

Countdown
Twelve
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DAILY WITNESS

THUNDERSTORMS.

VOL. XLV., No. 72.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ABOLITION OF THE HARBOR BOARD.

Government Said to Have Determined to Replace it by a Commission of Three.

It was stated, with some authority, that the members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Montreal are numbered. The business methods of the body have not appealed to the government, and particularly conducive to the interests of the port, and it is understood that the government has decided to abolish the board. The abolition may be accomplished for some weeks or months, but a gentleman deeply interested in the harbor said to-day: "In a year from now there will be no Harbor Board." It is understood that the Hon. R. Prefontaine, Minister of Mar-

ine and Fisheries, has pointed out to his colleagues that the development of the port has been retarded by the bickering and vacillation which have been characteristic of many of the meetings. The plan proposed is to appoint a permanent commission of three experienced men whose whole time will be given to the work. It is said to be the intention of the government to ask the shipping and commercial interests of Montreal to present a list of names from which the appointments may be made. During the present week a conference was held, between the Premier and several members of parliament, at which the matter was discussed at length.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

NUMBER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY—THE HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

Ottawa, March 25.—Private members' business engaged the attention of the House of Commons during the early part of yesterday's sitting, and was followed in the evening by the passage of supply. The Opposition used almost every resource as a text to recall the attention of the House to the question of economy in public affairs. Before the business of the sitting was taken up members presented several petitions from church congregations all over Canada asking for the adoption of a law to ensure the better observance of the Lord's Day throughout the Dominion as a day of rest.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Opposition leader introduced the first private bill of the session, a measure to amend the charter of the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit, Building and Savings Fund. A number of other private bills received first reading as follows:

- Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway.—Col. Thompson.
- Respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway.—Mr. Galbraith.
- To revise the charter of the St. Lawrence and Erie Canal Company.—Col. Leslie.
- To incorporate the Campbellford, Lake Huron and Western Railway.—Mr. Leitch.
- Respecting the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Bay Ship Canal Company.—Mr. Mackie.
- Respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway.—Mr. Champagne.
- Respecting the French River Locomotive Railway.—Mr. Grant.
- Respecting the Manitoba and North-Western Railway.—Mr. McCreary.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Finance Minister in response to a question by Mr. Barker of Hamilton, stated that the last deposit of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. had been made in cash. The former deposit of guaranteed securities with the Bank of Montreal in London would now be released.

In reply to a question by Mr. Laroche, the Minister of Agriculture stated that stations would be established in Manitoba to demonstrate to farmers the best methods of chicken fattening.

Mr. Patten asked whether the Chinese government was demanding free entry for its people at Vancouver in return for this sanction of the postage of Chinese labor in South Africa. He was answered in the negative.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

Two bills of Mr. Lancaster's were discussed upon motion for second reading, and debates in either case were adjourned without the stage being taken. One of them is a measure to compel railway companies to maintain watches at all level crossings in cities, towns and villages where trains pass at intervals of more than ten minutes an hour.

The Minister of Justice considered the Railway Commission is the competent body to say what provisions are needed.

The bill will probably go to the Railway Commission of the House to report on the railway companies being asked to protect minors.

Lancaster's other proposal was that of appointing a magistrate on the charge shall have the advantage of a parent or a solicitor's advice in electing whether they will appear by a judge or jury.

Minister of Justice intimated that his suggestion would probably be adopted, the age limit, however, being eighteen.

IN SUPPLY.

These then passed into Committee. Supply and took up the appropriation for the clerical help required in various departments.

Leader of the Opposition expressed his view that neither the Minister nor the Solicitor-General should be engaged in private law practice. He stated that these gentlemen are devoting all their time to their duties.

Minister of Justice answered that it was his opinion that the judges of Canada should not be appearing before the practice of law. For that he had withdrawn from practice he accepted the portfolio.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Monk has a question on the order paper to ascertain particulars regarding the amalgamation of the South Shore, United Counties and East Richelieu Valley Railways under the name of the Quebec Southern.

Mr. Ross, of Ontario, wants to know whether any experiments have ever been made to ascertain whether cotton can be profitably grown in Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Ottawa, March 25.—The annual report of the Department of Marine says that the casualties to British and Canadian sea-going vessels reported as having occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels abroad in the fiscal year up to July last was 237, representing a tonnage of 182,297 tons register. The loss both partial and total to vessels and cargoes, as far as ascertained, was \$409,991. The casualties to inland vessels, so far as reported, were slight and unimportant. The number of lives lost was 32.

The department has now under consideration some surveys of Lake St. Francis, Lake St. Louis and the St. Lawrence River between Cornwall and Prescott. It is probable that plans will be made for placing the buoys by means of sextant angles after the surveys are completed.

In a recent return of the casualties which occurred in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence during the season April to November, 1903, issued by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, the St. Lawrence was wrecked at Plate Point, St. Pierre Miquelon, and the master's certificate suspended for six months by the Imperial Board of Trade.

Mr. Salmon, the wreck commissioner, points out that the total value of the trade via the St. Lawrence for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was \$132,019,550. In 1902, it was \$148,414,381; in 1901, \$111,500,341; and in 1900, \$98,487,777, with the trade increasing so enormously, a greater number of casualties is only to be expected.

The prevalence of fog in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and the variability of the currents, both as regards strength and direction, account for nearly every casualty, but I am of the opinion that these conditions can be easily overcome by ordinary care and the usual precautions adopted by practical seamen and pilots.

CANADIAN CABLES.

DENMARK ANXIOUS FOR CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS—TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, March 25.—Representatives of fifty-eight Danish agricultural associations unanimously charged the president of the Agrarian League of Denmark to request the British Ambassador at Copenhagen to assure his government of the most earnest desire on the part of the Danish farmers to strengthen the friendly relations existing by facilitating commercial intercourse through the free exchange of their respective products.

London, March 25.—Mr. G. E. Drummond has had a request to address meetings in different parts of the country, but has expressed his regret that he is unable to comply. Messrs. Ames and Hodgson speak at Leeds.

London, March 25.—The High Commissioner of the Commonwealth in London will have a salary of £3,500.

London, March 27.—The Allan liner "Bavarian" takes out 1,075 emigrants this week. Most of them are English, many from Lancashire. The Dominion liner "Southwest" has also sailed, carrying a large party bound for the North-West, also a party of children for the Barnardo Home.

London, March 25.—The Cardiff proposals to the British Commission, having been put before the members of the British Iron Trade Association, ninety per cent of the replies desired some change in the present system, while declining in the majority of cases to commit themselves as to the precise character of such changes.

London, March 25.—Sir Gilbert Parker, addressing the Manchester branch of the Imperial South African Association on Chinese in South Africa, defended the ordinary Chinese laborer, having known him in British Columbia, pointing out that the Canadian Pacific Railway might not have been finished but for eight thousand Chinamen who kept steadily at work.

A SUMMER SCHOOL.

Kingston, Ont., March 25.—To thoroughly equip the teachers for the proposed new public school curriculum coming into force in Ontario in September, it has been arranged to open a summer school in this city for the teachers of this section of the province. The gov-

ernment will make a generous grant and the most competent men will present nature study in all its departments. It is quite likely that the school will open in July and last three weeks, and again in December for two years, as the work cannot be fully presented in one term. Professor Dyde, of Queen's, has charge of arrangements.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 25.—Several persons were injured, many houses unroofed or lifted from their foundations, and miles of telephone and telegraph poles and wires blown down by a heavy rain and wind storm which cut some queer freaks in the suburbs of Chicago last night. In Morgan Park and Eastwood the storm reached tornado proportions. Five houses were unroofed, another blown from its foundations and miles of wires were blown down, blocking the Rock Island and Pan Handle railway tracks. Sidewalks were torn from their places and thousands of yards of fences scattered through the streets. The families of Peter Mellen and Mrs. R. Ray had narrow escapes in Washington Heights. Mrs. Mellen and her daughters were in bed when the roof was carried away and the terrified women were drenched by the rain. The Ray cottage was two hundred feet away. Mrs. Ray and several friends were in the parlor when the roof of the Mellen house crashed upon their dwelling, wrecking the upper story.

Almost every house in Burnside was damaged by the storm. Chimneys were blown down, roofs torn away and there was scarcely an unbroken window left in the suburb.

Part of South Chicago was flooded. The wind blew the roof from a building and hurled it against a street car filled with passengers. The car was knocked from the track. None of the passengers were injured seriously. Fallen trolley and arc light poles and tangled and broken wires stopped all traffic.

In the town of Indiana Harbor, twenty miles south-east of Chicago, Mr. L. Barker, proprietor of a dry goods store, was killed, and fifteen persons who were in his store were injured, some of them seriously. The store was entirely demolished. Eighteen residences were blown down and several persons were hurt in the ruins of their homes. Thirty people are missing.

In addition to the Barker building six other structures are demolished and a hasty count has shown that at least thirty-two are unroofed. For a distance of thirty miles from Indiana Harbor and Hammond, all the wires are down and the street car lines have been put out of business by the blowing down of their wires.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 25.—A severe rain and wind storm swept over a large portion of Wisconsin last night, doing much damage to the telegraph and telephone service in some cases unroofing buildings.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 25.—Six houses were completely wrecked and a number of their inhabitants were injured here last night by a severe wind storm. A large number of other buildings were moved from their foundations.

East St. Louis, Ill., March 25.—An electric storm accompanied by a high wind and a heavy fall of rain caused considerable damage here last night. The lightning struck many buildings, among them the plant of a fireworks factory, which exploded and three of the larger buildings were burned. A large number of persons were injured and many dwellings were demolished. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars.

BITUMINOUS MINES.

HITCH ON WAGE SCALE BETWEEN OPERATORS AND MEN.

Altoona, Pa., March 25.—The first joint convention of the miners and operators of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous region was held last night. The miners and operators presented their respective scales. The miners' scale calls for a 66 cents a ton pick mining rate, a flat differential of seven cents between pick and machine mining, a day's work of 8 hour day and last year's prices for all other labor.

The operators' demands caused a sensation among the miners. Their scale calls for a reduction from 66 cents a gross ton, the present rate, for pick mining, to 55 cents, with a corresponding reduction for all other labor part in connection with coal mining.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR CORNWALL.

Cornwall, March 25.—The advantages of Cornwall as a manufacturing centre seem to be pretty well known. A corset factory and a shoe factory are now negotiating with the Town Council with a view of locating here. Each wants a loan of \$15,000 or \$20,000, which they will repay with interest at the town debenture rate. Cornwall is also negotiating with an American syndicate who propose establishing a big factory in Canada to manufacture high grade hats.

SNOWSTORM IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, March 25.—Another bad snowstorm was raging in the west last night with Brandon as the storm centre. The storm also reached here last night and blew and drifted badly. There was a heavy rainfall at Port William yesterday and the snow has nearly all disappeared there.

THE WAR

St. Petersburg, March 25 (1.45 p.m.).—A correspondent on his way to the Far East writes that Chita (Siberia) 'which formerly was populated by dogs, is now alive with troops.' He saw a mounted battery drawn by tiny Mongolian ponies. Prices are very high and the supplies cannot last more than four months. The railway is too busy with troop transportation to haul provisions. The military trains are proceeding with clockwork regularity.

The "Bourse Gazette" in a leading article on Japophilism maintains that the commercial nations at the outbreak of the war is not being sustained, owing to the fuller realization that the growth of Japan into a great commercial country will mean the destruction of all the European have accomplished in the Far East.

A correspondent at Port Arthur has interviewed a Russian officer who has returned there from Shanghai. He says the British there are rejoicing at the news of the Japanese victories and that bulletins in English and Chinese are distributed in the streets reporting the destruction of the Russian fleet and the fall of Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN TROOPS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Vladivostok, March 25.—The troops arriving here are in good health and spirits, weather beaten and in some cases with frost-bitten faces, and the only other indications of their seven thousand-mile journey are their fur coats and felt boots, which they brought with them, though no longer necessary, as spring is setting in with sunny days.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Paris, March 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that the head of the Armstrong Ordnance Company has had an interview with High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis. He will go to London on Saturday next to solicit the permission of the British War Office to remain in St. Petersburg during the entire period of the duration of the war. Should this permission be granted he will return to St. Petersburg immediately.

Tokio, March 25.—The formal announcement that Korea had decided to open the port of Yungampo to the trade of the world reached the Japanese government to-day, but the actual date of the opening was not determined therein.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Paris, March 25.—Despite reports from Berlin to the effect that France and Russia are exchanging views relative to firm action against the Chinese troops in Manchuria, no such exchanges are going on. France has not the slightest intention of intervening against the activity of the Chinese troops. The officials here have been advised of Russia's protest to Peking against the presence of strong Chinese forces on the Manchurian frontier, and the view is held here that Russia's objections are well founded. However, it is regarded as distinctly a question for Russia to deal with, and there has not been any idea of France exerting a straining influence on China. The authorities consider that the Berlin reports are part of the German intrigue seeking to embroil France in war complications.

AGAINST MILITIA BILL.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL DISCUSSES COMPULSORY SERVICE.

A special meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council was held last night to take final action with regard to the establishment of a Trades and Labor paper in this city. The report of the committee having the matter in hand was read by Mr. J. A. Ainey, one of the officers. Mr. Ainey pointed out the great need of a distinctively labor paper, and considered the present a very favorable time to launch the scheme. The editorials and all other reading matter will be under control of a committee, and the paper will bear the Typographical Union label. The report of the committee was adopted. The canvass for subscriptions to the new journal will commence at once.

The question of the Militia Bill, which was brought up in parliament a few days ago, was introduced by Mr. J. A. Rodier, and a motion opposing certain amendments was strongly opposed. About twenty clauses up to No. 80 were singled out as objectionable. It was considered advisable to call a public meeting to discuss the question.

Mr. Rodier contended that if the bill were enforced Canadians would be compelled, if called upon, to take part in any military complications that might arise within the empire. This he objected to. Then there was the question of the expense connected with the maintenance of such a force as was proposed. This might impose an unnecessary burden on workmen. The clause which permitted a rich man to purchase his release from service and allowed him to be replaced by a poor man who could not buy his release was strongly denounced.

The nomination of Mr. Joseph Montet, of the Bricklayers' Union, for the position of chief instructor of trades at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was endorsed.

The council also expressed its sympathy and moral support for the Granite Cutters' Union in their struggle to maintain their stand against the opposition of certain bosses.

BOURET NOT GUILTY.

PERJURY CASE PROVES THE FINALE TO THE KERT AFFAIR.

The jury in the case of the King vs. Louis Bouret, alias Brett, for perjury in

connection with the Kert case, this morning brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.' Mr. Eugene Lafontaine, Crown Prosecutor, said no substantial evidence of perjury had been established. In two minutes after retiring the jury, which was French, brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.' The verdict was a complete surprise to many people, and even leading members of the bar were taken aback. In the lower courts Judge Lafontaine and Judge Desnoyers held that the evidence adduced was sufficient to establish a case of perjury. In the Court of King's Bench, in the November term, Mr. Justice Hall, when charging the jury before rendering the verdict of homicide against Max Kert, left the impression that he considered the evidence against Bouret as indestructible. In view of all this, the verdict this morning came as a great surprise. This constitutes the finale of the famous Kert case.

WANT FIRE ESCAPES.

Fire Alarm Department Staff is Uneasy.

A FEELING THAT THE CITY SHOULD SET A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Mr. James Ferns, superintendent of the Fire Alarm Department, yesterday called the attention of the Fire and Light Committee to the fact that a fire escape was required for the safety of the operators in that department. The instruments and operators are situated in the attic of the City Hall, five stories above the ground. It was pointed out that if ever a fire got a start in the building it would spread up the wooden stairways and speecons skylight and the escape of the employees in all departments would quickly be cut off, except by the windows. The position of the fire alarm operators in such a case would be most serious. All they had in the way of fire escape appliance was a half-inch rope which worked on a pulley. The rope itself had been kept for the purpose many years—probably twenty—and none of the men would care to risk their weight on it. Of course, they could jump on the main roof ten or fifteen feet below their windows, but they could get down no further and it would be next to impossible to reach them there with ladders.

The aldermen admitted the seriousness of the situation and further remarked that it did not look well to insist on citizens having fire escapes on their houses and factories, while the City Hall was without them. It was decided to ask the Finance Committee for funds to supply the need.

Mr. Ferns is also concerned about the safety of the fire alarm apparatus. More than once since his appointment as superintendent of the department he has urged, for the welfare of the city, that the entire alarm apparatus should be removed to a fire proof building outside of the City Hall.

"What would happen," he asks, "if the City Hall, which has already caught fire several times, should be burned down? It would be a disaster that would entail incalculable loss to the city. We would be without a fire alarm service, probably for several days."

BERTHING SPACE.

THE C. P. R. FEELS STRONGLY THAT THE COMPANY HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN SUFFICIENT SPACE AT THE HARBOR FOR ITS FLEET.

The nice allotment of berthing space at the harbor becomes a question of increasing difficulty, for several reasons.

The space itself is limited, in the first place; then, the demand has grown wonderfully during the past two years, owing to the increased business which has been done at the port; and for a third reason it might be mentioned that the original space available when the reconstruction of the harbor was undertaken was not used to the best advantage in the plan which prevailed.

At all events, the C.P.R. feels that it has not been properly treated in the allotment which is to prevail this summer.

Mr. Arthur Piers, the manager of the C. P. R. fleet, remarked to-day that there was insufficient accommodation last year, and it appeared as if they would have less this season, by at least the space of one vessel. As a matter of fact, the company would have less space than the Alans or the Reford line. The company needed the whole pier, especially as they would have large cargoes from Antwerp this season, and, as a fact, they had been allotted less instead of more.

"What is the remedy?" "I suppose the remedy lies with the Harbor Commissioners."

"Does this lack of space indicate that the plan of Mr. Tarte, which was adopted for the reconstruction of the harbor, was not the best?"

"Oh, but that would be politics, and I will not discuss politics. All I know is that we have not sufficient space for our needs."

RICHMOND Y'S ORGANIZE.

A large number of the young ladies of Richmond and Melbourne met with the W. C. T. U. at the manse on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a Y. W. C. T. U. A message was read from Mrs. Radford, of the Montreal W. C. T. U., by Mrs. Hepburn, and from Miss Crosby, of Montreal, by Mrs. Pates, after which the society was organized and the officers ballotted for, and are as follows: Hon. president, Mrs. Kellock; president, Miss Colburn; vice-presidents, Miss Holland, Mrs. Tomkins, Mrs. Skinner, Miss J. I. Kellock; corresponding secretary, Miss Morison; recording secretary, Miss Hutton; treasurer, Mrs. Skinner.

THE FRENCH SHORE.

France Renounces Territorial and Policing Rights.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, March 25.—The latest about the Newfoundland question is that France formally renounces her territorial rights on the French shore and police rights in Newfoundland waters. She receives as compensation for French subjects inhabiting the French shore about three million francs. All French fishermen will have the same rights in fishing and catching bait as British.

THE JUNIOR BAR.

MR. E. F. SURVEYER ELECTED PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of the Junior Bar Association, last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Edward Fabre Surveyer; vice-president, Frank Laverty; secretary, Leon Faribault; treasurer, A. Wainwright; members of the executive committee, Edmond Brassard, E. Edwin Howard, Wilfrid Galbreath.

The new president was instructed to invite Mr. Eugene Godiroy, a prominent French barrister, at present in Montreal, to attend the next meeting of the Association.

Mr. Bourbonniere was appointed to report on the operation of the committee for the purpose of furthering the knowledge of Canadian laws in foreign countries.

A motion was made by Mr. Laverty for the appointment of a committee to consider holding a dinner at the Country Club, Dixie.

It was decided to write to the editor of the "Revue Legale," requesting, in the form of an ultimatum, that the "Digest" be placed apart from the contributions from members of the Junior Bar, and in case of his refusal to arrange for a separate publication.

Mr. Beullac made a motion to appoint a committee for the purpose of making a study of the proposed reforms in the regulation of actions for damages.

