny fairy dressed in glistening silver robes. She smiles at them, and waving her wand gently to and fro she sings:—

'From your happy home,
In the land of toys
And frolic and fun
For the girls and boys,
Bring, oh, bring me
Some dollies so fair,
That Kittie and Meg
May choose a fine pair.'

Before she has finished singing the room gradually begins to fill with dolls of every size; some dressed in beautiful gowns, others in long silken robes like babies, sailor-boys, clowns, and many sorts and kinds that Meg and Kittie had never seen before. At last the room is quite full. Then the fairy sang once more:—

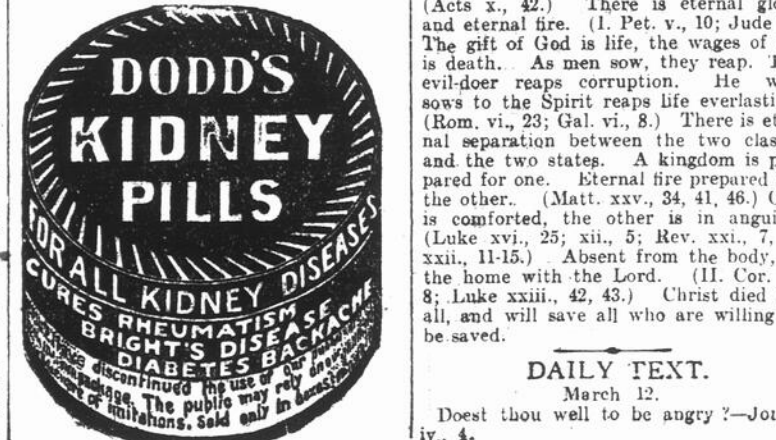
'Take a doll from here
For your very own,
But this remember, dears,
Leave all the rest alone.'

'How lovely,' whispers Kittie, 'which shall we choose?' 'I will have the one in pink,' answers Meg, 'and call her Rosebud. She looks so pretty.'

'Mind, we haven't to touch the others,' warns Meg, for Kittie is looking longingly at the rows and rows of dolls as they walk slowly by.

'I shall try and have another; the fairy won't know,' says Kittie greedily, but hardly has she put out her hand to do so than they all disappear, even little Rosebud, her own dolly—the one that was in her arms. When she sees this Kittie begins to cry. 'Don't do that,' says Meg consolingly. 'We'll ask the Seashell again.'

At this, Kittie stops, and runs over to



Employment Wanted.

WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-AGED MAN, wants situation; a good penman; willing to make himself useful in factory or store. Address BETA, 675 Berri street.

WANTED, BY TRAVELLER OF 20 Years' experience with present house, connection Drug and General Store Trade, Ontario and Townships. House retiring. Address Box 999, 'Witness' Office.

Furnished Houses to Let

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE FOR summer, new, detached, in small garden, 10 rooms, near main car line. Apply afternoons, 456 Mountain avenue, Westmount. Tel. West 1551.

Furnished Rooms to Let

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR summer months. Address 31 Milton st.

ROOMS TO LET—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms on bathroom flat; hot water heating; private family, not moving in May. Apply 454 Guy street.

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET, SEVEN ROOMS, WITH w.c., yard and shed; electric light and fixtures; rent, \$13.50 per month. Apply 232 Delisle street.

SHOP TO LET AND OFFICES, HEATED, in 'Witness' Annex, with immediate occupation. Apply to MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET,

GROUND FLOOR CORNER, with Basement.

Hotel and Shipping Facilities; 2,500 sq. ft. on each floor. Apply G. W. STEPHENS, 13 St. Alexis street. Tel. M. 1564.

FOR RENT,

166 Mansfield street, 6 rooms. Rent, \$32.50

160a, 160a Mansfield street, 8 rooms. Rent, \$36.00

Heat and water included.

WESTMOUNT.

230 Wood avenue, Middle Flat, 8 rooms.

Rent, \$35.00. Filled with furniture.

238 Wood avenue, Lower Flat, 8 rooms.

Rent, \$32.50. Filled with furniture.

Tinted and painted for three years' lease.

Apply—

W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James.

Property.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

CLORNE CRESCENT, \$2,000. Corner House.

ROSLYN AVE., \$10,500 and \$12,000.

SHERBROOKE ST., \$6,000.

DORCHESTER ST., \$3,000 and \$16,000.

ATWATER AVE. FLATS. Solid stone and brick.

DUNDAS STREET, \$5,000.

BISHOP STREET, Tenement, \$10,500.