MR. GILDERSLEEVE RESIGNS.

MR. C. J. SMITH SUCCEEDS HIM AS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE R. & O.

Mr. C. J. Smith, general traffic manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway, has accepted the management of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company succeeding Mr. C. E. Gildersleeve, who has resigned to become manager of the Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Navigation Company, at Kingston. This position was formerly occupied by his son, Mr. H. H. Gildersleeve, who has gone to the Northern Navigation Company at Sarnia. Mr. Smith, who will take up his new duties on April 1, is a native of Hamilton, Ont., and has had an extensive experience in all branches of railroading and steamboating, having been connected with the Chicago & Alton, the Erie, the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern of the United States, before joining the Canada Atlantic. He is well known in Montreal, throughout Canada, and the United States, and is thoroughly conversant with the port of Montreal and the St. Lawrence route. Mr. Smith is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and the Montreal Corn Exchange Association.

WESTERN BLIZZARD.

TRAINS BLOCKED AGAIN ON THE C. P. R.

Advices received to-day by the C.P.R. point out that a severe storm has been raging in the neighborhood of Prince Albert and contiguous territory since yesterday.

The main and branch lines at this point were clear, but now the report is that passenger trains are delayed, and that the branch lines are once more closed.

This will be only for a brief space, for at this season the warm winds are expected, which will make everything all right. The snow, which has been falling since yesterday, is blown by the winds of the prairies across the track, rendering it almost hopeless to cope with it.

MR. J. H. ANTLIFF INJURED.

Mr. John Holden Antliff, formerly of Montreal a son of the Rev. Dr. Antliff, of Kingston, was struck by an electric car while riding a bicycle at Ottawa last night and sustained a fractured leg and severe bruises. His condition is not considered by the doctors as serious.

THUNDERSTORMS.

Toronto, March 25, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 42; 22; Bafford, 22; 11; Prince Albert, 12; 8; below; Port Arthur, 40; 22; Parry Sound, 40; 40; Toronto, 42; 40; Ottawa, 36; 20; Montreal, 40; 36; Quebec, 38; 26; Halifax, 42; 24.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday—Strong southerly to westerly winds; mild, occasional showers; a few local thunderstorms. The disturbance which was in Nebraska yesterday morning, has moved to the northward of Lake Superior, causing extremely stormy conditions in Manitoba, and this morning showers as far east as Quebec. The weather keeps decidedly cold throughout the North-West.

625 Notre Dame street, Montreal, March 25, 1904.—Readings by the Optical & Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon:
Yesterday, 30.67; to-day, 30.67.
Temperature, Max. Min.
To-day 43 32
Yesterday 39 25.

FOR MCGILL.

Sir William Macdonald's Generous Donation for Proposed Students' Building.

HE GIVES \$100,000 AND A SITE ON
CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

Dr. Moyse, of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University, announced yesterday at a meeting of the Alumni Association that Sir William Macdonald, who has on several former occasions contributed large sums for the benefit of the University, had again demonstrated his generosity by donating the sum of \$75,000 for the erection of the long talked of Students' Building, and \$25,000 for its equipment in addition to a stipulation that the graduates still contribute their efforts to raise the sum of \$75,000, which would be used for an endowment.

The McGill students wished to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the university this year by the erection of the students' building and yesterday afternoon waited upon Sir William to solicit his opinion as to ways and means, with the result that he expressed his willingness to subscribe \$100,000 and a suitable site.

At yesterday's meeting Mr. F. L. Bray, president of the Students' Union of Cambridge University, who is at present visiting Canada, gave a short address on students' unions. Mr. Bray complimented the students on their university, and thanked the professors for the kindness they had shown him. The Cambridge Union, he said, had started about ninety years ago in a very small

way. It had at first been a small debating society, renting rooms which had been used as a Presbyterian meeting house. It soon grew from a debating society into a club, to which any of the students could belong. In the rooms were to be found notices of all the

was going on in the university as well as all the newspapers. There was also a dining room in connection, as the management thought it wise to provide meals for the students in the building and make whatever profits could be made in this way. At the present time there was a yearly income of between

The Union is managed almost entirely by the undergraduates, the officers being a president and a vice-president, treasurer, secretary and a librarian. There was a very valuable training connected with the holding of

any of the offices, and the experience gained as chairman of committees, etc. was also very valuable. The greatest advantage about the union was the intermingling of the whole university in debates, etc., and preventing the tendency of the students to drift into cliques or circles.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Morse made the announcement of Sir William Macdonald's generous donation, and said that though he knew that many of the undergraduates could not afford to give much, he hoped that they would show their appreciation of Sir

Among those present at the meeting were:—Dr. Adami, Dr. Ruttan, Professor Rutherford, Professor Cox, Dean Walton and Professor Penhallow.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the union will not wait for the graduates and students to complete their \$75,000 subscription, but will probably begin negotiations immediately for plans for the erection of the building, and work will be begun.

as soon as possible. The sum of \$21,000 has already been subscribed by the graduates, and the funds are continuing to come in. It is likely that the site of the building will be somewhere on Sherbrooke street, near Victoria street. The building will probably contain an

assembly hall, large enough to accommodate for college functions, such as university lectures and college dances; a living room, a reading room, a small restaurant or café, a billiard room, a trophy room, a hall large enough for small society meetings, and numerous other rooms for committee meetings.

AUTHORITIES TOOK THE JACKNET
Muskegon, Mich., March 24.—A prominent society woman of Muskegon made a trip to Canada recently, and there purchased a five hundred dollar seal skin coat, which she wore back to this city.

The revenue officers came after her yesterday, with the result that the lady is now without the coat, and she barely escaped arrest.

STRUCK BY A SNOW PLOUGH
Winnipeg, March 24.—Three C. P. R.

section men under the foreman, Mr. Currie, were struck by a snow plough at Oak Lake yesterday. All sustained serious injuries. Currie died last night, but it is expected the other injured men will recover.

Easter Preparations.—The absolute necessity of immediate preparations for Easter is apparent. First in point of importance comes. The Costume, the difficulty is easily overcome by visiting Carsey's while the assortment of smart costumes is complete. Next comes the

Hat, a serious question if you had not such a stock as Carsley's at your command—everything in Easter Hats you want is easily found at The Big Store—then there are Gloves, Shoes, and umbrellas and other accessories so dear to the feminine heart, all is within your

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles

Dr. Chase's Ointment.



WILL CARPENTERS STRIKE?

STATEMENT MADE THAT WORKMEN WILL DEMAND MORE PAY.

Some weeks there have been heard rumors of a coming strike among the carpenters connected with the building trade in Montreal. According to the most reliable information obtainable it is evident that matters are unsettled regarding the outcome of the agitation. The following of statement is made as representative of the position of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners towards Master Carpenters and Joiners Association.

On March 15 a morning paper published an article apparently furnished by the president of the Master Carpenters' Association, in which it was stated that the master builders would refuse our demand.

The president was represented as having stated that work would be very

scarce next summer. At the same time the building inspector was quoted as saying that more building permits had been granted this year than at the same date last year. If the master builders intend to sing the same old song they bring out every spring they may as well know that it will not suit the times.

We must remind the master carpenters and joiners that at our conference last year, when we agreed to accept 22½ cents per hour, we should receive an increase to 25 cents this year, without any trouble. Now we are neither dead nor sleeping, and will be on the spot to claim our rights when the proper time comes.

By all means we shall try to avoid a strike, but as a last resort, if forced to it, we might go out again.

The wages paid to carpenters and joiners in this city are about 25 percent lower than to workmen in other branches of the building trade. This is another reason why we should insist on having our demands granted. We hope that there will be found among the master

builders a sufficient number of broad-minded members to agree to our modest demands before April 1 and thus avoid the inconvenience of a labor fight.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Redfern, Rosemount avenue, will spend Easter in Boston.

Mr. A. Kleczkowski, consul-general of France, is in Quebec for a few days.

Mr. J. H. Tomson and Mrs. Tomson, of Oranstown, were in the city to-day.

Captain and Mrs. Reid, Mansfield street, will spend Easter in New York.

Mrs. Graham C. Dunlop, Mackay street, is spending some time in Georgia.

Mrs. Fry, 1018 Sherbrooke street, is in Ottawa, the guest of Mrs. S. E. Dawson.

His Worship the Mayor and Madame Laporte left last evening for Atlantic City.

Mrs. W. R. Houston, 416 Wood avenue, is visiting in Toronto, the guest of Mrs. Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Metcalfe, Arlington avenue, are going to spend Easter in New York.

Mrs. George H. Smithers, Drummond street, is spending three or four weeks at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell will spend Easter at Knowlton with Mrs. Truell's mother, Mrs. Pettus.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McCaskill, who are on a trip to Europe, have arrived at Cherbourg, France.

Mrs. Radford, of Montreal, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Parker Bradley, at Richmond, has been taken ill.

Mr. F. Fowler, Argyle avenue, and his niece, Miss H. D. Fowler, sail by the "Tunisienne" next week for England.

Miss Y. Perodeau and Miss Adine St. Jacques are the guests of Mrs. Archambault at the Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Miss Farrington, of London, who has spent the winter in the city with Mrs. T. C. Davidson, leaves next week for home.

Miss C. M. Ames and Miss M. C. Ames, of "The Sherbrooke," are spending a few weeks at "Pine Tree Inn," Lakehurst, N.J.

Mrs. Sheldon T. Bent, Roslyn avenue, is spending some time in New York, and is also to visit in Boston before returning home.

Miss Sovereign, of Woodstock, who was a recent visitor in Montreal, is at present the guest of Judge and Mrs. Nesbitt, Ottawa.

Among the Montrealers in Quebec yesterday were the Very Rev. Dean Evans, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Mr. F. Robertson, and H. A. Ekers.

Mrs. Arthur Piers, Wexdale Park, is in Toronto for a few days, the guest of Mrs. Aemilius Jarvis. Miss Isabel Piers is also in Toronto.

Mrs. T. P. Foran, Ottawa, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Amy Thompson, of Montreal, and other out-of-town young people.

Mrs. H. W. Weller, Mansfield street, is spending the Easter holidays with her young daughter, Miss Gynnd Weller, who is at school in Boston.

The Ottawa "Citizen" says that Lady Minto was unable to skate at the meeting of the Minto Club at Rideau Rink on Wednesday morning owing to a slight lameness from a fall on the ice the previous day.

Mrs. Lillian N. Stevens, first vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U., and Miss Anna Gordon, secretary of the World's Organization, will pass through Montreal next week on their way to Portland from the west.

The marriage of Mr. Raoul Dumesnel, of the City & District Savings Bank, son of Mr. Edouard Dumesnel, advocate and deputy prothonotary, to Miss Antoinette Hickok, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Hickok, is announced to take place on April 12.

MR. JAMES RILEY DEAD.

TRAGIC END OF THE EX-CAPTAIN OF CORNWALL'S LACROSSE TEAM.

A despatch has been received from Cornwall stating that Mr. James Riley, ex-captain of the Cornwall senior lacrosse team, was instantly killed as he was



THE LATE MR. JAMES RILEY, Ex-Captain of the Cornwall Lacrosse Team.

starting work this morning in the Stomont Mill, one of the Canadian Colored Cotton Goods Company's factories. Mr. Riley was killed by the grooved pulleys of the big rope driver. How he fell into this will probably be explained at the inquest, which has been opened by Coroner Hamilton. Mr. Riley was about thirty-eight years of age and had resided in Cornwall since his childhood. He was an enthusiastic lacrosse player and was for several years captain of Cornwall's senior team.

Mr. Riley was well known in Montreal and the news of his untimely death was received with genuine regret. As a captain he had few equals for he had the enviable reputation of not only knowing the game thoroughly, but his word to his team was law. A prominent M. A. A. official stated this morning that in the death of Mr. Riley Canada has lost a thorough and clean sportsman in every sense of the word.

THE CITY LIGHTING.

MR. ARTHUR PARENT PRESENTS HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO FIRE AND LIGHT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Arthur Parent, superintendent of the street lighting department at the City Hall, presented his annual report to the Fire and Light Committee yesterday. The report showed that there are 1,313 arc lights, 366 incandescent lights and 524 gas lights placed at suitable intervals over the 195 miles of city streets. A large number of additional lights have been asked for and the committee is making arrangements for a hundred new ones to be installed and ready for service by May 1.

Mr. Alcide Chausse, city building inspector, presented the official report of his recent visit to Baltimore and New York to inspect the fire ruins. The report dwelt principally on the value of terra cotta for walls and flooring and wired glass for windows in fireproof buildings. Mr. Chausse also pointed out the necessity for sufficient provision for exits from theatres and other public buildings, and the advisability of having exits marked or designated by plans on programmes or by colored lights. There should also be plenty of fire-fighting apparatus in the halls of such buildings.

A petition from the sub-chiefs of the department asked that their buggies be repaired. It was remarked by the chairman that when a vehicle went into the repair shop it was repaired so much that it came out a new affair. He opposed the request; the majority of the committee were of the same opinion, and it was refused.

The committee decided to buy a dozen fountain pens for the use of the members and heads of departments at six dollars each.

The report of a sub-committee, recommending that rubber coats at \$4.25 be purchased from H. K. Martin, and rubber boots at \$4.65 be purchased from Fogarty & Bros., was adopted.

In the absence of the chairman, Ald Nelson presided.

The committee decided to buy a dozen fountain pens for the use of the members and heads of departments at six dollars each.

LAPRAIRIE ACTION.

Mr. Justice Curran rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Dupuis vs. the Corporation of the Parish of Laprairie. This was a claim for \$2,700, contract price of an iron bridge built by plaintiff for defendant over a stream on the St. Johns road. The plea held that the bridge not having been completed within the delay fixed, the plaintiff should suffer a deduction of three hundred dollars on the contract price, under a special penalty clause mentioned in the contract, and a sum of \$2,400 was deposited in court as a sufficient tender for settlement. The Court found that the corporation defendant was responsible for most of the delay in the completion of the work, and that the contractor should be made to suffer to the extent of seventy-five dollars only. The tender was therefore declared insufficient, and judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for \$2,625.

LECTURE AT MEN'S OWN.

The illustrated lecture, "Through Scotland on a bike," given by the Rev. W. D. Reid, to the "Men's Own," in Calvary Church last evening was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. For two hours they attentively followed the lecturer, frequently showing their appreciation. In the absence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay, president, the chair was occupied by the vice-president, the Rev. Mr. Tippet, pastor of the church. Mr. Crosskey moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, seconded by Mr. Morant, which was enthusiastically endorsed by the audience.

THE LATE MR. ALLAN.

Many friends will regret to hear of the death of William Foulds Allan, which occurred on March 14, at Los Angeles, Cal., where he went for the benefit of his health eleven months ago. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Allan, contractor of this city and for many years was employed in the firm of Caverhill & Kiscock, wholesale milliners.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon last, from his father's residence, 26 Stanley street. The chief mourners were his two sons, John and William; his father, brother and brother-in-law, Mr. P. A. Paterson, also his cousin, A. Foulds (Glasgow, Scotland).

Although private, a large number of friends paid their last tribute, among them the Rev. F. M. Dewey, Messrs. Wm. Drysdale, A. C. Hutchison, John Allan, W. Stenhouse, J. A. Ogilvy, J. Ogilvy, R. Peel, Wm. Weldon, W. White, W. McGarr, J. Wilson, J. G. Gray, S. Agnew, J. White, J. H. Peattie, R. Parker, J. A. Gordon and others.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

**3rd SATURDAY
HALF PRICE SALE.**

The Following Goods at HALF PRICE To-Morrow.

Cut Glass Decanters.
Cut Glass Water Jugs.
Cut Glass Perfume Bottles.
China Cups, Saucers, and Plates.
Japanese Cups and Saucers.
Japanese Dishes, Plates, Trays, Etc.
Foley China, White and Gold decorations, in Flower Vases, Jardinières.
Balance of Enamelled Kitchen Ware.

**WALL PAPER AND DECORATION
DEPARTMENT.**

PAINTING in all its branches.
FRESCOING, TINTING and COLORING.
WALL HANGING in Paper, Silk, Tapestry, Burlap and other fabrics.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

The Latest Novelties in ENGLISH, FRENCH GERMAN & AMERICAN WALL PAPERS at exceedingly Moderate Prices.
ROOM MOULDINGS to Match all Papers.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

**Gray's Syrup
of
Red Spruce Gum**
For Coughs and Colds.

SORRENTO ORANGES.

216 size, Half Box—	Doz. 7½c
Box \$1.10	
180 size, Half Box—	Doz. 10c
Box \$1.25	
150 size, Half Box—	Doz. 12½c
Box \$1.25	
300 size Box—	Doz. 12½c
Box \$1.75	
300 size Box—	Doz. 10c
Box \$1.75	

NAVEL ORANGES.

250 size, doz.	10c
216 size, doz.	20c
150 size, doz.	25c
125 size, doz.	30c

BITTER ORANGES.

250 size, doz.	15c
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LEMONS.

300 size, doz.	10c
300 extra large, doz.	15c

RABY & FRERE,
1159, 1161 St. James St.
Tel. Up 2589.

**CATARRH CAUSES
MANY DISEASES**

REALIZED BY THOUSANDS TOO LATE
Safety lies in recognizing the importance of curing it at its beginning

CATARRHOZONE

As the drop of water is to the ocean, so is Catarrh to disease.

With some it grows apparently neither better nor worse, yet it unceasingly poisons the system. With others it at once depresses vitality, unfits the body to resist disease, then consumption comes in and performs its deadly mission.

Catarrh undermines the most vigorous constitution and yet by the use of Catarrhozone it may, at its very beginning, be uprooted in a few years.

CURES

What is CATARRHOZONE? Simply a medicine carried by air to throat, lungs and nasal passages.

Little drops of healing so small that only the microscope can reveal them, so potent of healing, so deadly to disease germs, that it at once destroys the cause and heals diseased tissue.

Carried by air directly to the source of disease, its mighty healing power is applied by the air directly to the inflamed surfaces.

Is it not rational to believe its real efficacy when it is applied as a soothing, inflammation-subduing vapor right to the spot.

Thousands applaud it. Doctors say it is rational and effective.

The only sure cure for all diseases of the lungs, throat and nasal passages.

CATARRH

Price 25c. and \$1.00 at all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.

Furnish with Fashionable Furniture.

N.S. Valiquette

Open Friday and Saturday until 10 p.m.

West—2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET, near Drummond.
East—1541-1547 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

UNTIL SATURDAY

Our Enlargement Sale has met with such hearty support by the public during Wednesday and Thursday last that, at times, we found it quite impossible to attend to the wants of all. We have thought it best, therefore, to continue Sale until Saturday, and to allow all to benefit by extension of Sale, we will be open Friday and Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We sincerely trust that those of our friends who will find it necessary to visit us on Monday next, will pardon any little inconvenience they may experience through the workmen pulling down the walls, etc. They can depend upon us to use every precaution to secure their comfort, but a little leniency upon their part will help considerably.

**STORE YOUR FURS
AT NELSON'S.**

Telephone Main 2206, or Up Town 2689, and we will send for them.
1864 Notre Dame st. and 2288 St. Catherine st.

Weekly Calendar.

WINDSOR HALL, Tuesday, April 5th.

Only appearance of the celebrated English contralto, Miss

MURIEL FOSTER

Assisted by EMELIANO RENAUD, Pianist, M. De SEVE, Violinist, and Miss EADIE, Accompanist.

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Plan opens at Shaw's next Tuesday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Royal Canadian Academy
25th ANNUAL EXHIBITION

In the Galleries of the ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

MARCH 18th to April 2nd.

Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday and Thursday Evenings 8 to 10.

Music on Saturday Afternoons.

Admission, 25c.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

"TEMPTATION."

Special Address to Men by

Rev. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D.,

Pastor American Presbyterian Church, Association Hall, SUNDAY, 4 p.m. Good

music. Men warmly invited.