MONTREAL AVE., Westmount, \$3,000. A SNAP.

We have many others.

H. J. ROSS, 180 St. James St.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

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

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

THE TIMMIS, NOBLE CO

Miscellaneous.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET A 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building.

Pupils Wanted.

MRS. D. B. MACBEAN, OIL AND WATER Color Paintings. Lessons given. Orders taken. Call or address, 740 City Hall avenue.

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LOST, GOLD MONOGRAM LOCKET, SET with Diamond. Party returning same to C. J. W. DAVIES, 19 Phillips square, will be rewarded.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, 3 PROTESTANT TEACHERS, having Diplomas, for Schools Nos. 2, 3 and 4, in Municipality of Harrington; salary, \$20.00 per month; terms, 6 and 8 months, opening 1st April, 1906. For further particulars apply to J. W. McQUAT, School Inspector, Lachute, Que.

WANTED, FIVE QUALIFIED PROTESTANT Teachers to teach in the Municipality of Marston; term six months. School to commence May first; salary, \$18.00 per month to qualified teachers. Apply to MURDO, D. McKENZIE, Sec.-Treas., Marston.

WANTED, A TEACHER, HOLDING AN Elementary Diploma, for St. Remi Protestant School. Term, eight months, commencing April 2nd. Salary, \$14.00, with board, per month. Apply to JOHN F. DUNN, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Remi, Que.

TEACHER WANTED — WANTED, QUALIFIED Male Teacher for Fairmount School, Ville St. Louis (Montreal Annex). Applications in writing. GEO. L. LE BEAU, Secretary-Treasurer, 628 Park avenue.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE YOURS AND everybody else's cast-off household furniture, clothing, fur coats, capes, old diamonds, gold and silver. Best cash prices for good goods promptly called for by MAX FRANK, 492 Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, to do cooking and general house work, in doctor's house; family of three; no washing, ironing or scrubbing; comfortable home and good wages. Apply, A. G. F., Dalhousie, N.B.

WANTED, FOREMAN FOR PATTERN Shop; must be first-class man; state experience and wages wanted. CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Peterborough, Ont.

MACHINIST WANTED—GOOD MACHINE hands, or Fitters. G.M.H., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT or Young Girl, to assist in house work; family of two. Apply morning or evening, 4294 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT for small family; no washing; good wages to competent girl; best of references. Apply 35 Churchill avenue.

WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN FOR General office and library work. Address, L.W., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; MUST have best of references. Apply to 1134 Dorchester.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Book-keeper and Office Manager wanted, immediately, for manufacturing business. Applicants must state age, experience, salary expected and minister's name for reference. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

WAITERS WANTED

For Railway Dining Car service. Apply to Superintendent of Dining Cars, Canadian Pacific Railway, Room 11, Windsor Street Station, Montreal.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — FIVE NEARLY NEW UPRIGHT Pianos, containing third pedal and every modern improvement. Chackerling, Karn, Holmstrom, Evans Bros. and Layton Bros. Prices from \$150 upwards. Terms made to suit purchaser. LAYTON BROS., 14 Peel street.

BARGAINS — MEN'S HUBBERS, sizes, 11 and 12, 35c. Filled with Mueslin, 10c. Remnants Butcher Roller Table Linens, Towels, Quilts, Piquelette Blankets, Brown Linen for Aprons, 12c up Black Farmers' Suits, double, 30c. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall.

FOR SALE, KINDLING WOOD — GOOD dry box cuttings make the cheapest kindling wood; delivered within city limits for \$1.75 per load. Call up Phone Main 3647. G. & J. ESPLIN, 128 Duke street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$3.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.00; cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. G. MACDONALD, No. 1 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 488.

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TO LET, 3 AND 4 ROOMED LOWER Flats, 996-997 Notre Dame street, opposite Canadian Rubber factory. Rent, \$10.00. Phone Up 4198.

TO RENT — FINE FLATS—NEW, ALL modern improvements, 4 and 5 bedrooms; direct light. Apply 336 to 352 Greveness avenue, Westmount.

TO LET

Two Top Flats

62 ft. x 144 ft.

Light on four sides, Admirably adapted for light manufacturing. Situated in centre of city.

Apply to

Canada Machinery Agency,

298 ST. JAMES ST.

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may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookbinder, 267 St. Catherine at

WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers,

247 St. Catherine street.

Or with R. TURNER, Greengrocer, Point St. Charles

601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

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Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

Lines mean.

DAILY TEXT.

March 12.

Doesst thou well to be angry?—Jonah iv. 4.