Week Night Meeting, SATURDAY, 8 p.m.

Address by C. A. ADAMS, B.A., Associate

Secretary McGill Y.M.C.A.

Young Men's Bible Study, SUNDAY,

2:45 p.m.

Social Song Service, Association Parlors,

SUNDAY, 8:30 p.m.

All men heartily invited. Strangers welcome.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, March 27th, 3 p.m.

Speaker—Rev. WM. MUNROE.

Soloist—Mr. WALTER BROWN.

Your seat is waiting for you. Come take

your place with us. You will not regret it.

COOKE VS. BLACKLEY.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE OFFERS AN AMENDED PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION.

In the matter of Cooke vs. Blackley, for criminal libel, the attorney for the defence, Mr. Robert Johnston, has retired from the case. Mr. James Cranishaw appeared yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Wurtel, on behalf of Blackley. The defence offered the following amended plea of justification:—

"And, without waiver of his verbal plea of not guilty, the said William Blackley, for a further plea in this behalf, saith:—

That our lord the King ought not further to prosecute the said indictment against him, because he says that each, all and every of the assertions, matters and things made, mentioned and charged in the said alleged libel are founded upon truth and upon fact. And so the said William Blackley says that the said alleged libel is true in substance and in fact; and the said William Blackley further says that the said alleged libel is matter of public interest and concern, and that before and at the time of publishing the said alleged libel it was for the public benefit that the same should be published to the extent that the same was published by him, the said William Blackley, because the matters mentioned in the said alleged libel affected the due administration of justice in this province, and the said William Blackley wished, through his solicitor and legal adviser, the said L. M. Lyon, to cause to be laid before the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec the said matters, in order that the same should be fully investigated in the interest of the due administration of justice and for the public benefit; and this the said William Blackley is ready to verify."

The trial will commence next Monday.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

MEETING CALLED TO DISCUSS IT BREAKS UP IN DISORDER.

Dublin, March 24.—A meeting called here to-day for the purpose of promoting an international exhibition in Dublin during the year 1906 under King Edward's patronage broke up in disorder, the members of the Gaelic League voting with the majority against the project. John McNeill, vice-president of the league, opposed the proposition and advocated an exclusively national exhibition. The supporters of the national movement attempted to hold a meeting, but were dispersed by the police.

IRISH LAND ACT.

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND TELLS OF ITS OPERATIONS.

London, March 24.—Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a request of Mr. William Redmond (Irish Nationalist), for information concerning the working of the Irish Land Act, said he believed that if all the parties concerned worked in the same spirit as last year, great success would attend the operation of the act. Applications for advances amounting to \$10,000,000 had been received from 4,152 tenants on 206 estates, 61 evicted tenants had been restored, and others were about to be restored.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

MARCH						
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The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904.

Still another magnificent auxiliary institution is about to arise in aid of the educational work being done by McGill University. As it was once said, man does not live by bread alone, so a university's work is not done alone by pumping in knowledge with a force pump. This truth has always been negatively recognized by McGill University, which has steadily refused to confer its certificates on the basis of extramural study. Refusing this, however, it becomes all the more incumbent on a seat of learning to give all possible value to residence. Its students should inhale an atmosphere of refinement and culture. This part of education is better fulfilled in the older English universities than in any other. The university towns are seats of learning and of nothing else, and the life in the residential colleges brings young men into close contact with men greater than themselves. The social advantages of university life are at a minimum when the students are scattered through the town in such lodgings as they can afford. It is thought to remedy this by the provision of what are essentially club houses where professors, graduates and students can meet on common ground. Several efforts have been made in this direction in the past, but have proved premature. The first large and successful movement has been that of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose work has been usefully carried on for some time in a domicile of its own, and for which a magnificent hall is now about to be built. The contributions to this from many sources have been most generous, but it is largely through the signal gift of Lord Strathcona that the building enterprise has reached the certainty of success. Now we hear of the large gift by Sir William Macdonald of a hundred thousand dollars, by which the aspirations of the promoters of the McGill Union are about to be realized in the opening of a common social meeting place for all university men. The general plan on which this gift is made seems to be devised with that thoughtful care and wisdom which marks all Sir William Macdonald's benefactions to education and culture in Canada. A good beginning had already been made towards this result and Sir William, as it were, puts the college men on their honor still to make their contribution as large as they meant to make, that the institution may have the needed endowment for upkeep.

THE WAR.

General Kouroupatkin, now approaching the seat of war, has told everybody that he is going to make peace with the Japanese only in Tokio after having sent their shattered army to Davy Jones by sinking their transports on their return voyage. The idea of sending a hundred and fifty thousand yellow men as a repeat for the fishes seems to delight his holy Russian fancy. He may or may not be a natural blusterer; but it is evidently necessary for him to put on the big bow-wow style at present to offset the constant admission that the first tactics of Russia must be "patience," or, in other words, retreat. Were the patience and retreat to come without these delightful assurances of a final slaughter they would probably make the Russians very unhappy. The Russian theory is that, when they have got the whole Japanese army into Corea, all they will have to do will be to retreat gradually before them and tempt them further and further from their base until they reach the point where Russia will have the advantage of numbers and position, when Russia will wipe them out. This is undoubtedly Russia's wise policy. We showed at the outbreak of hostilities that it would be a comparatively easy thing for Japan to overcome Russia at her vulnerable extremity, but that to drive Russia out of Manchuria would mean that the conquering power would have to hold that vast territory against an ever accumulating power from the north. This is a task which we pointed out that neither Great Britain nor the United States, though both questioning, as strongly as Japan, Russia's presence in Manchuria, was likely to undertake or to abet Japan in undertaking. Japan's victory over Russia on the shores of the Yellow Sea seemed assured from the first; but her chance of finding a scientific boundary further Russia-ward than the Yalu at which to stay the advance of that glacial power seemed far less certain. The promised early success of Japan would seem, however, to depend on her turning the flank of the Russian army by a landing either in the Liao tung gulf, preferably at Niu-chwang or at the mouth of the Tumen or some other less obvious method. Otherwise she would simply waste her enormous army by endless frontal attacks on a disheartening but unrelenting force which would always give way rather than stand any real shock.

We have Admiral Togo's account of the torpedo boat night attack on Tuesday morning, and of the bombardment that followed on Tuesday forenoon. It is not so vivid as the reports we received the next day from General Stoessel and Admiral Makaroff. He admits that some of the Russian shells fell among his ships, but declares that none of them did any harm. He says nothing about the feat recorded in a despatch from Tokio to the London "Telegraph" that under cover of the bombardment a number of merchant vessels advanced on Tuesday night and sank themselves in the mouth of the harbor, thus closing it up. There was at all appearance no bombardment on Tuesday night, the bombardment having ended about two o'clock in the afternoon. Had there been any renewal of the bombardment with such results we should have heard of it by this time in a more responsible way, or had such an approach been made to the harbor that night ever so quietly we should probably have heard of it. Indeed, the vessels would hardly have needed to sink themselves as the harbor mouth is sown thick with mines. There is an interesting report made by a Chinese junk captain who, on behalf of the press, is said to have landed near Port Arthur and, walking into the town, brought away a full description of how things stood there. According to him the Russians are treating all Chinese simply as slaves, forbidding their departure from the seat of war in order to make them work by compulsion on their earthworks. It is hard to believe in such a daring visit, and one cannot always trust to Chinese veracity, but the description given has all the appearance of moderation and truth, and is in keeping with all else we have heard. A doubtful despatch printed in a Schleswig paper says the "Retvizan" has got so raked by using her big guns white ground as to be utterly beyond repair. Whatever the foundation of the story, it seems probable enough.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Yesterday, the London Chamber of Commons met, Lord Brassey presiding, as he did last year at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and Messrs. G. E. Drummond, A. J. Hodgson and H. B. Ames, of Montreal, were among the honored guests. Personally, Lord Brassey was in favor of a royal commission to enquire exhaustively into the whole question of preferential relations with the colonies. In the evening there was the time-honored banquet, without which Englishmen seem to think that very little can be accomplished. Mr. George E. Drummond made a speech ringing with imperialist enthusiasm, and said that Canada did not regard the preferential question from the point of view of the pocket, but of the empire. Mr. Hodgson assured the meeting that Canada did not dictate what England should do, and that whether she gave as a preference or not would not affect our loyalty. Mr. Ames told them that we are all true Britons. Very true Britons, who

do not want to be Americanized, but still the Americans are approaching us with blandishments and we may be led to yield to them. We read farther that after the banquet the Canadians received an ovation of a most cordial character, and, yet,—oh, unkindest cut of all!—not a single London paper printed a word of their speeches! Where is the imperialism of which we hear so much?

The sixty-eighth yearly general meeting of the Bank of British North America took place at the London offices of the bank on Tuesday, March 8. As the chairman, Mr. J. J. Cator, explained, the capital remains the same as in the statement presented to shareholders for the year 1902, or £1,000,000, equal to about \$5,000,000; but the reserve has been increased to £400,000, or \$2,000,000, by the transfer of £10,000 out of the profits of the year 1903, and this policy will be pursued until the reserve amounts to £500,000, at least, or half the capital. Deposits and current accounts have increased, comparing 1903 with 1902, by £265,852, while notes in circulation show a decrease of £27,825. There is a small contraction of £160,771, too, in discounts and other loans, arising chiefly from a reduction in acceptances. Mr. Cator went carefully over the statement, item by item, not only comparing it with the previous statement, but explaining the why and wherefore of the changes in the most interesting way, as our readers will see in the full report of the proceedings which we publish on another page. Since Dec. 31, 1902, the bank has opened nine branches, and other branches have been improved and brought up to date, all of which has resulted in a considerable access of business. The number of the staff in Canada is now 224, and in London it is 24, all of whom the directors heartily thanked for their "zeal, ability and general discretion." What will especially interest Canadian readers are the annual reports of the bank's managers in Canada on commerce and banking, and this part of the chairman's address especially will doubtless be widely read here. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, showing that all present were satisfied, as they had good reason to be.

The local market during the week was on the rise for a while, but yesterday sagged again, although the closings of yesterday are still above those of a week ago. On Monday for no special reason that is apparent to the non-professional, Montreal Street Railway stock was bid up from 203 to 211 by Mr. Forget. On Wednesday it sold at 208, and yesterday 210 was asked and 207 bid at the close. Otherwise the highest prices of the week were revealed on Wednesday, when Canadian Pacific changed hands at 118, Power at 73½, and Richelieu 84½. Yesterday Canadian Pacific closed at 114½, compared with 112½ a week ago, and the respective figures for other active stocks were:—Richelieu, 83½ and 81½; Twin City, 92½ and 91; Power, 72½ and 71; Nova Scotia, 81 and 78½; Iron common, 9 and 8½, and Coal common, 58 and 56. The local money market is unchanged, with call loans quoted at 4½ to 5 percent. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 49.27 percent, compared with 50.56 percent last week. It is reported that a secret struggle has been going on for some time past between the Reading and the Jersey Central railways, on the one hand, and the Pennsylvania, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Western, and the Erie, on the other, the first maintaining that coal should not be reduced in price during the summer months, but should be maintained without rebates. The second parties to the argument were for a reduction, and they seem to have won, as the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, one of the hard coal corporations, has issued a circular stating that for all coal delivered to the order of customers during April a discount of fifty cents a ton would be allowed, coal being delivered free on board vessels at Hoboken. Those prices net for gross tons of 2,240 pounds are as follows:—

Grate...	..	..	..	\$4.25
Egg...	..	..	..	4.75
Stove...	..	..	..	4.75
Chestnut...	..	..	..	4.75

As the average summer freight to Montreal from Oswego and Fair Haven is only a dollar and a half, there ought to be a prospect for the Montreal householder to get his two thousand pounds of coal at less than seven dollars or seven and a quarter.

SUCCEEDS HIMSELF.

THE HON. A. E. FORGET REAPPOINTED LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Ottawa, March 25.—The Hon. A. E. Forget, whose term as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories expired on Oct. 4 last, has been appointed for a second term. He has been connected with the administration of public affairs in the west since the seventies, and was raised to the governorship in 1898.

'DAI NIPPON'

MR. SHAW T. NISHIMURA TELLS OF THE WONDERS OF JAPAN.

An excellent lecture on Japan was given in the Natural History Hall last evening by Mr. Shaw T. Nishimura, a native of the country, and a prosperous merchant of this city. Not only did the speaker keep the interest of the large audience by his description of his beautiful country, but frequent flashes of humor established a genuine bond of sympathy between him and his hearers. Mr. Nishimura read his lecture and afterwards, by means of excellent stereoscopic pictures, took his audience on a tour through Dai Nippon (Great Japan), Land of the Rising Sun.

Japan, Mr. Nishimura said, has an area of a hundred and sixty thousand square miles, and a population of forty-five millions, increasing at the rate of five hundred thousand annually. It consists of three thousand islands having numerous bays, and safe harbors. There are many mountains, all of volcanic origin, of which, of course, the greatest is the world-famed Fujiyama, 12,385 feet above the level of the sea. Many of the other mountains have altitudes ranging from two thousand to three thousand five hundred feet. Fujiyama, over whose snow-cold heavy travelers rave, is cone-shaped. Its crater is five hundred feet deep, and it stands on the boundary line of three provinces. At the commencement of the summer, pilgrims in thousands, ascend it. Within the bowels of this giant, no volcanic forces are now evident, but in early times it was the scene of terrific eruptions. Indeed this fair land has been rent asunder by the Titanic strength of the earth's internal forces. In A. D. 440 an earthquake destroyed the Imperial Palace. In 670, 820 and 1554 seismic disturbances caused untold havoc throughout the islands. In 1707 Fujiyama awakened from her long sleep, and with a convulsive movement shook almost the entire world, poured out millions of tons of lava, and threw ashes and pumice-stone into Tokio, sixty miles away. Fujiyama dates from B.C. 286, when the Vulcans of the nether world united, rent the land asunder, turned the sea into a boiling maelstrom, heaved up the plain, and left Fujiyama as a monument to their strength. Even now, mild earthquakes are common, and the speaker said that while he lived in Tokio there were no less than a hundred and fifteen shocks.

The climate of Japan is variable. In the north, Arctic severity is common, while in the southern portion perpetual summer practically reigns. Temperatures of over a hundred degrees Fahrenheit are common in the vicinity of Tokio and Yokohama in the months of July and August. The best months to visit Japan are April and October.

The vegetation is luxuriant. In trees the pine, bamboo, maple, mulberry and Chinese cedar are common. Of fruits the apple, orange, cherry, chestnut, walnut, plum and grapes are abundant. There are a hundred and fifty thousand acres under tea, and the cultivation of rice is one of the chief sources of revenue. Sweet potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, tomatoes and white radishes thrive.

Flowers are everywhere, and, of course, the chrysanthemum, the lotus and the cherry blossom, dear to every Japanese heart, are most in demand. Of animals, the pony, ox, dog, and cat are the most common of the domestic varieties, while the bear, deer, hog and monkey comprise the best known wild species. Mallard, snipe, pheasants, and plovers are abundant, and of fish and crustaceans the herring, cod, lobster, eel, carp, shad and oyster are common.

Japan is rich in minerals, especially in coal, which is shipped to China; copper, which is exported to Germany principally; gold, silver, iron and precious stones. It is estimated that the gold and silver mined during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries totalled a hundred and three million pounds sterling.

The scenery is sublime, and the glories of the Inland Sea can never be adequately described. The origin of the Japanese race is hard to trace. It is now an amalgamation of different peoples—South Sea Islanders, Danes, Hollanders, Dutch, Portuguese, Koreans, Italians and several others.

An ethnologist in a recent work states that the Japanese came originally from Mesopotamia, but this is hard to prove. Social conditions in this island country are worthy of imitation. There are no millionaires and no wretchedly poor, as are seen in the boasted centres of occidental civilization. The late General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, when he visited Japan said: "I am surprised to see how happy your people are. I never saw a country where wealth is so well distributed."

Shintoism and Buddhism are the prevailing religions. The latter was brought from Corea in 552. Christian evangelization has wonderfully increased since the constitution of Japan was adopted in 1890. In 1532 the first missionaries—Jesuit priests—came to Japan, but the Shogun put them to death, and for three hundred years not only missionaries, but foreigners of all kinds, were kept out of the empire.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this remarkable country is the antiquity of the reigning dynasty. It dates from 680 B.C.—2,564 years—and the Mikado, now reigning, is the one hundred and twenty-second of the line.

Mr. Nishimura knocked on the head the popular idea of Japanese civilization being only modern. For centuries upon centuries, Japan has been the home of the arts, and the magnificent temples, palaces, gardens and waterways, dating back seven and eight centuries, are eloquent witnesses of the antiquity of Japanese civilization—not of course, the modern idea of civilization—but civilization in its broadest and best sense—the love of high ideals, art for art's sake, quaint and beautiful scenic effects, the spirit of poetry, patriotism, the love of home, purity, chivalry—in a word—civilization. A quotation from Lafcadio Hearn, who went from New Orleans to take the chair of literature in the time-honored University of Tokio, closed the lecture.

Tea gardens, geisha girls with the inevitable fan and dreamy eyes, gushing, groves of magnificent bamboo, street scenes in Tokio and Yokohama, which there are no less than forty different kinds, glimpses of beautiful gorges, temples, monuments (not forgetting the great figure of Buddha) and up the greater part of the imaginary tour through the country which, as we heard so much of from the pens of the late Sir Edwin Arnold and Professor Lafcadio Hearn, and yet know so little.

THE RIVER FRONT.

MANY UNEMPLOYED MEN WATCH THE ICE ANXIOUSLY—COMMISSIONERS STREET IMPASSABLE.

A visit to the riverside during the morning shows numbers of men, and work, anxiously looking for the breaking up of the ice. Their long spell of cessation from work is not likely to last much longer. Longshoremen, dockmen, etc., are among the waiting crowd, and say: "The ice will begin to move in two or three days." The appearance of the river this morning justifies their opinion. Large, open patches are to be seen near the Victoria bridge, so that the course of a fortnight at the outside will be seen plying, though encountering some difficulty from the floating ice.

The chief engineer to the Harbour Commissioners reports that the condition of the ice is much behind what it has been for some years past.

The water is open from Prescott to Cornwall, and to a considerable extent around the Lacine and Long Sault rapids.

Conveyances were still crossing the bridge below Victoria bridge this morning, though encountering great difficulties. It has already been pointed out that the ice exists, but it has become a well-known saying in Montreal, "If the ice across the river will not cease to move, one has been drowned." People begin to realize that the ice is gradually becoming a death trap for the reckless and unwary.

The water level continues to rise and fall, registering about 27 feet 4 inches. The most serious time occurs when the ice movement takes place and the water caused by melting snow in the streets and the showers that prevail at this period, choke the openings, and send the water to fill up the cellars and warehouses along the river front. The authorities, with the aid of the city pumps, are prepared to deal with this matter, and look forward to a greater measure of success than hitherto.

The traffic on the roads is carried on under most trying difficulties. Craig street is perhaps the busiest street for heavy conveyances in the city, and the sides of the streets are now so dangerous for the passage of vehicles that the drivers doggedly stick to the car route and cause considerable delay to the service.

The cars along Commissioners street have had to be discontinued. Some 50 or 60 men are engaged there in the Herculean task of making the street somewhat more passable. Five hundred men might show some results, but the efforts of this small body appears futile.

DAMAGES FOR ACCIDENT.

In a case of O. Began vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the plaintiff, a carpenter in the service of the company defendant, claimed five thousand dollars damages, on account of injuries received by being struck by a grain elevator, while working on the ship "Mont Temple," and Mr. Justice Archibald has now rendered judgment, maintaining the action to the extent of \$1,200.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

Wingham, Ont., March 25.—The Rev. William Hall, father of the editor of the Wingham "Advance," has just died near Arkwright, in Bruce County, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

The following are the contents of this week's issue of "World Wide":

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Merger Decision—The "Nation," New York.
Happy Ceylon—The "Daily Telegraph," London.
The Indian Government and Preference—The "Pilot," London.
The Recent Cabinet Changes: Statement by Mr. Balfour—The "Standard," London.
The Power and Purpose of Japan by Baron Suematsu, in "Collier's Weekly."
Ahead of Any Country in the World—Herbert Spencer and Japan—London "Times" Tokio Correspondent.
SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
The "Meisner" at Harvard—Correspondent of the Springfield Republican.
Trials of Choirmasters—The New York "Tribune."
CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
March—Sonnet, from the "Tribune," New York.
Three Lovely Lyrics by Thomas Carew.
The Psalms—The "Spectator," London.
The Adventures of Elizabeth in Hungary—The "Daily Telegraph," London.
At the Sign of the Pillow—By John G. J. in "Life."
Life in Garrison Town—By W. L. Courtney, in the "Daily Telegraph," London.
Two Books on Canada—The "Times," London.
Howell's Familiar Letters—The "Literary World," London.
HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
Buddhism, the Japanese Ethical Code—By Alfred Stead, in the "Monthly Review," London.
The Irritating Male: Is He Curable?—Artemis, in the "King," London.
The Weather Plant: Storms and Earthquakes Foretold—English Papers.
One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

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BLASPHEMOUS L.BEL.

SUCH IS THE CHARGE AGAINST PUBLISHER OF THE "LAN-TERNE."

Jean Labour, publisher, 1560 Notre Dame street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Lebeque, on two charges of blasphemous libel. One of these libels appeared in the January number of the "Lanterne," a new publication, of which it is said Labour is the owner. The article in question, for which Labour is held responsible, is headed "Victime d'un incendie." It referred to the burning of the Catholic church at Ste. Cene-gonde a couple of months ago. In the article the Host was burned, and this fact inspired the writer to pen the article in question.

Another article of a similar nature has also been adduced as sufficient to constitute blasphemous libel. The complainant in the case is Joseph Versailles. Labour appeared before Mr. Lafontaine yesterday, pleaded not guilty and was remanded for enquete. The maximum penalty for libel of this character is one year in prison.

DINGWALL VS. MASON.

LIBEL SUIT IN COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The libel suit of Alexander Dingwall vs. Henry Mason commenced in the Court of King's Bench to-day. The matter dates from the year 1894, when the plaintiff alleges defendant printed in the "Trade Bulletin" under date of Oct. 28, an article which plaintiff avers hurt his reputation. Messrs. F. S. McLellan and Messier are for the plaintiff, while Messrs. Robert C. Smith, K.C., and George H. Montgomery appear for the defendant. The principal witness this morning was Mr. Dingwall.

ECHOES OF CHARLIER CASE.

Under the heading "The real guilty parties," the "Journal" published an article this morning stating that it was justly remarked that Mr. Charlier, recently sentenced to imprisonment, is not so very guilty after all, and it then added: "He might have been a Catholic with as much conviction as he retained a free-thinker. Only he made the mistake to constitute himself the tool of a small group of Canadians who profess to hold no religious belief, and who have made it a specialty to insult what we hold here as most respectable and what we venerate most sincerely. After the evidence given before the Criminal Court the company of the 'Debats,' a journal, the reading of which was forbidden by Mr. Bruchesi to all the Catholics of his diocese, was composed as follows: Messrs. Gaspard Deserres, president; directors, J. M. Wilson, A. Marquette, Gonzave Desaulniers, Ed. Charlier, Pol. Martineau and Jos. Laurent, assistant secretary. The result of the article was that, this forenoon, Mr. Desaulniers, through his attorney, Mr. J. O. Drouin, entered an action of \$5,000 damages against the 'Journal,' and similar actions were also entered against the same paper by all the other persons mentioned, except Mr. Charlier, through Messrs. Martineau & Desfoues.

MARKET DUES NOT PAID.

A very important judgment was rendered this morning by Mr. Recorder Poirer, when he found guilty Howard Bissell and Daniel Ross, cattle traders, of Brockville, Ont. It appears that the defendants had shipped 90 hogs to Montreal, and had placed them in the western cattle market for sale. They neglected to pay the usual market charges as provided in by-law 296, section 91. Their defence was that the hogs were sold previous to being shipped, to the Masterman Packing and Provision Company, and were therefore not liable to market dues. The court held otherwise and remarked that all future violations of this by-law will be dealt with severely. He imposed a fine of \$2 and costs or ten days. Mr. F. S. McLellan appeared for the defendants.

TORONTO TANNERS.

Toronto, March 24.—The principal feature at the meeting of the tannery section of the Board of Trade yesterday was the appointment of a committee to confer with the tanners' section of the Quebec Board of Trade relative to revising their terms of trade. The proposition was discussed at considerable length by the members.

OTTAWA POST-OFFICE TO BE RESTORED.

Ottawa, March 25.—The supplementary estimates to come before parliament this session will make provision for restoring the Ottawa post-office and customs house building, which was destroyed by fire last New Year's week. The architectural style of the edifice will not be changed but another story will be added to afford the room that is needed.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(See also page 1.)

London, March 25.—At a meeting of the British Women's Emigration Association to-day, Sir Gilbert Parker, in the chair, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, in moving the adoption of the report, said nobody could be against the object of the association. He pointed out that the association must select emigrants of good stock and of good character so that Canada would not be sorry for having received them. Among those present at the meeting were the Duke of Argyll and the Governor-General of New Zealand. The report was adopted.

London, March 25.—Archdeacon Sinclair of London, referring to the educational controversy, says the arrangement advocated by Sir John Dunnington, and which he also strongly supports, is a scheme to secure educational peace in the Canadian system of the allotment of rates which works well in Canada.

The archdeacon cannot see why it cannot work here.

London, March 25.—The "Morning Post," referring to Mr. Arnold Forster's remarks regarding colonial contributions, says as long as the whole cost of protecting Canadian interests and commerce is paid by the British taxpayer, Canada cannot expect to negotiate treaties without reference to the interests of Great Britain.

CIVIC C.P.R. COMMITTEE.

EAST END EXPROPRIATION DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the special civic committee having in hand the matter of the expropriation of a portion of land on the river front between Lacroix and Panet streets, was held at the City Hall this morning. Ald. Levy presided. The proprietors were represented by the Hon. L. O. Taillon, K.C., Mr. J. N. Greenfield, K.C., and Mr. R. T. Heneker.

Mr. Greenfield, on behalf of Mr. Cushing, of the Montreal breweries, and Mr. Taillon, on behalf of Messrs. Viau Freres, and others, opposed the plans proposed by the C. P. R. on account of the inconvenience it would cause their clients if the desired expropriation were carried out. It would take a large sum to pay them either to remove or remain under proposed conditions.

Mr. D. McNicoll, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, stated that the proposed plan would greatly improve the east end of the city and increase the value of property in that vicinity. It was the intention to improve the grades at certain crossings and arrange the yard work so that there would be less shunting and interference with traffic than at present.

The proprietors claimed that for safety they would have to drive their goods a mile and a half around instead of a couple of blocks, as at present.

TERMINAL RAILWAY

COMPANY ASKS ROAD COMMITTEE FOR MORE STREETS.

At the meeting of the Road Committee yesterday afternoon Ald. Couture explained a plan he hoped to see carried out for the establishment of a new belt line near Amherst street.

Mr. J. P. Mullarkey, general manager of the Terminal Railway, appeared before the committee and intimated that he intended to ask for a larger street circuit, perhaps at the next meeting. Considering this he hoped the committee would not grant any further extension to the Montreal Street Railway system before he would have the chance of submitting his request.

The chairman, Ald. Lariviere, said he hoped Mr. Mullarkey would send in his request without delay, and he promised the new belt line referred to would not be decided on before then.

Regarding the irregular car service on the Terminal, Mr. Mullarkey said the cause of it was an accident, by which an armature of a dynamo had been broken. To repair this would take a couple of weeks, and he wished to make the explanation so that the city need not put out inspectors to time the cars.

Mr. A. McQuinn came before the committee regarding the extension of the Beaver Hall line of cars, so that it could come around the Court House for the accommodation of lawyers and judges. The subject will be discussed at a future meeting. It has been up before but some new members of the committee wish to study the question before deciding on any action.

Ald. Bastien remarked incidentally that those employees suspended should not be restored to work without the knowledge of the committee.

The committee was of the same opinion.

THE SOUTH SHORE

MONEY FOR OPERATING EXPENSES WILL NOW BE GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Before the Exchequer Court at Ottawa this morning Mr. Victor Geoffroy, M.P., applied on behalf of Mr. Desaulniers, receiver for the South Shore Railway, for a grant of twelve thousand dollars to operate the system. The money will be granted, as without it trains cannot be run.

LECTURE BY DR. WILSON.

"The mystery of the unseen light," demonstrated by the X-rays, was the subject of a very interesting lecture in MacVicar Hall, Charron street, last evening by Dr. Robert Wilson, under the auspices of Wellington Council, 1455, Royal Arcanum. A solo by Mrs. Barrett, which gave much pleasure, preceded the lecture. The hall was well filled. The chair was taken by Dr. George Hall, past regent of Wellington Council.

GOVERNMENT AID.

SOUGHT BY GRAND TRUNK FOR LINES TO BE BUILT IN ONTARIO TO CONNECT WITH TRANSCONTINENTAL PROJECT.

Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager, and Mr. William Wainwright, comptroller, of the Grand Trunk, returned to-day from Toronto, where they had been interviewing the Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of Ontario, with regard to the subsidizing of certain lines to be proposed, in connection with the transcontinental project of the Grand Trunk—that is to say, provincial lines which would act as feeders for the main lines. The idea is to build a line some one hundred and fifty miles in extent in a northerly direction, from North Bay, tapping the main line of the new project at a point not yet absolutely fixed, but which would be in the neighborhood of Port Arthur or Fort William.

The whole matter, as the local manager said to-day, was in a nebulous state, and there was definite proposal yet brought forward, but details would be forthcoming later.

SUPREME COURT.

MONTREAL JUDGMENTS RENDERED THIS MORNING.

The Supreme Court rendered judgment in some very important Montreal cases this morning.

In the case of the Citizens' Light and Power Company and the town of St. Louis their Lordships reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal and restored the judgment of the Superior Court, maintaining the action of the company for light furnished the municipality under contract. Mr. R. C. Smith for the company and Mr. Bisillon for the town of St. Louis.

In the very important case of the city vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company, in which the city claimed some \$30,000 as percentage on the gross receipts of the company, the Supreme Court has now maintained the city's claim, thus reversing the judgments of both the Superior Court and the Court of Appeal, which had dismissed the action. The Chief Justice and Judge Killam dissented from the majority. Mr. Ethier appeared for the city, and Mr. Campbell for the company.

In the appeal of the Chamby Manufacturing Company from the judgment in favor of S. C. Willett, their Lordships also maintained the appeal, modified the judgment appealed from, and maintained the respondent's action to the amount of \$8,500. Mr. Campbell for the company; Mr. A. Geoffroy for Willett.

KNOX CHURCH MISSION BAND.

The Mission Band of Knox Church gave a very successful concert last night in the lecture hall, before an audience that filled the room. The programme was a varied one, and was much enjoyed. The Rev. Mr. Fleck presided. Miss Small recited from "Wee MacGregor," and was heartily encored. Miss Lulu Reichling's violin solos were well received. A duet by Miss Cole and Mr. Piché, and a song by Mr. L. Piché, Mr. Monack and Miss Roberts contributed piano solos. Mr. McGavren recited from Dr. Drummond's poems, and also gave Irish selections, being recalled several times.

FRIENDS ARE ANXIOUS.

Mr. L. S. France, who has been doing business as a broker under the style of France & Co., at 18 Hospital street, for about two months, left the city last evening and his departure has caused some anxiety among his business acquaintances.

There were two main bursts yesterday afternoon, one at the corner of St. Catherine and Aylmer streets, and the other at Notre Dame and Delormier. It is stated that the four-inch pipe leading into the hydrants at these points was found to have been broken by the frost. When the frost began to thaw out the ground loosened, and the flooding resulted. The water ran into the gutters and no serious damage resulted from the accidents. The water was cut off and repairs are being made.

REDUCING THE STAFF.

Seranton, Pa., March 25.—The American Locomotive Company has discharged about one half of its employees in the Scranton shops, including several draughtsmen. Mr. Bookman and several of his assistants have been transferred to the Schenectady shops. The movement is said to be in harmony with the policy of retrenchment adopted in all of the small plants of the company.

WORLD'S TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

St. Louis, March 25.—The world's fair officials have been notified by Dr. Clark Bell, of New York, chairman of the committee on arrangements of the World's Tuberculosis Congress, to be held here during the world's fair of the following additional appointments: Hon. vice-presidents, for the Province of Ontario, the Hon. J. R. Stratton, Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Toronto; and Henry O'Brien, for the Province of Quebec—Hon. A. Robitaille.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Dr. John Ferguson and Professor Adam H. Wright, of the University of Toronto.

LYNN STRIKE SETTLED.

Lynn, Mass., March 25.—An agreement has been reached in the shoe trade controversy whereby the questions which resulted in a lockout of the turn workers in thirty-one factories will be submitted to arbitration. The lockout will not be terminated until a decision is reached by the state board of arbitration.

MENARD RECAPTURED.

The liberty secured by J. Menard, the Brook wife murderer, who escaped during the night between Wednesday and

Thursday, was not of long duration, for he was recaptured at 6.30 yesterday evening. One of the search parties discovered him in a barn owned by a farmer named Gagnon, about a mile from the Brook. He offered little resistance and was brought back to the Brook.

BOY'S SERIOUS FALL.

AN ACCIDENT AT THE MOUNT ROYAL SCHOOL.

A painful accident occurred in Mount Royal School yesterday forenoon which nearly cost a little boy named Lebel, his life. The lad, who is about nine years of age, according to the story told by the other children, was starting from the third story to go down the stairway. He placed his hands on the banister and was half sliding and half walking when he lost his balance and fell to the floor below. He was unable to move or speak, and was picked up by some of the teachers who were standing close by. It was reported that he was killed, but a doctor was called and he was removed to his home, where he recovered consciousness and in the evening was able to speak. Although badly bruised and shaken up it is said no bones were broken.

THE BELANGER TRIAL.

Mr. Wilson, counsel for Belanger, commenced his address to the jury at ten o'clock this morning and occupied the whole forenoon. The Crown Prosecutor commenced his address at 2 p.m., and if a verdict is given to-day it will be late in the evening.

THE LONGUEUIL POST-OFFICE.

A public meeting was held at Longueuil yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Cholette, to consider the question of the site of the new post-office. The majority of those present seemed opposed to the site chosen on the Chamby road, near the Roman Catholic Church, as being too far east, and a resolution was passed asking the municipal council to see whether the lot chosen and bought could not be exchanged for one more central belonging to the town.

MRS. W.M. POWER DEAD.

Mrs. William Power, wife of the well-known ship builder, of Kingston, Ont., died on Thursday, in that city, aged 80 years. In early days she lived in Montreal and New York. Three sons survive. The remains are to be buried in Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

CATTLE MARKETS.
East Buffalo, March 24.—Cattle, receipts, 100 head; steady to strong; prime steers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.00.
Veals, receipts, 500 head; opened 75 cents higher; clearing easier; \$5.00 to \$7.00.
Hogs, receipts, 4,300 head; fairly active; \$5.00 to \$5.75; Yorkers, \$5.00 to \$5.75; pigs, \$5.40 to \$5.50; roughs, \$5.00 to \$5.15; butts, \$4.00 to \$4.50; dairies, \$5.50 to \$5.65; Sausage and lams, receipts, 5,200 head; active; sheep, firm; lambs, ten cents higher; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.35; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.65; wethers, \$5.00 to \$5.30; ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, top mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.50.
Chicago, March 25.—Cattle, receipts, 2,500; market steady; good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$4.00 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.75; calves, \$1.00 to \$2.00; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.00; canners, \$3.00 to \$4.25; Texas led steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50.
Hogs, receipts, 15,000; market steady; 15c lower; mixed and butchers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; good to choice, heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.52; rough heavy, \$5.20 to \$5.40; light, \$5.00 to \$5.80; bulk of sales, \$5.30 to \$5.40.
Sheep, receipts, 6,000 market strong; and good to choice, wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; western sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.30; native lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacramento street, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
July	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Corn, May	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Oats, May	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
July	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Port, May	13.02	13.22	13.00	13.07
Load, May	6.87	7.07	6.97	7.00
Ribs, May	6.85	6.97	6.85	6.90

FREIGHT RECEIPTS.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.
Oats, bushels	3,373	2,300
Barley, bushels	4,163	3,345
Flour, bbls.	278	131
Butter, pkgs.	3	3
Cheese, boxes	43	101
Meals, pkgs.	29	77
Leather, rolls	26	77
Raw Hides	36	77
Apples, bbls.	36	77

SMALL STRIKE IN DOMINION COAL MINE.

Glace Bay, C.B.N., March 22.—The sixteen Arment at Dominion No. 2 colliery, who went on strike on Saturday are still out. Efforts are being made toward effecting a settlement, but it would appear without success. Whether there will be a general strike or not will depend upon the attitude the P.W.A. Lodge will take in the matter within the next day or two. A strike with them is a last resort, and the management refuses to believe that there will be one.

LEAD MINERS AND THE BOUNTY.

Nelson, B.C., March 24.—The meeting of the Silver-lead Mine Owners' Association, which was to have convened on Tuesday at Sandon, did not meet until about midnight on Wednesday, because of the snow blockade preventing several members of the association from reaching Sandon until Wednesday night. The meeting did not finish its business until 2.30 o'clock this morning. The principal business transacted was the endorsement of the resolution adopted by the association at a meeting held at this city on March 9. These resolutions favor the payment of the lead bounty to such surplus of lead ore as cannot be handled by the lead smelters of the province. A memorial, requesting the Dominion Government to put into effect the

provisions contained in the resolution was adopted, and a committee of five appointed to meet the representatives of the Smelters on Tuesday, March 29. The text of the memorial was withheld from the press as it may be amended when the conference is held. When the terms are agreed on it will be signed by the representatives of the Smelters' Association and the representative of the smelters, and forwarded to the Government. This will be the final action in the matter.

FINANCIAL.

COTTON MARKET HIGHER.

Judson & Co., cotton brokers, 11 St. Sacramento street, report New York raw cotton prices as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	13.35	14.40	13.35	14.40
Aug.	11.10	14.74	14.03	14.74
Aug.	13.56	13.57	13.56	13.57

New York, Wall Street—Noon—Excited buying of U. P. suddenly developed in a quiet market and lasted about fifteen minutes. The stock was carried up 3 1/2 with long strings of large transactions coming on the tape. St. Paul rose 1 1/2, Southern Pacific 1 1/2 and the leaders generally 1 to 1 1/2. Union Pacific abruptly reacted a point, and carried the general list back 1/2 to a point, the latter Baltimore and Ohio Bonds were steady.

Noon—Money on call easy at 1 1/4; prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 to 5. Exchanges, \$221,484,619.
J. B. Picken & Co.'s wire—Exchange rates now permit of gold shipments, but as there is no quick steamer until Tuesday exports will be deferred until that sailing at least. The local money market will not be appreciably affected as it is chiefly against Panama payments which have been provided for by withdrawals of government deposits. The London market is again above my prices, from 1-8 to 1/4 percent over parity. Some little short interest still exists abroad which may cause further buying at the settlement.

U. S. COTTON CROP

ALMOST A MILLION BALES LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

Washington, March 25.—The final report of the census bureau on cotton ginning, showing the total production for 1903, given the following: Number of commercial bales, including linters, 10,399,558 against 11,275,105 for 1902. The crop, exclusive of linters in the United States was 10,205,973 commercial bales, including 9,359,472 square bales, 770,235 round bales, and 75,335 sea island bales.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Between Banks.
New York funds 1-64 dis.—Par.
Sterling, 60 days \$3.32-9
Sterling demand \$3.16-9 19-32
Sterling cables \$3.16-9 19-32
Paris, francs short 5.15 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, March 25.—Trading in the merger stocks on the curb was light and irregular at the opening. Northern Securities broke 1 1/2 points to 96 1/2, but soon recovered half its loss. Great Northern preferred sold at 163, and Northern Pacific opened at 124 1/2 on sales of a few hundred shares. The market hardened soon after the opening.

The opening trading in stocks to-day was quite active and blocks of a thousand shares and upwards changed hands in the Pacifics, St. Paul, Pennsylvania and U. S. Steel preferred. The Pacifics and U. S. Steel preferred sagged a fraction and St. Paul and Union Pacific hardened a shade. The changes were small and very irregular throughout. There was a rise of 1/2 in Ice and of 1/4 in the preferred.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Special report for the "Witness" by J. D. Monk, St. Sacramento street, local manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York by direct wire.

Opening and Closing Prices, 3 p.m.

Stocks.	Op'g.	Close.	Op'g.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
American Loco. Co.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
do. do. pref.	100	100	100	100
Am. Tobacco & Ref.	100	100	100	100
Am. Car Foundry	100	100	100	100
Am. Cotton	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
A. T. & S. P. Co.	100	100	100	100
do. do. pref.	100	100	100	100
Haltimere & Ohio	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
do. do. pref.	100	100	100	100
Brooklyn R.T.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Chas. & Alton	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Canadian Pacific	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
Canada Southern	100	100	100	100
Chas. & Ohio	100	100	100	100
Chas. Bur & Quincy	100	100	100	100
Chas. & N. W.	100	100	100	100
Chas. R. I. & P. Co.	100	100	100	100
Chas. Mill & St. P.	100	100	100	100
Colorado Southern	100	100	100	100
do. do. I. pref.	100	100	100	100
do. do. II. pref.	100	100	100	100
Consolidated Gas & E. Y.	100	100	100	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	100	100	100
Consolidated	100	100	100	100
do. do. pref.	100	100	100	100
Cleveland C. C. & St. L.	100	100	100	100
Detroit United Ry.	100	100	100	100
Delaware, L. & W.	100	100	100	100
Delaware & Hudson	100	100	100	100
Denver, Rio G. & Pac.	100	100	100	100
do. do. pref.	100	100	100	100
do. do. II. pref.	100	100	100	100
Great Northern, pref.	100	100	100	100
General Electric	100	100	100	10

Advertisements.

CEYLON TEA, GREEN OR BLACK.

Has gained its great popularity because of its purity and economy. The household teapot proves its merit. Get a package. You will be surprised at the deliciousness to be extracted.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Main Office: 205 St. James St. West End Branch: St. Catherine and Gay Sts.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

A Deposit of \$1.00 or more

Will—Open your account,
Will—Secure you a pass book,
Will—Furnish you with a

Savings System—

Home Banking

Write or call for
Pamphlet A,
on "Home Banking."

Successful enterprise is built up by system.
Apply this to building up your Bank Account.

EASTER LILIES!

We have an exceptionally fine assortment of
Lilies for the holiday trade, with prices rang-
ing from

50c to \$2.50

We hope you will inspect our collection before
purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & ROBINSON,
2671 St. Catherine Street.

PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

SUMMER FROSTS ARE FREQUENT,
MR. MACOUN SAYS.

Ottawa, March 24.—Considerable inquiry is being made for the special report of the Peace river district, made by Mr. James Macoun, assistant Dominion naturalist. Mr. Macoun says summer frosts are frequent, and except in the actual valley of the Peace river no successful attempt at agriculture had yet been made. There was nothing to warrant the very general belief that the whole region was suited for the culture of wheat, and many of those who are going there under that belief would return disappointed.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TOUR.
Naples, March 24.—The Emperor William arrived here to-day on board the "Koenig Albert," escorted by a cruiser, and was saluted by the whole Italian Mediterranean fleet. The members of the German colony here met the Emperor at Capri.

The first message received by the Emperor William was a telegram from King Victor Emmanuel bidding him welcome and signed himself your affectionate friend and loyal ally.

An immense crowd of people witnessed the Emperor's arrival and cheered while the canon's boomed.

A QUEER 'FIRM'

SOLD AND RE-SOLD RIGHTS FOR
ALLEGED PATENT IN TO-
RONTIO AND OTHER PARTS
OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, March 24.—The Attorney-General's Department has been appealed to in connection with a pair of alleged swindlers who found victims in Toronto and many other points in Canada.

The men accused of doing the smooth work are Charles F. Hamilton and Charles E. Cook, who came to Toronto from Albany, N.Y., recently, opening an office on Temperance street, under the name of the C. S. Hamilton Company.

Advertisements.

**Easy to Take
Easy to Operate**
Because purely vegetable—yet thor-
ough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

THE PASSOVER.

Thousands of Montreal Hebrews
Celebrate Annual Jewish
Feast.

IN COMMEMORATION OF GREAT
EVENT IN THE LAST PLAGUE
OF EGYPT.

An event of the highest importance to ten thousand of the Jewish race in the city of Montreal is the feast of the Passover. This feast, kept to commemorate more particularly the great event of the last plague in Egypt, when the angel went through the land, smiting the firstborn in every house, but "passing over" the houses that had the blood sprinkled upon the doorpost, is kept with due solemnity. Unleavened bread, made simply of flour and water, is partaken of. The hurried command of Moses that eventful night led to a hurried feast, which is still copied. During the Passover week no intoxicating drinks are permitted to be used. The drink partaken of is called "maish wine."

The celebrations commence in the Synagogue on the eve of the Passover, and then come the meetings of families in the various houses. Singing and the reading of the Haydalah take place, and all the children are kept awake until the midnight hour has passed. Special dishes are used and kept sacredly from Passover to Passover.

At this season the wealthy members of the congregation are more especially liberal to their poorer brethren. By means of subscriptions the required quantity of wine and meat is supplied to every house. Dishes, food and wine are all "kosher." The very flour of which the unleavened bread is made is sown, tended and gathered by Jews.

For nearly 4,000 years has this remarkable feast been held, and during that long period what vicissitudes of fortunes has this wonderful race passed through! Achieving a position in Egypt that excited the envy and dread of the Pharaohs, cruel slavery and persecution became their lot until emancipated by the great leaders, Moses and Joshua. Their struggles for the promised land under their Joshua (a saviour) is full of interest. The constant warfare with neighboring tribes until the time of the conquering David, in whose reign and that of the great Solomon, the nation reached its highest eminence, are matters of history. At the latter's death, again torn by intestine strife, they often became subject to conquering nations, but in captivity achieved positions that placed them above their conquerors, witness the power of Daniel and others during the time of the Babylonian captivity. Destroyed at last as a nation by the conquering Romans, their beautiful temple and city fell in the siege of Titus, they, resisting and dying like the warriors they were, again owed their defeat to religious and internal strife.

Scattered still over the face of the earth, the name of the Jew is still a mighty power. The Rothschilds, Lord Beaconsfield and Baron de Hirsch are three great names.

Celebrity has strangely followed the nations that have oppressed the Jewish race when in captivity, thus testifying to their proud boast of being "God's chosen people."

The week is a time of great rejoicing, and the most important of the Jewish celebrations.

ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Toronto, March 24.—Philip H. McGuire, local manager of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, was arrested last night charged with forging two notes of about \$100 each. On one case only the endorsement was forged. The police say the notes were paid by McGuire, but that the charge arises from an examination of accounts following the trial of the former manager, J. A. M. Robb, for theft from the company.

Advertisements.

ROAD DEPARTMENT

TENDERS for the supply of materials used in connection with the construction of permanent pavements and sidewalks.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in his office, in the City Hall, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1904, for the supplying of materials used in connection with permanent pavements and sidewalks, and for the construction of permanent pavements and sidewalks, and the supply of coal, required by the Road Committee during the year, 1904, named below, and more fully detailed in the specifications and forms of tender, which may be obtained, with all necessary information, at the office of the City Surveyor, in the City Hall.

No tender will be entertained unless submitted on the said forms.

Tenders will be for:
1st. Supply of Asphalt, Ground Lime, Dust, Petroleum Residuum, Granite, Scoria, and other paving blocks, Curbstones, Flagstones for sidewalks, and crossings, and Coal.

2nd. Construction of Asphalt, Bituminous Macadam, Asphalt and paving blocks, Blockstone and Compressed Asphalt paving block roadways.

3rd. Construction of Asphalt Mastie Sidewalks, and Composition Sidewalks.

4th. Laying new and re-laying old Curbstones, Flagstone Sidewalks, Crossings and water-courses, Blockstone and Scoria Block pavements, etc.

5th. Supply and delivery of Coal.

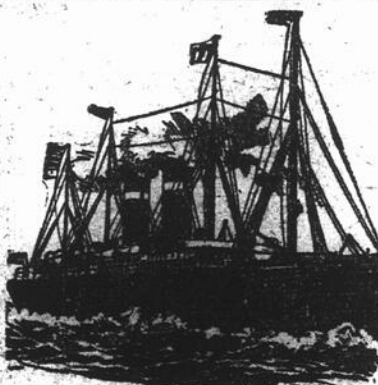
Where no quantities are stated, the deposit asked for is nominal, and the successful tenderer will have to deposit an amount equal to ten percent (10 percent) of the total amount of contract as soon as the quantities are fixed.

Tenderers must furnish samples, otherwise their tenders will not be entertained.

Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk, in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Road Committee following their reception.

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

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, March 23, 1904.



ALLAN LINE. LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool Steamer St. John Halifax
Mar. 10 TUNISIAN Mar. 25 Mar. 25
Mar. 17 IONIAN Apr. 1 Apr. 1
Mar. 24 BAVARIAN Apr. 8 Apr. 11
Mar. 31 TUNISIAN Apr. 15 Apr. 18
Apr. 7 TUNISIAN Apr. 22 Apr. 25
Apr. 14 TUNISIAN Apr. 29 May 2

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,000 tons. Twin screws. Tunisia's record 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, Ionian, etc. Parlor \$35. Other steamers \$20 upwards.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, etc. \$12.50. Other steamers, \$7.50 and \$9.00. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, \$5 to \$12; Paris, \$31.

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From Glasgow From New York
Mar. 19 LAURENTIAN Thursday, Mar. 31
Mar. 26 NUMIDIAN Thursday, Apr. 14

First Cabin \$50. Second Cabin \$35.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER BERMUDA GO TO

From New York, 45 hours by highest class steamships fortnightly up to 1st January, weekly thereafter. From Montreal, 54 hours, 10 minutes.

FOR WINTER WEST INDIES TOES GO TO
10 days' trip, 50 days in the tropics. Tickets or sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. O'NEILL, 1111 St. James St., Montreal, or J. G. BROOK & CO., 211 Commission Street, Montreal.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

Atlantic City, N.J.

HOTEL CHELSEA

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

300 Ocean View Rooms, 100
Private Sea-water Baths.
First-Class in every particular.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Advertisements.

TENDERS FOR WHARF SHEDS

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Sheds," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1904, for the erection of fourteen Steel Sheds, of an aggregate length of 6,750 feet by 80 feet in width, and two stories in height.

Copies of the plans and specifications may be examined, and information obtained from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer, at this Office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
DAVID SEATH, Secretary,
57 Common street,
Montreal, 22nd March, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATION.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Kempt Station," will be received up to and including

TUESDAY, the 5th Day of APRIL, 1904, for the construction of a Station, with Docks at Kempt, about 14 miles east from St. Flavie, P.Q.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's Office at Kempt, and at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Montreal, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with.
D. FOTTLINGER, General Manager,
Railway Office, Montreal, N.B.,
15th March, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1904, incorporating John Murphy, trader and manufacturer; Hugh Henry, trader and manufacturer, both of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Samuel Gamble, trader and manufacturer, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; Duncan Devine, accountant, and Louise Isabel Murphy, spinster, of the City and District of Montreal, aforesaid, for the following purposes, viz.: To purchase and sell dry goods; to purchase, manufacture, and sell goods and merchandise generally, and for such purpose to acquire the business heretofore carried on at the City of Montreal by John Murphy, Hugh Henry and George D. McKay, under the firm name and style of "The John Murphy, Hugh Henry and George D. McKay Company," and the business heretofore carried on at the City of Ottawa by John Murphy, Hugh Henry, George D. McKay and Samuel Gamble, under the firm name and style of John Murphy and Company, and to acquire all their real and personal property, necessary for the purposes of the Company. The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The John Murphy Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into four thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars, and the chief place of business of the said Company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of March, 1904.

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.



DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS. PORTLAND - HALIFAX - LIVERPOOL.

From PORTLAND.

OTTOMAN Mar. 19
KENSINGTON Mar. 25
DOMINION Apr. 1
SOUTHWARD Apr. 9
CANADA Apr. 16
CORNISHMAN Apr. 23

Passenger steamers westbound call at Halifax.
For particulars as to freight and passage apply to
THE DOMINION LINE,
27 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.

Weekly From St. John, N.B.

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

SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) Mar. 25
SS. MARINA (cold storage) Apr. 1
SS. CONCORDIA Apr. 9
SS. ALMORA Apr. 16
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage) Apr. 23

Donaldson, Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.

From Portland, N.S.

In connection with the G.T.R.

SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) Mar. 29
SS. HUROSA (cold storage and cool air) Apr. 6

Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,

25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

B. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 211 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

WINTER SAILINGS.

St. John, N.B., and Liverpool direct.

From Liverpool From St. John

Tues. Mar. 15, Lake Champlain Sat., Apr. 3
Tues. Mar. 22, Lake Erie Sat., Apr. 16
Tues. Apr. 5, Lake Manitoba Sat., Apr. 23

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, \$50 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, to Liverpool, \$37.50; to London, \$40.00. Second Cabin, round trip, \$71.25; London, \$73.75. Third Class, to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queens-town, \$25.00.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FURNES, WITBY & CO., (LIMITED).

MANCHESTER LINERS, Limited,
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

St. John, N.B., and Manchester.

From Manchester From St. John

Mar. 12, Manchester Merchants Sat., Mar. 24
Mar. 19, Manchester Commerce Apr. 10
Apr. 2, Manchester Trader Apr. 23

*Fitted with cold storage.
Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Canada-South Africa Joint Service
St. John, N.B., to Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London.

*WYANDOTT, Apr. 10
And at regular monthly intervals thereafter from Montreal.

*Fitted with cold storage.
For further particulars apply to
FURNES, WITBY & CO., Limited, Agent
44 St. Francis Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.

Groceries, Provision, &c.

Getting Ready for EASTER.

WALTER PAUL, the Grocer, has been in New York all week selecting lots of delicacies and all sorts of nice things for Easter.

No one should make their Easter Purchases without seeing his stock.

Nothing like it in the City.

Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts.

Advertisements.

"GOLDEN WHEAT,"
A new bread made from whole wheat; good for dyspepsia; real health food. Also the "SCOTCH" and "NEW ENGLAND LOAF," made from Choctaw Manitoba patent flour, can be had from
E. A. AULD, 817 St. Antoine (cor. Atwater ave.),
TEL. MOUNT 13.

CENTS FOR SALE

Apply at "Witness" Office.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, Mo.,
Apr. 30 - Dec. 1, 1904.

Finest Bands in the world engaged, including Sousa, Grenadiers of London, Imperial Band of Berlin, and Garde Republicain of Paris.

NEW YORK EXCURSION FROM MONTREAL.

ROUND TRIP \$10.65

Going Dates—March 31, April 1 and 2.
Return Limit—April 11, 1904.

EASTER HOLIDAY FARES

Round Trip Tickets will be issued
Between Stations in Canada, and to Detroit and Port Huron, also to stations Port Corvinton, N.Y., to Massena Springs, N.Y., at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going March 31 to April 4 inclusive. Return limit April 5, 1904.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
157 St. James Street, Telephone Main 459 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOOD FRIDAY

—AND—

Easter Excursions

—AT—

SINGLE FARE

To Stations in Canada, Fort William and East.

Good going March 31st, April 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Return limit April 5th, 1904.

TICKET OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS!

Round Trip Tickets

AT FIRST-CLASS

SINGLE FARE

Will be sold

TO TEACHERS and SCHOLARS

Going March 24th to April 7th, both inclusive. Returning April 12th.

TO GENERAL PUBLIC

Going March 31st to April 4th, both inclusive. Returning April 5th.

For Railway or Sleeping Car Tickets and all other information, apply at

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
149 St. James Street or at Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad

EXCURSION

From MONTREAL (Windsor Station) to

NEW YORK.

Going March 31st, April 1st and 2nd. Returning until April 11th.

FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Trains leave Montreal 8.50 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Arrive New York 8.45 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. Further information and Pullman accommodations at

City Ticket Office, 141 St. James St. (Tel. Main 4486) Windsor Station and Windsor Hotel.

BUSINESS CARDS

AND
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE.
At the "Witness" Office
JOB DEPARTMENT.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding is a poor one, and he can scarcely get out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his agent, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton, their cousin. William recognizes his brother's poor claim, and buries his love in his heart. John Meadows also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. Robinson, an adventurer, who had been staying at the Grove Farm, is arrested for forgery, convicted and sentenced to twelve months in prison, and ten years transportation. The case, even barbarous treatment, to which the prisoners in the jail are subjected, is depicted by the author with reality. The Rev. Mr. Eden, the chaplain, succeeds in having Hawes, the thief, dismissed. Mr. Meadows, a postmaster, whom he deceives by robbing the mails, to steal certificates for him. William Fielding is arrested for debt at the instigation of Meadows. Levi, the Jew, comes to the rescue, and incidentally checkmates Meadows in an unexpected manner. The story returns to the departure of George Fielding for Australia. George makes a deal with his new home, Mr. McLaughlin, a stockman. George saves Jacky, the pig man, from a shark. George's cattle are stolen. Jacky finds the thieves. George is stricken with fever in the wilderness. Jacky leaves him, believing him dead. Back to the jail again. What a pleasant change the law was dismissed. Robinson's term at the jail expires. Accompanied by many low criminals he sails on a convict ship for Australia.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Continued.

One good result of this was that he sent his wages every month faster than he got them, and spent the clothes his master gave him, and these were worth more than his wages, for Mr. Miles was doing the pace—wore nothing after the pace was off it. But Robinson had never lived out of prison at less than five hundred per annum, and the evening was a good time for spending money in a town, and his evenings were all his own.

One evening a young tradeswoman whom he was flirting in the character of a merchant's clerk tremendously loved, who could only get out in the evening, this young woman, whom he had often solicited to go to the theatre, consented.

"I could go with you to-morrow, my dear, and I," said she.

Robinson expressed his delight, but when his pockets found he had not the means of paying for their seats, and when he pawned any clothes for he had but two shillings. One (yellowish) that government compelled him to wear by daylight, and one a present from his master (black). That, together with a mousetrap admitted him into the bosom of society at night. What was to be done? Propose to the ladies to pay, that was quite without precedent. Ask his master for an advance, impossible. His master was gone kangaroo hunting for three days. Borrow some of his master's clothes and pawn them, that was too like theft. He would pawn his ring; it would only be for a day or two, and he would not spend a farthing more than he had got it back.

He pawned Mr. Eden's ring; it just paid for their places at the theatre,

where they saw the living puppets of the colony mop and mow and rank under the title of acting. This was so interesting that Robinson was thinking of the ring the whole time, and how to get it back. The girls agreed between themselves they had never enjoyed so dull a cavalier.

The next day a line from Mr. Miles to say that he should not be back for a week. No hope of funds from him. So Robinson pawned his black coat and got back his ring; and as the trousers and waistcoat were no use now, he pawned them for pocket-money, which soon dissolved.

Mr. Robinson now was out of spirits. "Service is not the thing for me. I am of an active turn—I want to go into business that will occupy me all day long—business that requires some head. Even his reverence, the first man in the country, acknowledged my talents—and what is the vent for them here? The blacking-bottle."

CHAPTER XLV.

In a low public outside the town—in a back room—with their arms on the table and their low foreheads nearly touching, sat whispering two men—types: one had the deep-sunk colorless eyes, the protruding cheek-bones, the shapeless mouth, and the broad chin, good in itself, but bad in the above connection; the other had the vulpine chin, and the bendish eyebrows descending on the very nose in two sharp arches. Both had the restless eye, both the short-cropped hair, society's comment congruous and auxiliary, though in itself faint by the side of habit's seal and Nature's.

A small north window dimly lighted the gloomy uncouth cabin, and revealed the sole furniture: four chairs too heavy to lift, too thick to break, and a table discolored with the stains of a thousand filthy debauches and dotted here and there with the fresh ashes of pipes and cigars.

In this appropriate frame beheld two felons putting their heads together: by each felon's side smoked in a glass, hot with heat and hotter with alcohol, the enemy of man. It would be difficult to give their dialogue, for they spoke in thieves' Latin. The substance was this: "They had sent of a booty in a house that stood by itself three miles out of the town. But the servants were incorruptible, and they could not get access to inspect the premises, which were intricate. Now your professional burglar will no more venture upon unexplored premises than a good seaman will run into an unknown channel without pilot soundings or chart. It appeared from the dialogue that the two men were acquainted with a party who knew these premises, having been more than once inside them with his master."

The more rugged one objected to this party. "He is no use, he has turned soft. I have heard him refuse a dozen good plants the last month. Besides, I don't want a canting son of a gun for my pal—ten to one if he don't turn tail and perhaps split." "N.B. All this not in English, but in thieves' cant, with an oath or a nasty expression at every third word. The sentences mangled with them."

"You don't know how to take him," replied he of the Mephistopheles eyebrow. "He won't refuse me."

"Why not?"

"He is an old pal of mine, and I never found the thing I could not persuade him to. He does not know how to say me nay—you may bully him and queer him till all is blue, and he won't budge, and that is the law you have been upon with him. Now I shall pull a long face—make up a story—take him by his soft bit—tell him I can't get on without him; and when we have had a reel and he has shaken his foot on the floor, and drank a gill or two, you will see him thaw, and then you leave him to me and don't put in your jaw to spoil it. If we get him it will be all right—he is No. 1; his little finger has seen more than both our carcasses put together."

CHAPTER XLVI.

Four days after this, mephistopheles, with a small man and brutus with a little bat again in the filthy cabin where men hatch burglaries—but this time the conference wore an air of expectant triumph.

"Didn't I tell you?"

"You didn't do it easy."

"No, I had almost to go on my knees to him."

"He isn't worth so much trouble."

"He is worth it ten times over. Look at this," and the speaker produced a plan of the premises they were plotting against. "Could you have done this?"

"I don't say I could."

"Could any man you know of do it? See here is every room and every door and window and passage put down, and what sort of keys and bolts and fastenings to each."

"How came he to know so much; he never was in the house but twice."

"A top-sawyer like him looks at everything with an eye to business; if he was in a church he'd twig the candlesticks and the fastenings, while the rest were mooning into the parson's face—he can't help it."

"Well, he may be a top-sawyer, but I don't like him. See how loth he was, and when he did agree, how he turned out and drank as if he would drown his pluck before it could come to anything."

"Wait till you see him work. He will shake all that nonsense to blazes when he finds out under the moon with the swag on one side and the gallows on the other."

To go back a little: Mr. Miles did not return at the appointed day, and Robinson, who had no work to do, and could

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COWAN'S

Chocolate Cream Bars,

Chocolate Wafers,

and

Swiss Milk Chocolate

ARE DELICATE CONFECTIONS.

BIBLE TRUTH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

YE SERVE THE LORD CHRIST.

These words are in Col. iv. Are they true of you, reader? Are you rendering service to Jesus as your Lord, your Master, your owner? Do you remember that you are a bought one, therefore not your own. (I. Cor. vi., 20; vii., 23.) Peter speaks of false teachers who would disown the Lord that bought them. (II. Pet. ii., 1.) No slave can belong to two different men. First, ownership by Christ separates from the world. The professing Christian who loves and lives to the world is a slave to it, is owned by it and will perish with it. If any man love the world the love of God is not in him. (I. Jno. ii., 15.) Second. Owned by Christ we are freed from our old sinful nature. Death and resurrection with Christ frees us from the old Adam nature. Henceforth we live alone to Him, who for us died and rose again. Third. Belonging to Christ we are freed from the ceremonial law, and from the law of sin and death. To resort to rites and ceremonies for salvation from the guilt and power of sin is useless, and our imperfect obedience to moral law can never fit us for the presence of God. Morally and spiritually we are complete in Christ. What then are we doing in service for Him?

DAILY TEXT.

March 25.

If ye love me, keep my commandments.—John xiv., 15.

We are blind with regard to the future; it is as if we had no vision at all; we may not boast of to-morrow, because we know not what one day may bring forth. We know the history of the day that is gone, but what is coming in the morning not the wisest man can tell. God keeps to-morrow in his own hand; but this we know, that we shall be led and upheld and comforted; our perplexity shall be relieved, the crooked places shall be made straight, the rough places plain, and even the valleys shall be exalted; a new song will be in our mouth at the close of the day; if we have to sing of judgment, we shall also have to sing of mercy, for God's way toward us is one of judgment and of love.—Dr. Joseph Parker.

What shall we say of the proposal to adapt Christianity to the needs of the world to-day by eliminating or ignoring its characteristic doctrines? You might as well propose to fit a ship for service by taking out its compass and its charts and cutting off its rudder. Make Christianity silent in regard to these great questions of spiritual existence, and you

Advertisements.

Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF

MILBURN'S

HEART AND NERVE

PILLS

Tested Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., who she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was unable to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night, could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever getting well. He however persuaded me to try them and before I had used half a box I began to feel better. Two boxes of a new woman of me and I have been able to do my work."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are in a box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

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WOOD AND COAL FOR EVERYBODY.

By the load: Oak Sticks, \$1.50; Kindlings, \$1.50; Hardwood Blocks, store length, \$2.50; Hardwood, cut and split, \$2.50; Maple Blocks, \$3.00; Tamarac Blocks, \$2.00. The best grade of Bituminous and Anthracite Screened Coal. All kinds of Feed at Lowest Market prices. Apply W. LAMARRE & CO., 242 Atwater Ave., near St. James, St. Henri. TEL. MOUNT 509.

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NOTARIES, Etc. GUARDIAN BUILDING, 160 St. James St. SUING FOR INVESTMENT, MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c. TRIPLE BUILDING, 103 ST. JAMES STREET. JOHN C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. H. MARKEY. GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY. WALDO W. SKINNER.

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OWEN N. EVANS,

TEMPLE BUILDING. MONTREAL.

destroy its power to satisfy the heart. What would the life of Christ mean if these deep truths on which he rested and from which he drew his strength, were uncertain or illusory? It would be the most pathetic, mournful, heart-breaking, of all phantoms!—Dr. Van Dyke.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

SHE KNEW THEIR WAYS.

"Why, don't you ever read my books?" asked one writer of rather solid literature, jestingly of his son.

The boy, fearful of hurting his father's feelings, put his reply as delicately as he knew how.

"I will, you know, when I'm older," he said, "but now I read only interesting books."

That boy has now grown up and taken to journalism. There are other children in the family, and one, a daughter, recently had her first article accepted for publication—a fact, which accidentally reached the ears of Nora in the kitchen.

Nora has been long in her place, and feels that she fully understands the peculiarities of literary people. They must never have their desks dusted; they attach absurd importance to the wrong bit of paper getting into the waste basket; they generally fail to hear the dinner-bell, but jump wildly and gasp about their nerves if the dust-pan falls downstairs or one drops a poker; they forget to order from the marketing list they go down town on purpose to attend to, are extremely absent-minded, and have to be carefully fed, and meals served ready to the minute on account of their digestions.

She did not congratulate the mother of a budding authoress. Her mouth fell open, and the saucepan remained suspended in her hand.

"Saints preserve us, mum!" she ejaculated. "If they all write, won't it be terrible!"

"—Youth's Companion."

SIMPLICITY OF THE POPE.

One morning early, a friend of mine, a Venetian nobleman, called on him. Monsignor Sartò had said mass and settled down to work. His sisters had gone out to mass, or for the household marketing, which they were doing at the Rialto on Aug. 4, 1903, the day of wonders in their simple life.

"Has the count taken coffee?" asked the bishop.

"Well, to tell the truth, no, because the business was urgent, and I have come straight from the railway station," the guest replied.

No excuse availed, and Monsignor Sartò rose and went into the kitchen. So the bishop of ducal Mantua and his guest might have been seen there talking and laughing while Monsignor cooked the charcoal with a black kitchen fan, the coffee fixed in a tin pot on the range, and the count got out cups and saucers, in order to save his distinguished host what menial service he could. Then they had coffee together at the kitchen table.—W. J. D. Clarke, in the 'Century Magazine.'

WISE PROPRIETOR.

Guest (in cheap restaurant)—Here, waiter! This food is vile, and I don't purpose to pay for it. Where's the proprietor? Waiter—"He's gone home to lunch, sir."—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

"Heroism does not consist in merely rushing to the front in battle and shooting at the enemy," remarked the Philosopher. "No," agreed the Wise Guy; "just think of the courage displayed by the Russians and Japs who stay at home now and read the war news aloud to their families!"—Cincinnati 'Times-Star.'

Tess—"O! that's your new hat, eh? Jess—'Yes, and such a bargain; only \$18. What do you think? I dropped in to let Miss Grumley see it just now, and she pretended she wasn't interested. Didn't even ask how much I paid for it." Tess—"No, dear, she didn't have to. You've forgotten to take off that tag marked \$4.98."—Philadelphia 'Press.'

THE YELLOW PERIL IN THE DES-PATCHES.

Pekin, March 7.—Minister Chow Chow, of this city, has declared that if Russia begins to look formidable there will be an uprising of 20,000,000 Boxers, who will start at once, under his command, for Moscow. He will camp with his 10,000 brave troops at Chetoo, where, after receiving Japanese reinforcements, the 2,000,000 soldiers will proceed northward. Mr. Chow Chow believes that if anybody can put down the rebellion, he and his 50,000 Boxers ought to be able to turn the trick. After succeeding, he will return with his 28 brave men, and apply for pensions.

Advertisements.

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A Stitch in Time Saves Nine!

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are a Certain Remedy and Preventive. GET A BOX. PRICE, 25c.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ANNUAL REPORT AS PRESENTED TO THE DIRECTORS.

Dr.				Balance Sheet for Half Year Ending 31st December, 1903.				Or.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Capital	1,000,000	0	0	By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in hand	815,918	3	6				
20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid				By Cash at Call and Short Notice	1,505,933	6	6				
To Reserve Fund	400,000	0	0	By Investments—				2,332,851	10	0	
To Deposits and Current Accounts	3,364,029	17	10	Consols, £225,000 at 85	£193,500	0	0				
To Notes in Circulation	588,227	17	2	National War Loan, £50,000 at 90	45,000	0	0				
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, including provision for Contingencies	2,875,382	8	10	Exchequer Bonds, £25,000	24,548	17	6				
To Rebate Account	22,511	1	8	Domestic of Canada Bonds at Par	263,046	17	6				
To Liabilities on Endorsements	£ 328,694	13	11	Other Securities	149,000	0	0				
To Profit and Loss Account—				By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security, and other Accounts	5,224,912	8	8				
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1903	25,405	15	5	By Bank Premises, etc., in London, and at the Branches	159,351	12	1				
Dividend paid October, 1903	30,000	0	0	By Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for Security of General Bank Note Circulation	30,056	15	8				
	5,405	15	5								
Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	42,468	2	11								
	47,873	18	4								
Deduct:											
Transferred to Reserve Fund, £10,000	10,000	0	0								
Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	513	14	0								
Do, Special Donation	192	2	6								
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	502	1	0								
	11,117	17	0								
Balance available for April Dividend	36,756	0	10								
	£8,287,907	6	4								

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE,
GEORGE SNEATH,
Auditors.
London, Feb. 22, 1904.

Of the Firm of
Price, Waterhouse & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Reprinted from The Money Market Review, March 12th, 1904.

The yearly general meeting of proprietors was held on Tuesday last at the London office, 5, Gracey Church street, E. C., Mr. J. J. Cater presiding.

The secretary, Mr. A. G. Wallis, read the notice convening the meeting. The chairman said:—The report and balance sheet having been in your hands for several days, I suppose you will take them as read? (Hear, hear.) That being so, ladies and gentlemen, it becomes my duty to move that the report and balance sheet be received and adopted, but before doing so I purpose, with your permission, to offer a few remarks on some items therein, and to compare some of the figures with those of December, 1902, omitting shillings and pence. The capital remains the same, but the reserve has been increased to £400,000 by the transfer of £10,000 out of the profits of the year 1903, and it will be the policy of the Court to add to the reserve as we are enabled out of the annual profits until it reaches at least £500,000, or 50 per cent of the capital. Deposits and current accounts have increased £265,892. Notes in circulation show a decrease of £27,825. Bills payable and other liabilities are £180,171 less, which arises chiefly from a reduction in this bank's acceptances. They fluctuate from time to time, and call for no special remark. Liabilities on endorsements, £328,694, represent bills discounted by this bank, and not matured by December 31st, 1903. Most of them have run off since the end of the year, and from the quality of the bills themselves the risk is so small that it is not taken into account. The profit and loss items I will deal with later.

TRANSFERS TO PENSION FUNDS.

Your sanction is asked to the transfers of £513 14s. and £102 2s. 6d. special to the officers' widows' and orphans' fund, and £502 1s. to the officers' pension fund. Turning to the credit side of the balance sheet, you will find the cash and specie at bankers and in hand show an increase of £165,834, whilst the cash at call and short notice is £537,222 less, the net decrease being £171,408. The percentage of these sums of cash, £2,322,851, is 24 per cent of the liabilities to the public, £9,628,638 per contra, the percentage in 1902 having been 26.94 per cent. In either case the provision of cash appears ample for our requirements and for safety. Consols have been written down to 85 at a cost of £9,000 out of the profits. The value on December 31st having been 88 there was then a margin of 2 per cent, and although Consols since have been below 85, it appears not unlikely that the value will not fall permanently much below 85 unless the war in the Far East should become extended and involve other European Powers. The other items of War Loan and Exchequer bonds remain as before. The investment of £340,000 in Canada bonds was referred to by Mr. Whatman and Mr. Hoare at the March meeting, 1903, and was fully explained in the report to June 30th, 1903, sent to the shareholders in September last, as being necessary owing to the continued expansion of the note circulation of this bank, the bonds being held for deposit with the Dominion Government as provided by Section 51 of the Bank Act, 1901. The premium of over £4,000 was written off out of the profits of the half-year June 30th, 1903.

OTHER SECURITIES.

Other securities, £147,688, are £51,401 less. Their book cost on December 31st was less than the market value of that date. Bills receivable, loans on security, etc., £5,224,912, show an increase of £132,915. In bank premises, £159,351, there is an increase of £27,539. This increase is due to new buildings at Winnipeg and Ottawa and alterations at Toronto and several branches elsewhere. Many of the old branch buildings are defective in plan, and were both inconvenient and inadequate for the public and the staff, and it has been necessary to modernize them to enlarge or to rebuild them, and in Ottawa we have removed the bank to a more central business locality. The changes generally have given unqualified satisfaction, and resulted in a considerable accession of business to the bank. An independent valuation of all the bank's properties has been made, and the result is that the actual value considerably exceeds the amount at which they stand in our books. You will find in the report that we have opened three new branches and one sub-branch, making in all since December 31st, 1902, to the present time nine branches (Renelon Falls, Rosthern, Battleford, St. Catherine street, Montreal; Yorkton, Estevan, Toronto Junction, Reston, Calgary), and four sub-branches (Weston, Longueuil, Duck Lake—now a full branch—and Lewis). The last item on the credit side is £30,056, which is a deposit of 5 per cent on the average circulation of this bank with the Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for the security of the general bank-note circulation.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

I will now ask you to turn to the profit and loss figures, showing that we brought forward from June 30th, 1903, a balance of £25,405 (which was £594 less than in 1902); deduct dividend paid October, 1903, £30,000; leaving £5,405. Add the net profit for the half-year to December 31st, after deducting all charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts, £42,468; making £47,873. Deduct transfers to: Reserve fund, £10,000; officers' widows and pension funds £1,117, making £11,117; leaving net to deal with, £36,756. Deduct April dividend, £30,000; leaving a balance to carry forward, £6,756. Whilst this result is no doubt satisfactory to you, I must point out that the net profit, £42,468, was £17,793 less than in 1902, and that this less favorable result was due to the difference in the rate of interest on loans prevailing in New York, where we employ a portion of our reserves, the rates for the year 1903 having been considerably lower than in 1902, when an exceptional demand for money prevailed. Our esteemed colleague, Mr. E. A. Hoare, visited Canada and the United States last autumn, and was good enough both to inspect some of our branches and to arrange with our general manager where other branches and sub-branches should be opened. He was also able to judge of the progress of branches opened and changes made in the officers on his previous visit. The Court of Directors feel greatly indebted to him for the care and trouble he devoted to this matter and for his constant endeavor to extend the business and influence of this bank.

THANKS TO STAFF.

The directors also heartily thank our staff, both at home and across the Atlantic, from the general manager to the juniors, for the zeal, ability and general discretion which they have shown in the affairs of this bank, and I feel sure that

the staff will much appreciate it if you will pass a vote of thanks to them. I may mention that the number of our staff in Canada is 224, and in London 24 officers.

COMMERCE AND BANKING.

The annual report of our managers on commerce and banking during 1903 is full of interest, and I will give you a few remarks on the trade of Canada, etc. With regard to lumber, both wages and the cost of supplies have increased, but the enhanced cost of the production has been fully compensated by better prices for the manufactured article, and many mill owners sold their next season's cut at an advance of ten per cent on the prices of 1902. Timber limits have also sold at extremely high prices, and it is satisfactory to notice that the Ontario and Nova Scotia Governments are encouraging the study of forestry and the replanting of young trees in the denuded forests. Canada is now the principal source of supply, and Russia being at war, may only be able to ship timber to a limited extent. British Columbia has also done well with her timber trade.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

Agriculture has prospered in Canada as a whole in 1903, and before that year there were six or seven years of bountiful crops of grain. The yield of wheat in Manitoba in 1903 was fifty-one million bushels, and prices were 12 cents to 15 cents per bushel higher, whilst the crop of 1904 is expected to be the largest known in that district. Immigration, partly of experienced farmers from the Western States of America, brought 135,000 people into Manitoba, in addition to some 70,000 persons in 1902, and it is fortunate for Great Britain that so good a prospect for a supply of grain is before us. The dairy industry is of more importance than is supposed, and the exports for eleven months of 1903 of cheese, butter and bacon were valued at nearly forty-two million dollars, being about double the value of the grain exported in the same period, and the money invested in Ontario alone in cows, lands, factories and dairying utensils is estimated at the large figure of one hundred and seventy-five and three-quarter million dollars, or, say, £35,000,000 sterling. In New Brunswick the Government is encouraging the manufacture of cheese and butter, and it shows steady progress. Fruit crops in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been very good, and the export of apples from the latter colony to Europe alone was valued at one and one-half million dollars. The fisheries in British Columbia and Nova Scotia have done fairly well, higher prices compensating for the short catch. It was hoped in Halifax that the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States might lead to larger consumption of dried fish, and perhaps, to the acquisition of fresh markets amongst the fourteen million people who eat fish in South America. The value of the Nova Scotia fisheries last year was nearly eight million dollars, of which four and one-quarter million dollars' value was exported. Coal mines in Nova Scotia were increasing their output, and the production last year was over four and one-half million tons. Mining in the Kootenay and Boundary districts has again increased, and the estimate of production in 1903 was nearly ten million dollars' value of gold, silver, copper, etc., and also two million dollars' value of coal and coke; but the total, including

accepted at \$7.25, Trudel & Graham getting the contract.

There was considerable discussion on the subject of clothing, and when a satisfactory agreement could not be arrived at it was decided to get the opinion of experts before awarding the contract. Aid. Stearns nominated Constable Brophy as lieutenant, in place of Lieut. Taylor, of No. 9 station, resigned. The appointment was agreed to.

COMPANY NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Justice Lavergne yesterday dis-

missed the action of Mr. Lanctot, who claimed \$1,500 damages from the Pillow & Hersey Manufacturing Company, on account of injuries received while working in their establishment. The Court found that the company was not responsible for the accident.

PLAGUE AT JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, March 24.—Bubonic plague is spreading. There are now 69 suspected cases among the colored population, and nine among the whites. Fifty-five whites and fifty natives have already died from the disease.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS CONCLUDED.

Quebec, March 25.—The debate on the Address was continued in the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon, but the interest in it had apparently very much abated. In the absence of the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Robitaille, who was suffering from gripe when he moved its adjournment the night before, and who was laid up altogether yesterday by the prevailing malady, it was resumed by Mr. Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization, who made a long and vigorous speech in defence of the government's general policy and administration, and justified the same by official figures and other statistics. He was followed on the Opposition side by Mr. Tellier, of Joliette, who severely criticised many of the government's acts of commission and omission, and who continued the speaking up to six o'clock, when the House took recess.

PETITION OF A NEW LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY.

Among the more important petitions presented yesterday were the following:

From the Toronto General Trusts Corporation for power to transact and carry on business in the Province of Quebec; from the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, to increase its borrowing and bonding power from 75 per cent of its capital to \$5,000,000; from the city of St. Henri, for amendments to its charter; from L. Payette and others, for incorporation as the "Terrebonne Electric Railway," and from F. J. Shaw, Frank Howard, A. T. Duclos and F. W. Nelles, of Montreal, and D. K. Goodfellow, of Beauharnois, for incorporation as "The Canadian Light and Power Company," with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and head office in Montreal, to manufacture, purchase or acquire in any way, transmit and sell gas and electricity or any other source of light, heat and power, to acquire or otherwise obtain water powers or to use the same, etc., to issue bonds, and to exercise all the other powers of similar companies, with further power to enter the city of Montreal, and the counties of Laval, Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laprairie, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, Veillonville, Soulanges, Two Mountains and Argenteuil, and to establish and maintain over and under the streets and public roads all pipes, poles, wires, conduits and equipment and buildings essential to their business under the direction of the interested municipalities, etc., etc.

SPECIAL WARRANTS.

The Hon. Mr. McColl presented a statement of the special warrants issued during the recess since last session, showing the following: St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, \$15,000; colonization roads, \$15,000; improvement of rural roads, \$5,000; jubilee Bishop's College, \$5,000; grant to the Société d'Etude de la Lanière Canadienne (encouragement of flax culture in the province), \$5,000; colonization roads, \$35,000; St. Louis Exhibition, \$10,000; King's Printer, printing, binding, etc., distributing the laws, \$5,000; miscellaneous (removal of records from Beauharnois to Salaberry de Valleyfield; civil government for contingent expenses, public instruction, \$2,000; improvement of rural roads, \$5,000; public instruction, night schools, \$12,000; total, \$124,000, of which \$94,044.60 has been expended. It may be stated that a good many of these special warrants issued between April 25 and May 30 last, are included in the public accounts for the past fiscal year.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess, the debate was continued on the ministerial side by Mr. Perrault (Terrebonne), who defended the government policy in a vigorous and rather lengthy speech.

THE REMAINING SPEAKERS.

The remaining speakers were Mr. Chénay, on the Opposition side, and Mr. Roy, Kamouraska, on the Ministerial side, who between them took up the rest of the time to eleven o'clock, when the debate was brought to a close and the address passed without division.

Before the House adjourned, Mr. Turgeon announced that he expected the Premier would be well enough to resume his seat to-day, and that when the House adjourned to-day it would adjourn over to Tuesday next, when it would meet only to transact routine business and then adjourn again over the Easter holidays to Tuesday, April 5. In view of this announcement most of the non-resident members have already left or will leave this afternoon for home.

SPEAKER RAINVILLE ENTERTAINED A SELECT PARTY OF GUESTS AT DINNER LAST EVENING.

NOTES.

Mr. H. Bourassa, M.P., was in Quebec yesterday.

The adjournment of the Legislative Council is to April 12.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Very Rev. Dean Evans and Aldermen Ekers and Robertson, representing the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners, had an interview with the government here yesterday on the question of raising more funds for school purposes in Montreal.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TROUBLE OVER SAULT LOAN PROLONGS SESSION.

Toronto, March 25.—Trouble on the ministerial side of the Legislature is declared to be increasing over the Sault two million dollar grant, and another caucus is to be held to endeavor to heal the breach. In consequence the government abandoned its effort to close up the session before Easter, as there was every prospect of doing at the beginning of the week. This was made definite at the opening of the House yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Ross moved that on and after to-day government business should take precedence over all other business on each remaining day of the session.

Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, expressed the opinion that there was no real need for this proposition just now, as he leaned towards the view that the House would not get its business through before Easter. He suggested that the motion be changed so as to read "after Monday next."

Advertisements.

Will You Write a Postal

So a Sick One May Get Well?

Send no money—simply a postal card, giving the name of some one who needs help. Tell me the book to send. Then I will do this—I will arrange with a druggist near him so that he may take six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. It may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.00. If it fails, the druggist will bill the cost to me.

That month's test will show you what the remedy can do. It is the easiest way to convince you. It is the only way to induce all who need help to accept it. I make this offer to multiply my cure, and I am willing to trust the cured ones to be fair with me.

In the past twelve years I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands of sick ones on just those terms, and out of 40 have paid gladly, because they felt well. I pay just as willingly when one says I have failed.

The remedy is my discovery, the result of a life time's work. I have perfected it by watching results in thousands of the most difficult cases that physicians ever meet. I know what it will do.

My success comes from strengthening weak inside nerves, and my Restorative is the only remedy that does that. When an organ is weak I bring back the nerve power which alone operates every vital organ. It is like giving an engine more steam. I give the weak organ power to do its duty, and there is no other way to make a weak organ well.

Can you conceive of a sick one who will reject such a treatment, when I take the entire risk?

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis. Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Book 1 on Dyspepsia Book 4 for Women
Book 2 on the Heart Book 5 for Men (sold)
Book 3 on the Kidneys Book 6 on Rheumatism

At the Doctor's Risk.

The Premier accepted the suggestion. He did not think the House would complete its business before Easter. It might be wise to adjourn from 6 o'clock on Thursday, March 31, to Tuesday, April 5.

The House spent the major portion of the afternoon in committee on the Hon. J. M. Gibson's Assessment Act.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle, North Ontario Conservative, presented a petition from the townships of Mara and Rama, signed by 350 ratepayers, praying that no change be made in the survey for the Toronto and North Bay Railways through these townships.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

SPLENDID NEW PREMISES WILL BE OCCUPIED ON AUG. 1.

Mr. R. B. Kessen, manager of the Bank of Ottawa in this city, made the announcement to-day that as the new building, now in course of erection on St. James street, will be somewhat delayed in final completion, the bank will not transfer its place of business until Aug. 1.

Mr. B. B. Kessen said to-day that the officials were anxiously looking forward to their removal to the new building, where more room and better accommodation would be offered.

"I may say that banking business is rather dull at present," said Mr. Kessen. This is a direct result of the long and severe winter. Country merchants have been unable to meet payments as much of their goods remain unsold, as owing to snow blockades of roads and railways, farmers have been unable to get into the towns, and money becoming consequently scarcer, they have not made any extensive purchases. From present indications this state of affairs is bound to pass away in the immediate future, as, with the advent of spring, trade will loosen up."

"How is business to-day as compared with a year ago?" Mr. Kessen was asked.

"Well, I must admit that it is not nearly so good, but then the reasons are obvious."

"What are the prospects from a banking point of view?"

"Excellent, indeed," came the quick reply. "As far as our bank is concerned, we are looking forward to a pleasant and profitable business which we will be all the better enabled to handle when we are once settled in our splendid new premises on St. James street."

THE BELANGER TRIAL.

WIFE OF THE ACCUSED TELLS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO MEN.

Only about an hour was devoted yesterday to the Belanger case at St. Scholastique, when testimony was given by Mrs. Theophile Belanger and her prisoner's brother, Adolphe Belanger.

The opinion now is that insanity will not be put forward as a plea. However, steps are being taken by the defence to make it appear that the threats and taunts of Seguin so worked Belanger as to make him desperate.

Mrs. Belanger yesterday testified that her husband was continually harassed and goaded almost to frenzy by the prisoner. She reiterated the statements of Mr. Mireau, the jailer, as to the frequent quarrels between her husband and Seguin, and the menaces made by the latter. One night, said she, Seguin accused her husband of undue intimacy with other women. Belanger, unable to restrain himself, dashed a pitcher of water in the taunter's face. Mrs. Belanger dwelt on the good qualities of her husband, his ability, his love for her, but, she said, when stories of his infidelity were brought in by Seguin she commenced to despise the former.

Seguin, she said, had lived with them some 1881. He came and went as he pleased, invited his friends and entertained them at the expense of his brother-in-law.

The case is expected to come to a close shortly, but the interest continues unabated.

POLICE CONTRACTS.

TENDERS FOR BOOTS AND CAPS

ACCEPTED—AN APPOINTMENT.

Tenders for constables' uniforms were opened at a meeting of the Police Committee held yesterday, and several contracts were approved.

The tenders for constables' shoes by G. Marcoux, at \$3.25, and Fogarty Bros., at \$3.39 were accepted, one half of the

supply to be obtained from each. It was stated that the former were non-union and the latter union-made goods.

The contract for constables' winter caps was awarded to Trudel & Graham, at \$2.25, this being the lowest tender.

Two grades of summer caps were offered by Harry K. Martin, one made in the city and offered at \$1.70, the other made outside and offered at \$1.00. Aid. Walsh moved that the lowest tender be accepted, but an amendment by Aid. Wilson in favor of the home-made article carried.

Officers' fur caps were offered and

accepted at \$7.25, Trudel & Graham getting the contract.

There was considerable discussion on the subject of clothing, and when a satisfactory agreement could not be arrived at it was decided to get the opinion of experts before awarding the contract.

Aid. Stearns nominated Constable Brophy as lieutenant, in place of Lieut. Taylor, of No. 9 station, resigned. The appointment was agreed to.

COMPANY NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Justice Lavergne yesterday dis-

missed the action of Mr. Lanctot, who claimed \$1,500 damages from the Pillow & Hersey Manufacturing Company, on account of injuries received while working in their establishment. The Court found that the company was not responsible for the accident.

PLAGUE AT JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, March 24.—Bubonic plague is spreading. There are now 69 suspected cases among the colored population, and nine among the whites. Fifty-five whites and fifty natives have already died from the disease.

Many Colds Are Proving Fatal.

Fresh Colds Have Been Added Until Serious Developments Set in.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

It is the time of year when most colds result from neglected colds. During the winter months colds are added until the system is weakened and the fresh attacks. It is now that the more serious results begin to make themselves felt. Pneumonia and Consumption are the most frequent developments. Did you ever want to think that if your cold was cured there would be no pneumonia and no consumption? These diseases always have their beginning in a cold that could be cured by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. If you have ever used this great medicine as a treatment for severe colds, you know that it is entirely different to ordinary cough mixtures. It is thorough and far-reaching in its action on the human system. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cures when other medicines fail. Mothers everywhere have learned the wisdom of keeping it at hand, to be used in case of Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and other throat and lung troubles. Twenty-five cents a bottle, family size (three times as much), 60 cents, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Batz & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

EAST AND WEST.

Will the Former End of the Harbor be Improved at the Expense of the Latter.

RUMOR SAYS THE C. P. R. WILL HEREAFTER DOCK THEIR VESSELS AT THE POUPORE PIER.

The Chambre de Commerce is at the present time very much alive as to the future of the port of Montreal. It has been remembered that at a recent meeting of the Harbor Board the former Chamber's representative, Mr. Geoffrion, made a demand upon the Commissioners for replies to some twenty-four questions affecting the workings of the harbor. At the time some little surprise was evinced at this demand, but now it would appear that there was a distinct object in view. The officers and members of the Chambre de Commerce are much concerned about the future of this port, and it is to be seen how far the east end of the harbor, especially that portion below the Victoria pier is to benefit.

The question now arises, is there a possibility of the trade of the west end, even that done in the centre of the harbor being lessened by a gradual movement towards the lower section of the port? Indeed there are many who believe in this, the latest move of the Chambre de Commerce, a policy to improve conditions from a business point of view in the east end of the harbor at the possible expense of the west. There are numerous reasons why this should be so, and it will not be surprising to find the future of the harbor section of the port should receive special consideration and attention. Then, again, another feature that points to the possibility of business moving eastward, lies in the fact that, according to rumor, the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Steamship Company is not altogether satisfied with the present wharf space for the

coming season, and if better accommodation is not afforded it will not be surprising if this line makes application to utilize the new Poupore pier in the extreme east end, to carry on a certain amount of its freight business. Such a move, it is said, if carried out, will certainly bring about a complete change of affairs in the west end and centre portions of the harbor, and it is said will prove detrimental to the port in general.

A prominent business man remarked yesterday that the authorities of the harbor of Montreal had better have a care in their dealings with the C. P. R. as to what privileges, for it was quite certain that the company is deeply interested in the port and that to impede its ambition to furnish trade to Montreal by way of the St. Lawrence would prove a fatal mistake. It is to be hoped, he said, that when once the new wharf sheds are erected, sufficient space in the harbor will be found for all concerned.

Another business man declared that the fact of the C. P. R. wishing to dock their steamers in the east end was easily accounted for, and the wish was perfectly natural. It was a well-known fact, he said, that the west end was partial to the Grand Trunk, and that company practically controlled the western water front. The location was near, and easy of access to their yards. The same reason held good in the case of the C.P.R. Their yards were in the east end. East end citizens wanted them down there, and, all things considered, it would be almost surprising if the company did not transfer their freight steamship business to the eastern end of the harbor.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

PAPERS HELD UP BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

New York, March 24.—Examination papers for the Cecil Rhodes Canadian and American free scholarship in Oxford University were held up on the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken yesterday, pending a decision from the Treasury Department as to whether the customs officials had a legal right to admit them without breaking the envelope in which they were wrapped. Dr. George R. Parkin, formerly of Upper Canada College, Toronto, who came as a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," had the examination papers in a huge envelope sealed with wax and tape, and would not let the customs officials open the envelope. He claimed that the purpose of the examination was to be held before the regular examinations, which are to be held at Yale and Cornell universities, beginning on Tuesday next, and later in Canada. The officials finally decided to telephone to Washington to ask for a special dispensation for the papers. Later it was said that this permission was obtained. The collector of the port, Mr. Stranahan, and Dr. Parkin left the pier at 11:30 with the bulky envelope intact. Dr. Parkin went to the Manhattan Hotel.

NINTH VOLTIGERS.

FOURTEEN OFFICERS RESIGN OWING TO A DISAGREEMENT.

Quebec, March 24.—Fourteen officers of the 9th Regiment have resigned owing to a disagreement with the commanding officer. The regiment which is known as the "Volontiers de Quebec" was organized in 1882, and has always had the reputation of being a smart corps. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the honorary colonel of the regiment. The active officers are: Lieut.-Col. G. T. A. Evanturel, A.D.C., in command; Majors Oscar Evanturel, L. Routhier and J. P. G. Ouellet, Captains L. G. Chabot, G. Belleau, J. B. Matte, P. A. Dessaint, P. T. Trudel, A. Allard, J. R. Trudel, Lieutenants F. V. Gourdau, P. E. Trudel, J. A. Walters, J. F. X. Halle, F. Blouin, J. A. Beaudin, A. H. Grenier, E. T. Paquet, second lieutenants, C. A. Veret and E. S. Bois; Captain A. Vanturel, paymaster; Captain D. Gendron, quartermaster; Surgeon, G. A. Lebel; the Rev. F. X. Faguy, honorary chaplain.

DAMAGES FOR DISMISSAL.

In a case of William J. Cooper vs. the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the plaintiff claimed \$332.50 for wrongful dismissal and the loss of some tools, and Mr. Justice Lavigne yesterday rendered judgment in his favor for \$301.

THE WAR.

London, March 24.—The rumor that the Japanese had succeeded in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur received confirmation from a Tokio despatch to the "Telegraph," which says that the Japanese fleet renewed its attempts to block the entrance on the night of March 22. Sixteen warships, escorted seven merchant steamers to the mouth of the harbor. Under cover of the bombardment the steamers ran in and were sunk by their crews in the desired positions. The despatch adds that the details have not been received, but it is expected that an official report will be issued shortly. Fully three thousand Japanese officers and seamen volunteered to man the steamers. The foregoing is not supported from any official source, nor had anything been previously heard of a bombardment on the night of March 22.

STORY NOT CONFIRMED.

London, March 25.—The "Daily Telegraph's" circumstantial report from a Tokio correspondent that the Japanese succeeded in bottling up Port Arthur on the night of March 22, is not confirmed from any other quarter. The special despatches to the other morning papers announce no new developments in the situation, but throw a few side-lights on the operations.

The "Standard's" Tientsin correspondent says that Admiral Alexieff renewed his demand for the withdrawal of all Chinese officials and soldiers from Manchuria, on the ground that otherwise it would be impossible to conduct the war properly.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S STORY.

Tokio, March 24.—Vice-Admiral Togo's report of the attack on Port Arthur on March 22, reached Tokio to-night and is as follows:

The combined fleet acted according to the plan arranged. Two flotillas of destroyers were outside Port Arthur, as instructed, from the night of March 21 until the morning of March 22. Although during this time our destroyers were under the fire of the enemy they sustained no damage. The main fleet arrived off Port Arthur at eight o'clock on the morning of March 22.

I despatched a part of the fleet in the direction of Pigeon Bay and ordered the battleships "Fuji" and "Yashima," to make an indirect bombardment against the inner side of the port. During the bombardment the enemy's ships gradually came out of the harbor, and at the time when the indirect bombardment stopped, which was about two o'clock, the number of Russian ships was five battleships, four cruisers and several destroyers. We believed the enemy was trying, by making a movement of their fleet, to draw us near their forts. The enemy's ships shelled us indirectly and many of their shots fell near the battleship "Fuji," but our ships sustained no damage. About three o'clock our vessels withdrew off the port.

AFFAIRS AT PORT ARTHUR.

London, March 25.—The Chefoo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" sends the narrative of the captain of the Chinese junk that was ordered by the Japanese newspaper men to visit Port Arthur. He says he landed near Port Arthur on March 10, and walked to Port Arthur, where he arrived the next day. He found the prices of provisions excessive, and is convinced that there will be starvation in the event of a siege. The troops are in good condition, but they are inexperienced marksmen, being inferior even to the Chinese. Emboldened by what they have seen, the natives are growing restive, and eager for independence. Eight battleships and cruisers and ten destroyers have not been injured. They often issue from the harbor, but never far from the forts. Inside the entrance there are a number of damaged ships. There is a boom across the entrance, which allows little mines. The troops are being withdrawn between Port Arthur and Dalny. Their present strength is two thousand. Numbers of Chinese have, with permission from the Russians, departed for Ninkwang, but when they reached Kinchau they were forcibly taken from the trains and compelled to work in the construction of a new fort. In order to prevent the Chinese from escaping from Port Arthur their junks have been destroyed. Three junks, with a hundred Chinese aboard, left village near Liaotshin on March 14. They were sighted by soldiers guarding the lighthouse, and a destroyer was sent after them. She fired on the junks, killing four of the Chinese. The remainder were captured and imprisoned in Port Arthur.

A new fort is being built east of the Liaotshin lighthouse, because the Japanese at present cannot be reached by the Russians' fire when their warships are behind Liaotshin. The fort of Port Arthur is a network of wire and other obstructions, to check an advance from the land side. The railway sidings have been increased. Seven hundred cars are held in readiness in case a retreat is ordered. The western forts were extensively damaged in the various bombardments, and are now silent. One of the eastern forts is also put out of action.

LAND CAMPAIGN.

RUSSIANS SAID TO BE PLAYING A WAITING GAME.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—When Gen. Kouropatkin reaches Mukden it is understood that the Emperor's forces at the theatre of war will be divided into three armies—one on the peninsula, including the Port Arthur garrison, under Gen. Stoessel, military commander at Port Arthur; a central army under Gen. Linavitch; and a northern army under Gen. Baron Stachelburg. Any idea that Gen. Kouropatkin's arrival will be signalled by aggressive tactics is discouraged in the highest military circles, where the attention is called to the general's repeated injunctions—patience, patience, patience.

We can afford to wait whether or not the Japanese can, is the sentiment among the believers in Gen. Kouropatkin. He expects to force the Japanese to fight him on grounds of his own choosing. There will be no forward movement into Corea. On the contrary, the

Russians at the Yalu are not screening their concentration to the westward, and they probably will retire as the Japanese advance in force, harassing and retarding them as much as possible until the proper time to uncover the main Russian army.

The continued landing of Japanese troops in Corea is exactly to the liking of the Russian strategists. The bigger the army disembarked there the better they will be suited, being convinced that once Corea is filled with Mikado's soldiers, by pressure of numbers and clamor of public opinion, Japan will be driven forward into the arms of the Russians. Nothing but a complete change of plan in the Japanese campaign, as developed up to date, will compel the Russians to depart from their determination to play a consistent, waiting game, being persuaded that all the advantages of such a policy lie on their side.

The Russians also express much more satisfaction at the present situation at the Liao tung. The forces on the peninsula have been reinforced to such an extent, which will render a Japanese landing there difficult, if not impossible, and the garrison at Port Arthur has been amply provisioned to withstand a siege. As far as the peninsula is concerned the preparations there may now be regarded as complete.

THE "BAYAN."

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The Associated Press is officially authorized to deny the report circulated in Berlin that the Russian armored cruiser "Bayan" was blown up by a floating torpedo in the harbor of Port Arthur, on March 18, at the time a Russian torpedo boat was said to have been sunk owing to colliding with a mine.

STEAMSHIP SOLD.

Hamburg, March 24.—A private despatch received here says the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has sold the steamer "Fregate Bismarck" to Russia, and that the negotiations for the sale of the German steamer "Kaiser Friedrich," previously announced, are now completed.

RUSE SUCCEEDED.

Odessa, March 24.—The volunteer fleet steamer "Vorony," the first Russian ship to leave the Far East after the outbreak of the war, has arrived here, having eluded the Japanese by a clever ruse. She was painted to resemble a Japanese collier, which left Vladivostok just before her. The captain of the "Vorony" had resolved to talk to the boats and blow up his ship if hard pressed by the Japanese.

KOUROPATKIN'S WELCOME AT IRKUTSK.

Irkutsk, March 25.—The entire population of this place gave General Kouropatkin an enthusiastic welcome when he arrived here on his way to Mukden. The general is accompanied by Colonel Khovrat, superintendent of the Trans-Siberian Railway, with whom he has been conferring regarding the prompt transportation of troops and supplies.

NEWS FROM SEOUL.

Seoul, March 24.—1 p.m.—A Korean account of being a Russian spy, has been excerpted at Pink yang by the Japanese.

Magnus Ito was the guest of honor at a luncheon given to-day by the British minister resident, Mr. J. N. Jordan, and the British colony. Japanese scouts report that they have discovered that the Russian troops are south of the Yalu in much stronger force than was thought.

THE QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY VISITS FACTORY EMPLOYEES, AND ENJOYS A NINE-CENT DINNER.

London, March 25.—The routine of royal life was interestingly broken yesterday, when Queen Alexandra paid an informal visit to the Alexandra Trust, and there enjoyed a nine-cent dinner among the factory employees and children of the East End of London. The Queen has always taken keen interest in the institution, which was founded on her plan to give the poor the cheapest possible food without sacrificing of charity. Her Majesty arranged to-day's visit privately with Sir Thomas Lipton, who is the principal contributor to the institution. They drove up in closed carriages, accompanied by Princess Victoria, Earl de Grey (treasurer of the household of Her Majesty), and Countess de Grey, Miss Knollys and Sidney Greville (the private secretary of Queen Alexandra). A rumor of Her Majesty's dining rooms was leaked out, and a factory girl, who had just preceded her, the Queen went to the desk and asked for eight dinner tickets, tendering her crown (sixty cents). She was told that they would be sixpence (twelve cents) more, which Earl de Grey promptly contributed. Sir Thomas Lipton conducted the royal guest, who was simply dressed in black, through the dining-rooms. The news of the identity of this extraordinary young looking woman soon spread, and the children crowded around her, especially touching Her Majesty's dress and looking up at her face. Those who could not get near stood on tables to catch a glimpse of their Queen. Soon the building rang with the shrill cheers of the delighted children and girls. The Queen saw two miles crying.

"What is the matter?" she asked. They had lost their dinner tickets. Their grief was quickly turned to joy by the gift of a shilling from the royal purse.

So thickly did the children, most of them typically ragged rascals of the East End, crowd around the royal visitor, that one of the attendants cried to make a passage for her. "Don't bother," said the Queen. "I did not come here to disturb them."

After talking with several factory employees, who were in the midst of their meal, which is daily served to some three thousand persons, the Queen and her party, accompanied by Sir Thomas, went upstairs to the room where they all resided. The Queen had a cup of tea, for nine cents the Queen had a cup of tea, a glass of water and a cup of coffee. She seemed to enjoy it. After another walk around the rooms, the Queen drove

Advertisements.

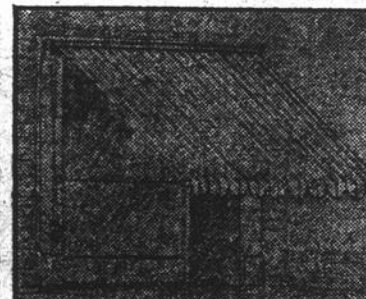
DIABETIC

Patients will hear of something to their advantage by writing to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

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off amidst hearty cheers, expressing herself delighted to see so many people enjoying themselves and confessing that she really quite liked the bill of fare.

LAW OF DIVORCE.

EFFORT ACROSS THE LINE TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

New York, March 23.—Agitation against divorce and the marriage of divorced persons has resulted in a meeting here of eminent Protestant ministers and laymen, who will attempt to solve the problem of uniform legislation on the subject by the states of the union. A meeting of the executive committee of the conference, presided over by Bishop Doane, of Albany, drafted a rough outline of the proposed law, which later will be presented to the full meeting for discussion. The conference is a direct result of the action taken by the Protestant Episcopal Church in its last General Conference at San Francisco.

Every effort will be made to forever solve the divorce evil, so far as the Protestant churches are concerned. Declared the Right Rev. David H. Greer, bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal archdiocese of New York.

The Roman Catholic Church was invited to participate in the deliberations of the conference, but declined. The opposition of that Church regarding divorce is well known, however. Personally, I do not believe in divorce or re-marriage, but in separation only. Other gentlemen at the conference may have other views, but it is the purpose of the representatives of the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Evangelical, Lutheran, Baptist, Congregational, Universalist, Unitarian and Reformed Presbyterian churches, to decide upon some final method of involving a comity of relation and uniform practice to treat the great evil of divorce in this country, so that persons who were married under the rites of one church cannot after securing divorces, remarry under the rites of some other Protestant church.

Bishop W. C. Doane, of Albany, N.Y., presided, and among those present were Francis Lynde Stetson, Bishop Edward C. Andrews and the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor of New York. The following resolution was offered by Bishop Greer and passed:

"Resolved, that in recognition of the comity which should exist between Christian churches, it is desired and would tend to increase the spirit of Christian unity to advise and if ecclesiastical authority will allow, to enjoin its ministers to refuse to unite in marriage any person or persons whose marriage such ministers have good reason to believe is forbidden by the laws of the Church in which either party seeking to be married holds membership. The committee on legislation charged with the framing of a national divorce law reported that as yet it is unable to determine the best method of securing legislative harmony, or whether it is best to secure the passage of an amendment to the legislation of the United States or endeavor to secure unity of action by state legislatures, and the report was recommitted. The executive committee was authorized to prepare and issue a declaration and appeal to the public as to the sanctity of marriage and the grave dangers in the frequency of divorces, after which the conference adjourned.

OGILVIE BROS.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers
240 BLEURY STREET.
TELEPHONES—Up 2401, East 761.



Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mallman, New Germany, N.S., writes:—I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION HEARS ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF ITS COMPLETION.

Peterborough, Ont., March 25.—The Transportation Commission held its opening meeting here yesterday for the purpose of obtaining evidence to show why the Trent Valley Canal should be completed. Mr. John Bertram, chairman of the commission, presided. Delegates were in attendance from Peterborough, Port Hope, Belleville, Barrie, Lindsay and Toronto. Mayor Rogers, after welcoming the delegates, read an address explaining the object and giving details of the work already done and expenditure that remaining to be done, and the estimated cost, etc. The value of the canal as a national enterprise was also thoroughly discussed and comparisons made with other similar works in other countries. Mr. Bertram replied, and also gave valuable information. Other speakers were Mr. R. R. Hall, Peterborough, and Mr. W. B. Gilmour, president of the Trent Water Conservation Association. The commission will sit again to-day.

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Advertisements.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Just ask your doctor all about it. He will tell you "It is the best blood medicine you can possibly buy."

It Speaks for Itself!

Hed-rile CURES HEADACHE



Guaranteed to cure within 30 minutes, or money refunded

25c — ALL DRUGGISTS, OR MAILED — 25c.

The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal

Ogilvy Store News Page

Ogilvy Store News Page

Ogilvy Store News Page

Boys' Clothing.
Easter Suits.

Our Stock of BLACK SUITS for Confirmation, is now replete with all that skill can do to make the Boys look well on the event. Prices range from \$4.75 to \$3.00.

YOUTHS' LONG PANT SUITS, in Scotch Tweed Effects, with Fashionable Pin Stripes, to fit ages from 16 to 20; sizes, 33 to 36; regular \$12; Special for \$8.00.

BOYS' SPRING OVERCOATS, made of the best English Covert Clothing, ages from 5 to 15 years; regular \$7.50; Special \$3.75.

Just arrived a Splendid Line of ENGLISH NAVY SERGE SUITS, with detachable Collars, shield and layard. These are the finest make. Prices \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Headquarters for BOYS' PEAK CAPS.

This is the time of year when a Boy delights to change his heavy winter headgear for something that is lighter. We have them at 15c, 25c, 40c and 50c.

Within Hail
Easter and Easter Weather.

Have you that new Gown ready with its coming?
These last fine days at the Ogilvy Store are bringing many eager shoppers—after Millinery, Dresses, Neckwear, Mantles, Blouses, Gowns, Gloves, etc., etc.—All preparing for Eastertide.

New Easter Gloves.
New Easter Gloves.

This is a season of the year when every lady must have a New Pair of GLOVES. We have prepared ourselves for a far larger business than last year—our regular numbers of GLOVES have all the latest Colorings added to the Stock.

"PREMIER" GLOVES, in shades of Brown, Tan, Mode, Grey, Beaver shades, Gun Metal, Black and White; sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/4, with Self and Fancy Stitching. Price \$1.25.

"BELMONT" GLOVE, in all the Newest Shades, such as Tan, Mode, Grey, Beaver, Black and White; sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/4, with Self and Fancy Stitching, Pique Sewn. Price \$1.50.

"WESTMOUNT" GLOVES, Seamless, in pretty Shades, such as Tan, Mode, Grey, Brown, Black and White; all sizes. Price \$1.75.

LINEN DEPT.
Our First Shipment
of Spring Table Napery

Has just come to hand. Among this shipment is a lot of BLEACHED TABLE NAPERY, 58 inches wide, the regular value of which is 80c a yard. This line we offer you on Saturday at per yard . . . 65c.

Our First Delivery of Seconds in Table Napery, Table Napkins, 5-8 x 5-8, at 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12c, and 15c each.

These prices are just 1-3 under regular stock.

Seconds in Table Cloths, slightly damaged in weaving, 2 x 2 1/2 yds, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$2.75 each.

These are just 1-3 under their value. As we are busy marking these goods off, more details will be given in a later advertisement.

Some Leading Lines in
Ladies' Whitewear.

For To-morrow only we have made two leading lines in the WHITEWEAR DEPARTMENT, lines that will astonish you at the low prices marked.

LADIES' GOWNS, made in Good Cotton, Empire Style, nicely Trimmed with Embroidery and Insertion, others with round yoke of fine tucks, hemstitched frill around yoke, high neck; others with high neck, yoke of insertion and Embroidery frill, different sizes; regular \$1.10; Special . . . 87c.

LADIES' DRAWERS, made of good Cotton, with deep frill, hemstitched tucks; others with deep hem and tucks; regular 33 cents; Special per pair . . . 25c.

In Our
Neckwear
Section

We are going to offer you two Special Numbers for To-morrow's selling.

LADIES' FANCY SILK STOCKS, in all colors, including Blacks and Whites. To-morrow's price . . . 25c.

LADIES' COTTON STOCKS, a limited quantity only, in colors and Whites. To-morrow's price . . . 15c Each.

Our NEW EASTER NECKWEAR is coming in now.

Linen
Mesh
Underwear.

The UNDERWEAR for Health and Comfort—recommended more by the Medical Faculty every day. As the price of these goods prevent so many people from trying them, we offer you here a lot of these goods at exactly HALF the regular price, thus giving you an opportunity to try a make of Underwear which, if once used, you will never be without.

LADIES' LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, Vests and Drawers; regular \$2.75; Special . . . \$1.38.

Or Exactly Half-Price. GENTLEMEN'S LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, Shirts, sizes 34, 36 and 40; Drawers, size 36; \$3.00, now . . . \$2.00.

Or 25 1-3 percent off. Also one lot of GENTLEMEN'S LINEN MESH DRAWERS, sizes 34 and 36; regular \$2.50; Special, per pair . . . 99c.

OUR
Dress Goods Buyer
When in Europe

purchased a large lot of All Wool Tweed Dress Effects, 1,100 yards in all, in colors of Blue Grey, Mixed Browns, Mixed Heliotropes, etc., etc. The regular value of these goods would be 35c a yd. To-morrow we are going to give you them at, per yard . . . 29c.

Another line of 1,300 yards. 44 inch All Wool Fancy Armure, shades of Navy, Royal, Cadet, Cardinals, all plain colors. The regular prices of which would be 75c a yard. They go on sale Saturday morning at, per yard . . . 20c.

The above goods are just in, and will not be sold before Saturday morning.

For First Communion
Purposes.

They came to hand yesterday; we expected them one week ago. To enable us to sell more than last year, and for keeping our friends waiting so long, we have marked them at closer prices this season.

White Muslin Dresses

WE DESCRIBE THREE LINES OF THE MANY.
27 inch wide FINE WHITE FRENCH ORGANDY MUSLIN, embroidered, one hemstitched tuck; per yard . . . 43c.
FINE FRENCH ORGANDY MUSLIN, 30 inches wide, lace edge, frill, three hemstitch tucks, embroidery insertion; per yard . . . 77c.
45 inch FRENCH ORGANDY MUSLIN, embroidered frill, 4 hemstitch and seven plain tucks; per yard . . . 98c.



ANOTHER NEW ARRIVAL IN CUSHION TOPS.

Just received some SPECIAL LINES IN CUSHION COVERS AND SLIPS. A few of them mentioned below:

TAPESTRY CUSHION COVERS, in pretty designs and colorings. Regular 50 cents. Special for . . . 35c.

FLORAL LITHOGRAPH CUSHION TOPS, dainty and pretty colored designs. Regular, 50c. Special . . . 35c.

HANDKERCHIEF CUSHION COVERS, with Dresden stripes, frill of Muslin, with beading edge, all ready to put on the cushion. Regular, 75 cents. SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW . . . 49c.

Ladies' Walking Skirts.

The time of year when you need a good Walking Skirt. The streets are sloppy, why not a long skirt, when you can have a short one. The price is the only thing about this garment. Ogilvy quality and Ogilvy finish is what the Skirt is composed of.

A Walking Skirt, made in Imported Tweed, trimmed with tucks and Black braid, finished with small black buttons; others made in Black and White Scottish Cloth, trimmed with tucks. A regular \$7.50 Skirt. Special \$4.98.



Specials at the Silk Counter



The New Japanese Open Lace Work Silks, in shades of Blue and White, Pink and White, Grey and White, Red and White, Nile and White, Onions and White, Champagne and White, Canary and White.

In 1 1/4 inch Plain Lace Stripes, 1/2 inch Plain Lace Stripes.

In 1 1/4 inch Broken Lace Stripes, and 1/2 inch Broken Lace Stripes.

These are all copies of Fine Lyons Goods, which are sold at \$2.00 to \$3.00 a yd.

A Special in
Wash Goods for
To-morrow.

We put into stock to-day a Special in Wash Goods, suitable for Dresses for summer wear. This is something new, being a Cotton Voile, Snow flake, with plain White stripes, in all the newest colorings. Regular, 25c. Special, per yard . . . 18c.

Leather Belts.

Don't forget the fact of your having to get a New Belt for Spring wear. The styles are so different from last year in this line. Fashion compels you to get one of the NEW KIND.

The NEW CRUSH BELT, in pretty shades of Red, Brown, Black and Grey, All sizes. OUR SPECIAL . . . 50c.

Oxford Shirting

As a great number of Customers prefer making up their own goods, or getting them made, special to order, we purchase for each spring season a large lot of Oxford Shirtings of our own special designs.

Two numbers of last season's patterns, and what are showing (this season) in Ready-to-Wear Garments:

No. 1—Fancy Mixtures, good colors; a regular 15c a yard.

No. 2—A FINE QUALITY, good colorings, 28 inches wide; regular price, 17c a yd.

To-morrow, Saturday, per yard . . . 12 1-2c.

Another Lot of Rugs,
At Half Price.

These are made up Squares, in Brussels and Axminster, a variety of qualities and sizes.

If you can get the size to suit you, we are sure of pleasing you in price and quality.

They range in price from \$14.50 to \$40.00. AT EXACTLY HALF-PRICE.

Men's Furnishings
FOR EASTER.

We put into stock our First Shipment of Easter Novelties. All the Latest and Most Up-to-Date Styles are here. New Ties, in String, Bow, Derby, Four-in-Hand, in all the newest shades. New Braces, New Handkerchiefs, New Gloves, New Shirts, New Cuffs, New Collars.

Here's Something Extra Special in Gent's Handkerchiefs (Manufacturer's Seconds), a Pure Linen Hemstitched, Full Size Gent's Handkerchief, what we sell regularly at 25c, 30c and 35c each. To-morrow, Saturday, each . . . 12 1-2c.

Or \$1.50 per dozen. Men's Colored Shirts, stiff bosoms, open back and front, separate cuffs, a choice range of patterns, newest colors; sizes, 14 to 17. Regular \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Saturday, special, each . . . 87c.

Ribbons.

Ribbons to meet all requirements are what we at all times have in this department. From day to day special lines are brought to your notice.

For To-morrow there are two leading lines.

Double Faced Satin Ribbons, 3 1/2 inches wide, in the following different shades, such as Turquoise, Pink, Fawn, Mauve, Brown, Navy Blue and Black. Regular, 30c. Special for to-morrow, Saturday, per yd. . . 10c.

Soft Liberty Silk, Shaded, and Panna Satin, in Brown, Fawn, Navy, Green, Turquoise, 6 inches wide. Regular, 50 cents. Special for To-morrow, Saturday, per yd. . . 19c.

OGILVY'S
St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.